

DBQ DEBRIEF

You can make improvements – turn in with old and new stapled together.



DBQ

Keep It Up:

- Basic organization
- General knowledge of documents – “Y” they help answer the question
- General views of society during imperialism
- Argument ≠ persuasion



Let's Work On:

- Focus on the question
- Historical context (of the topic and of documents)
- H.A.P.P. analysis of documents (beyond description)
- Outside evidence
- Synthesis
- Fix misunderstanding on manifest destiny



**IF YOU HAVEN'T TAKEN
THE CH.31-32 QUIZ, PLEASE
STEP OUTSIDE.**



QUIZ INTERVENTION

- The post-World War I Ku Klux Klan advocated all of the following *except*
 - A. opposition to birth control.
 - B. opposition to prohibition.**
 - C. repression of pacifists.
 - D. anti-Catholicism.



QUIZ INTERVENTION

- Enforcement of the Volstead Act met the strongest resistance from
 - A. immigrants and big-city residents.**
 - B. westerners and southerners.
 - C. businesspeople and labor leaders.
 - D. evangelical Protestants.



QUIZ INTERVENTION

- After the Scopes “Monkey Trial”
 - A. fundamentalism disappeared outside the rural South.
 - B. Christians found it increasingly difficult to reconcile the revelations of religion with modern science.
 - C. the gap between theology and biology began to close.
 - D. fundamentalist religion remained a vibrant force in American spiritual life**

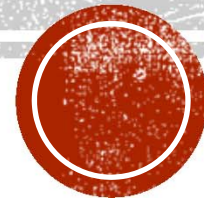


QUIZ INTERVENTION

- The automobile revolution resulted in all of the following *except*
 - A. the consolidation of schools.
 - B. the increased dependence of women on men.**
 - C. the spread of suburbs.
 - D. altered youthful sexual behavior.



THE GREAT DEPRESSION



CAUSES: DE-REGULATION, ECON POLICY

- laissez-faire
- “trickle-down”
- international debt “repayment”
- Increased tariffs
 - Fordney-McCumber Tariff (Harding)
 - Hawley-Smoot Tariff (Hoover)

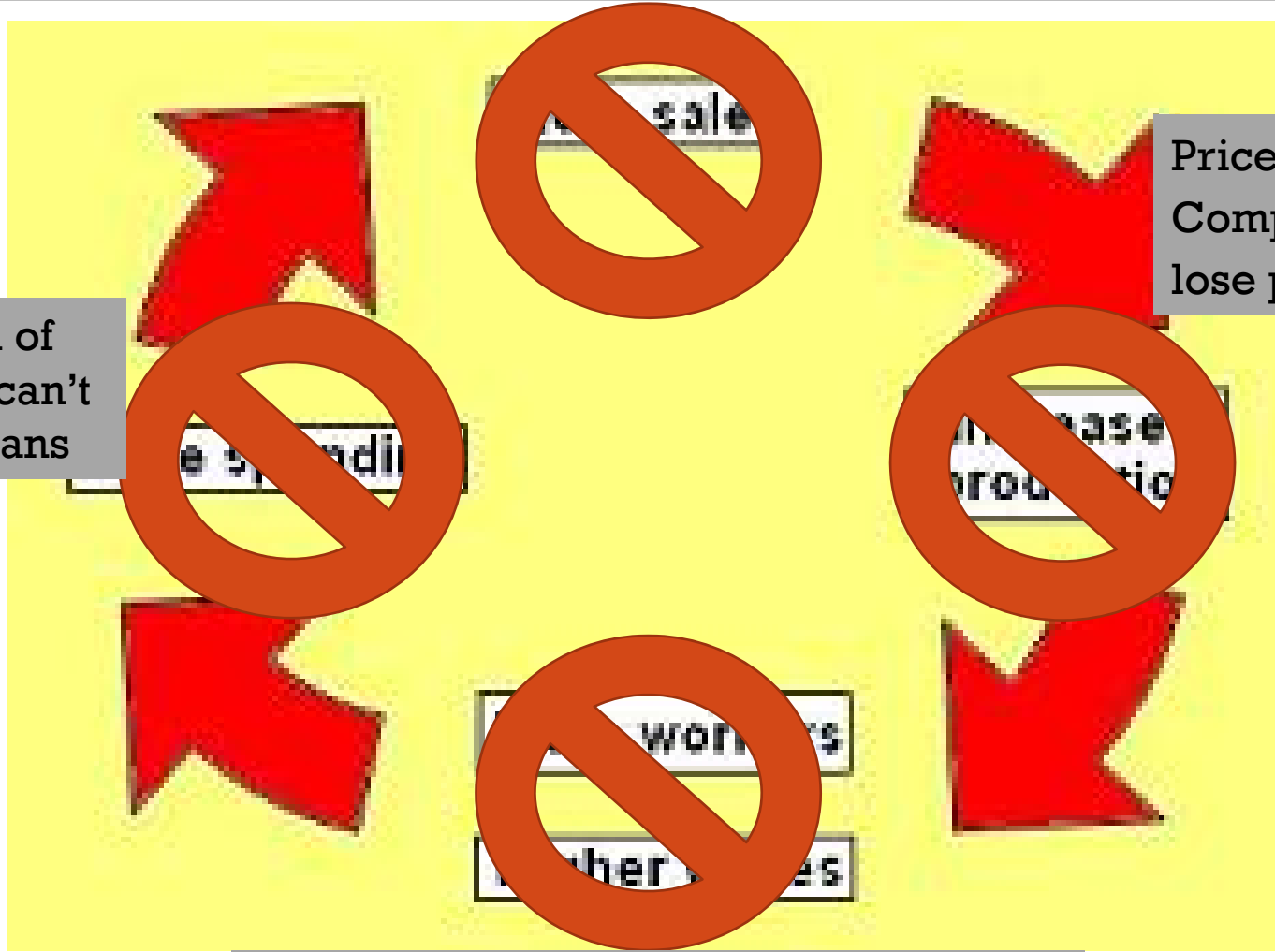
The International Financial System
Under the Dawes Plan and Young Plan
1924-30



CAUSES: BUSINESS SLOWS

Overproduction + Underconsumption = more supply than demand.

People have all of the things and can't take out new loans



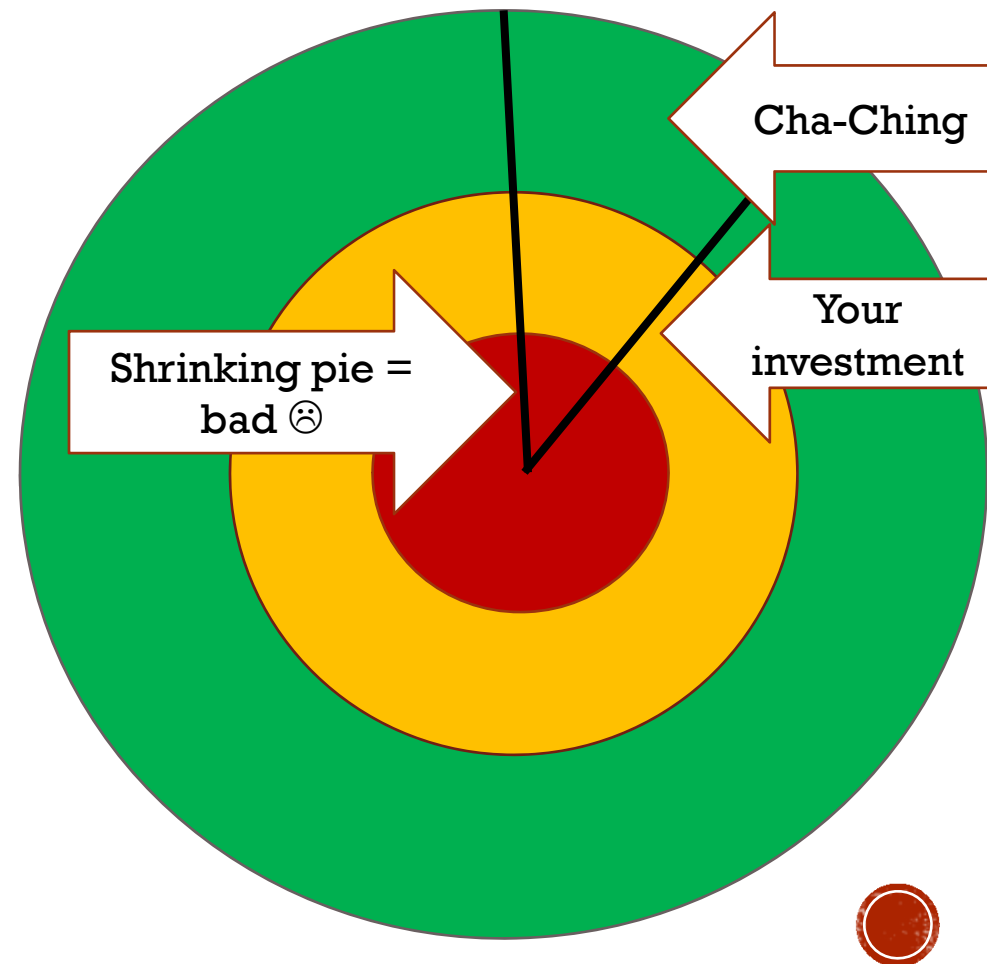
Prices drop.
Companies
lose profits

Workers get fired – and get poorer



What is the Stock Market? – Don't Write This

- Companies raise money by:
 1. Borrowing
 2. Raise it from investors by selling them a stake (issuing shares of stock) in the company.
- When you own a share of stock, you are a part owner in the company
 - You get a % of the profits, plus if they are successful, the value of each share will go up and you can sell you shares for a profit).



CAUSES: STOCK MARKET CRASH (BLACK TUESDAY)

Economic Factors

- Poor distribution of wealth
- Many consumers relied on credit
- Credit dried up
- Consumer spending dropped
- Industry struggled

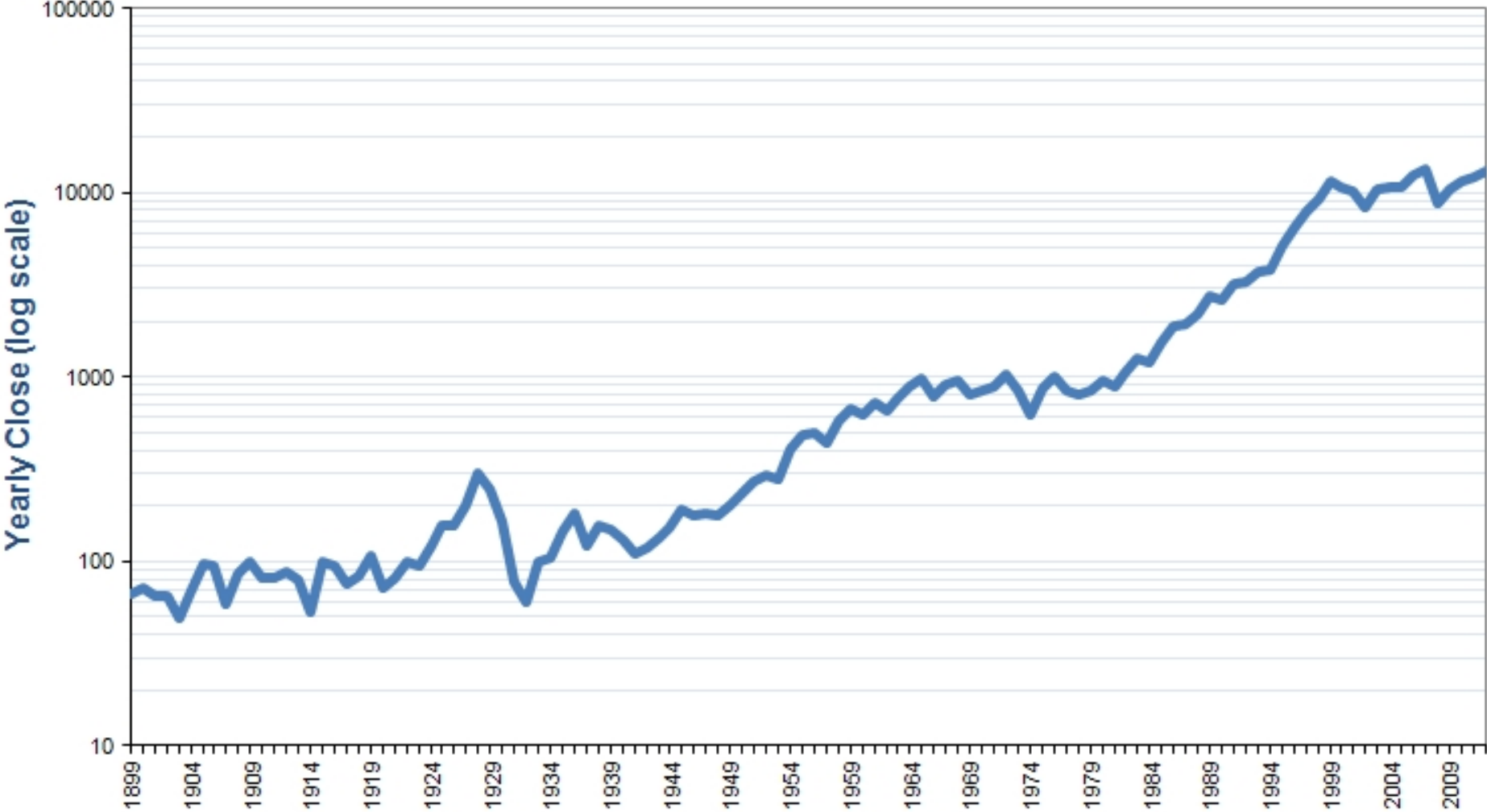
Financial Factors

- Stock markets rise in mid-1920s
- Speculation in stock increases
- Margin buying encouraged by Federal Reserve policies
- Stock prices rise to unrealistic levels

**Stock Market
Crash**

Dow Long Range Trend

Dow Jones Index Yearly Closes



Source: Observations (ObservationsAndNotes.blogspot.com)

CAUSES: BANK RUNS

Panic = the public ran to their bank to withdraw their savings before the bank lost it.

Bank operations shut down across the country.

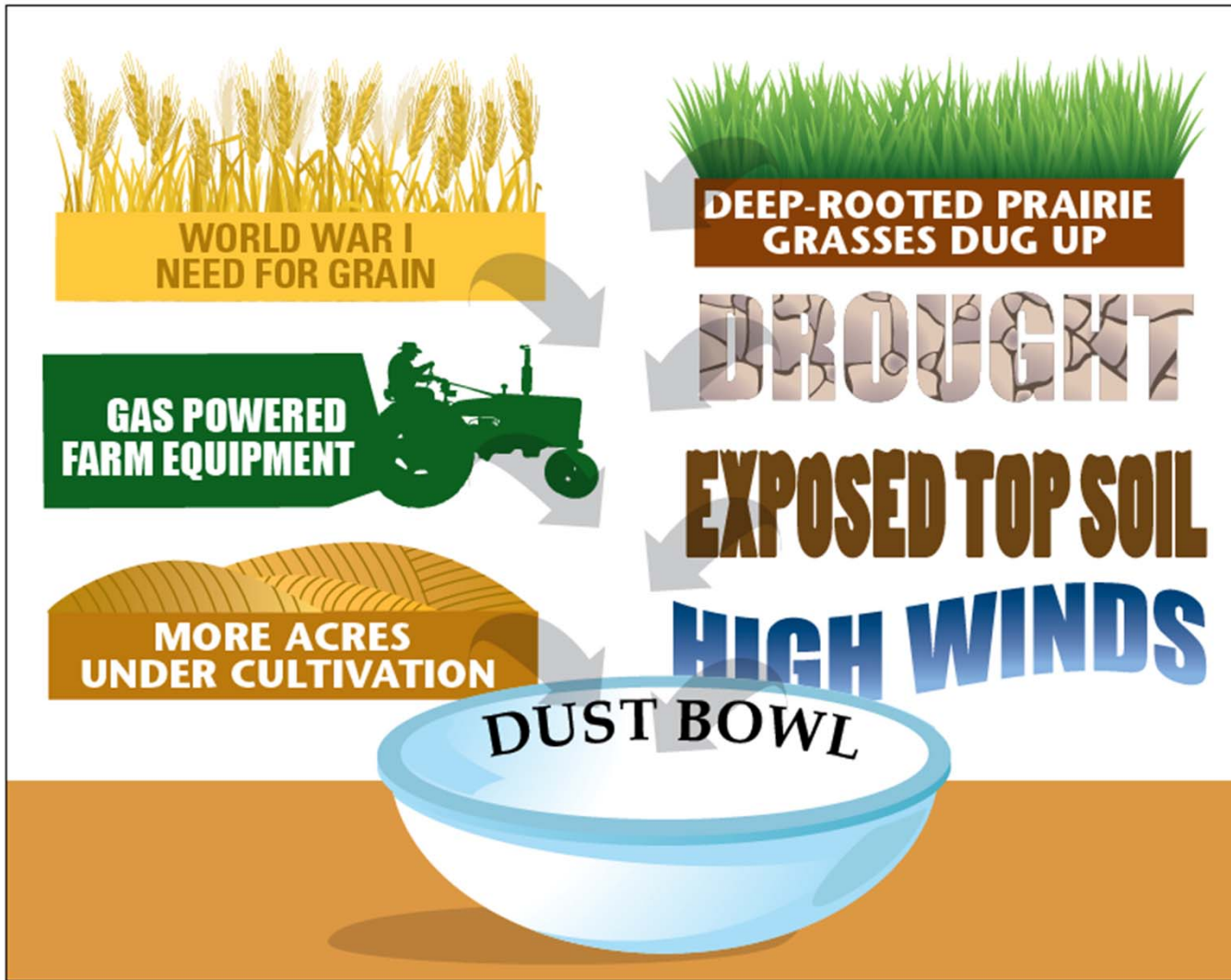


CAUSES: FARMERS / OVERPRODUCTION


- After WWI: surplus of crops (supply > demand)
- prices drop
- Farmers tried to plant more to make more \$
- Farmers default on loans and lose farms.



CAUSES: DUST BOWL



GREAT DEPRESSION PROBLEMS

Great Depression Problems/Causes	New Deal Solutions
 <p data-bbox="898 1036 1690 1214">Use the images around the room to identify the problems/causes of the Great Depression</p>	



Who was at fault?

- People blamed the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover (mostly) for allowing the market and big businesses to go unregulated





BONUS ARMY - 1932

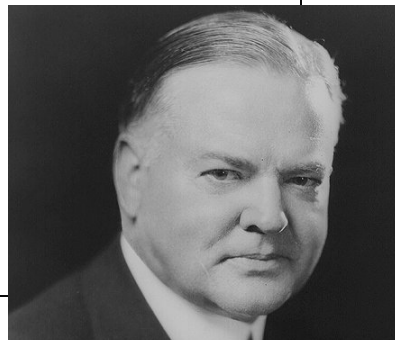
- Background - unemployment = 23.6 percent (12 million jobless)
- WW1 vets marched to pressure Congress for immediate payment of a bonus earmarked for 1945.
- DC officials ordered the Bonus Army's camps evacuated & Hoover called on the Army.



1932 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

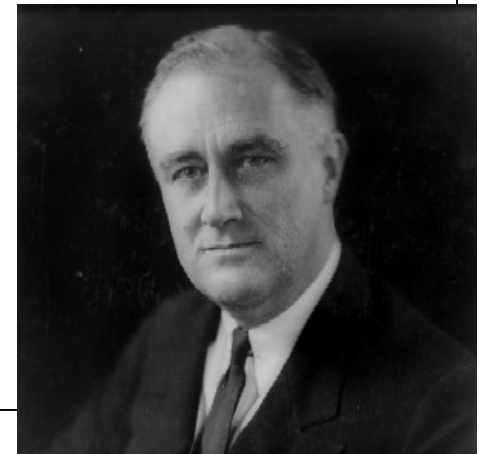
Herbert Hoover (R)

- *Rugged Individualism – gov't should provide little assistance*
- market would correct itself
- charities + churches
- assisted businesses not individuals
- Examples of Hoover's Programs:
 - Federal Farm Board – control supply
 - Reconstruction Finance Corporation – aid/loans to states and business
 - public works (Hoover Dam)



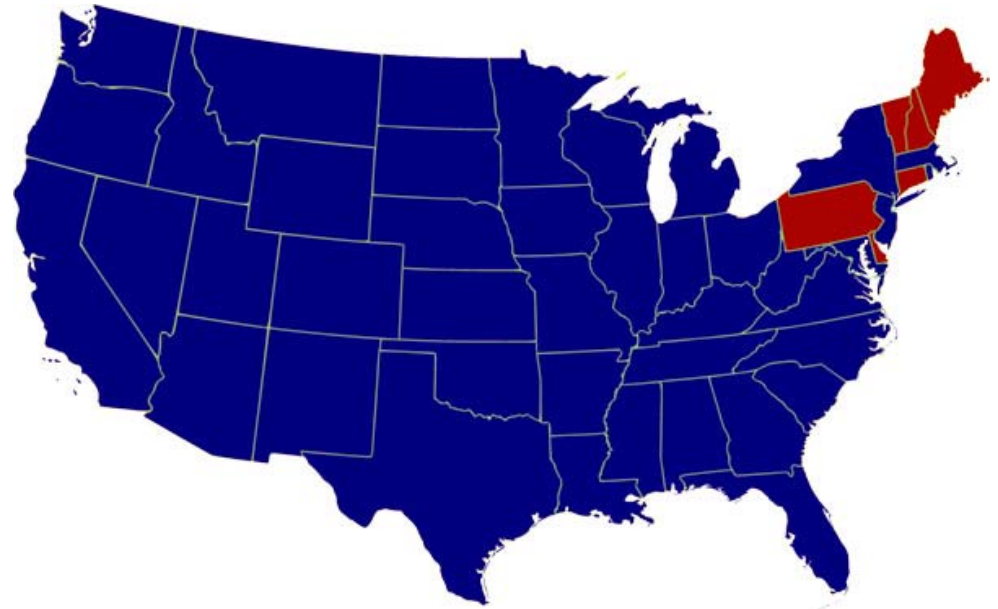
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)

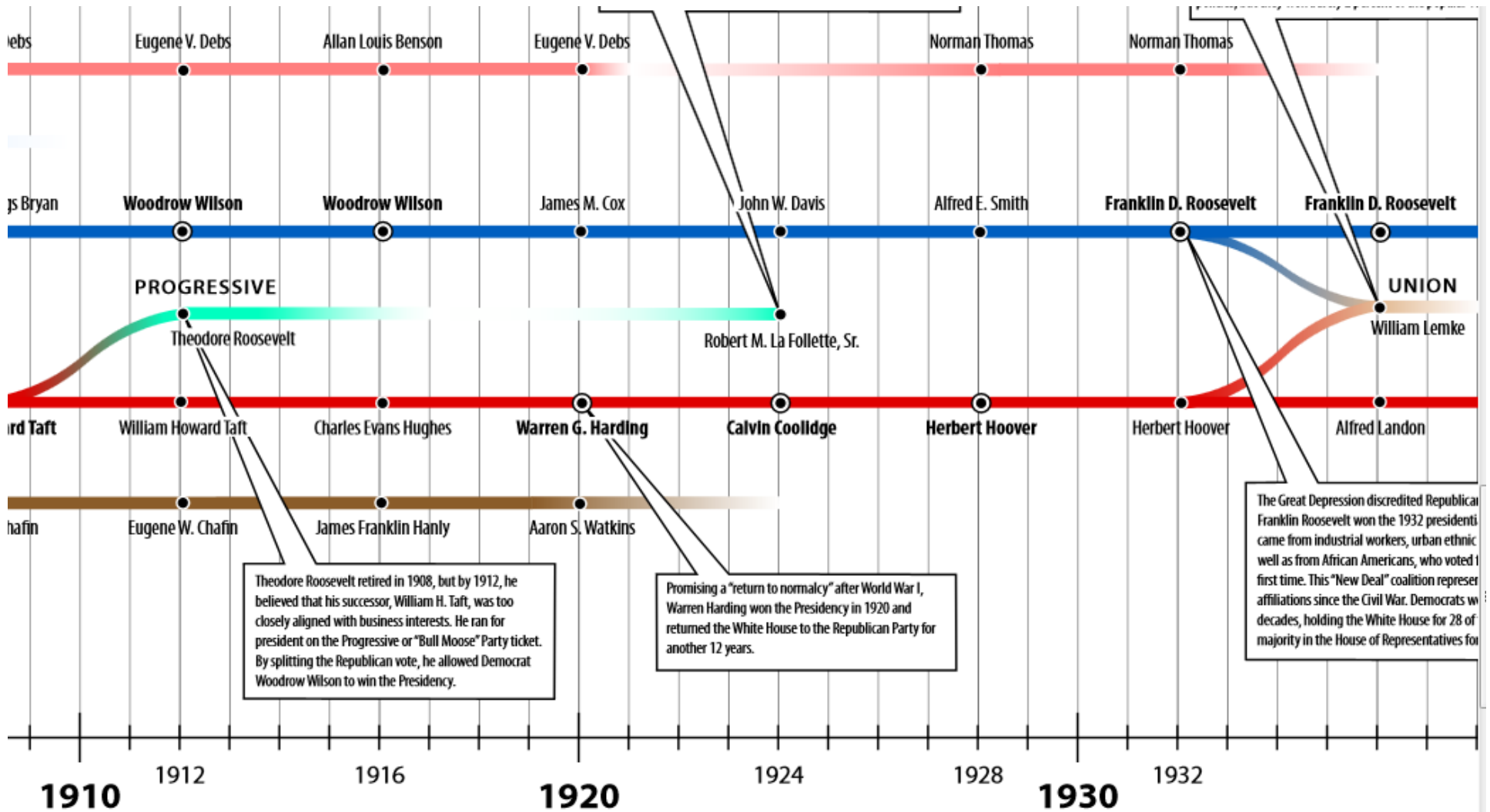
- *Social welfare -- the government should provide support for poor, elderly, disabled*
- Government should play a larger role in business
- New Deal
 - Relief – immediate, direct aid
 - Recovery – short and longterm
 - Reform – systematic changes and regulations



1932 ELECTION – THE RESULTS (DON'T WRITE)

- Democrats gained control of the presidency, House, and Senate
- “mandate” for government action and involvement
- New Democratic coalition: labor unions, white Southerners, minorities, farmers, intellectuals, urban dwellers





REPUBLICAN

- Included some Progressive reformers such as Theodore Roosevelt, but dominated by pro-business conservatives after World War I.
- Strongly nationalist, supporting unity and expansion of national interests, but opposed entry into World War I. Isolationist after the war.
- More likely to support moral reform, including Prohibition.
- Dominated politics in the 1920s after the failures of Woodrow Wilson's international policies.
- Strongly supported by women after passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. All adults over the age of 21 were now constitutionally eligible to vote, but blacks and Indians were often prevented from doing so.

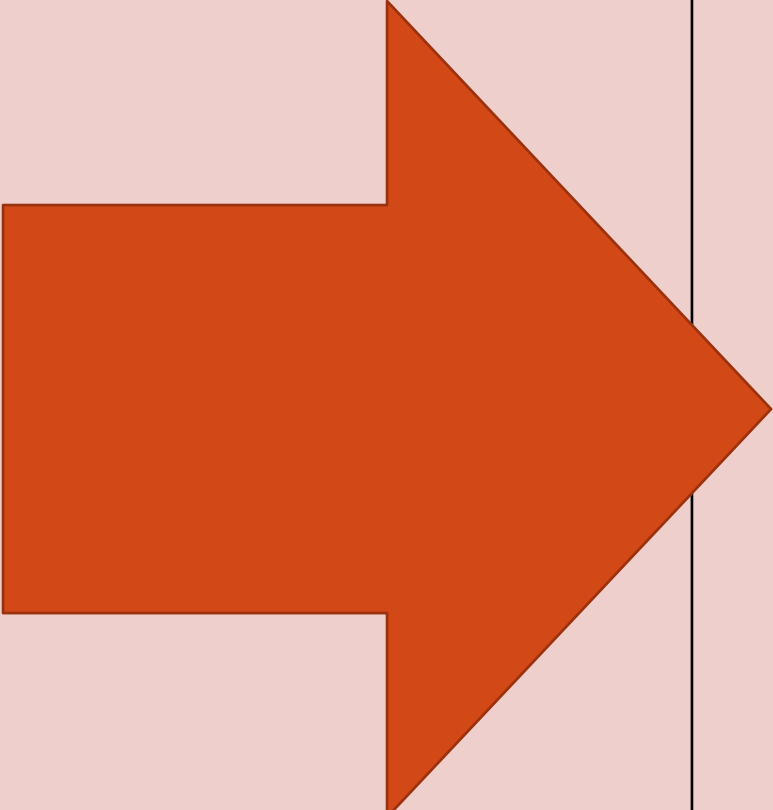


DEMOCRATIC

- Effectively the only party in the “solid South,” with African-Americans prevented from voting. After 1920, all men and women over 21 could vote, but blacks and Indians were often prevented from doing so.
- Still supported by farmers, especially in the West, but support dwindling in the Northeast.
- Southern influence meant support for economically conservative policies.
- Supported by most immigrant groups in northern cities, who favored pro-labor policies.



GREAT DEPRESSION PROBLEMS

Great Depression Problems/Causes	New Deal Solutions
	



TAKE THE APUSH TEST — JUST DO IT

- UK Cost Per Credit Hour = \$436.00
- US History = 3 Credit Hours = \$1308

- Transy Cost Per Credit Hour = \$2864
- US History = 3 Credit Hours = \$8592



TAKE THE APUSH TEST – JUST DO IT

Section	Question Type	Number of Questions	Timing	Percentage of Total Exam Score
I	Part A: Multiple-choice questions	55 questions	55 minutes	40%
	Part B: Short-answer questions	4 questions	50 minutes	20%
II	Part A: Document-based question	1 question	55 minutes	25%
	Part B: Long essay question	1 question (chosen from a pair)	35 minutes	15%



TAKE THE APUSH TEST — JUST DO IT

Period	Date Range	Approximate Percentage of ...	
		Instructional Time	AP Exam
1	1491–1607	5%	5%
2	1607–1754	10%	
3	1754–1800	12%	
4	1800–1848	10%	45%
5	1844–1877	13%	
6	1865–1898	13%	
7	1890–1945	17%	45%
8	1945–1980	15%	
9	1980–Present	5%	5%



Notebook Check So Far	
Racial Tension in the 1920s	/15
Social Tension in the 1920s	/15
1920s Politics and Economy	/15
Great Depression and New Deal (includes printout)	/30
Great Depression Problem/Solution Chart	/15
WW2 Intro	/15



1920S PRESIDENTS

Warren G. Harding (R) 1921-1923	Calvin Coolidge 1923-1929 (R) Republican	Herbert Hoover, 1929-1933 (R) Republican
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans' Bureau • Ohio Gang • Teapot Dome Scandal, • Jazz Age, 1922-1940s • Washington Conference • Agricultural depression • Tax cuts • Raised tariff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soldiers' Bonus Act passes over Coolidge's veto • "the business of America is business" • Tax cuts • Scopes Trial • Al Capone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Tuesday • Depression • Hawley-Smoot Tariff • Bank panic and closings • Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act • "Bonus Army" • Hoover Dam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First National Origins Act • US and Germany sign a bilateral peace agreement • US occupation troops withdraw from Germany, 1923 • Washington Disarmament Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturalization Act of 1924 excludes Japanese from citizenship • Second National Origins Act • US troops land in China to protect US interests • US forces land in Nicaragua to keep order • Kellogg-Briand Pact • Dawes Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Origins Immigration Act, • Japanese invasion of Manchuria,



FDR SETS TO WORK

- March 4th - FDR took office
- March 5th - Bank Holiday (4 day minimum – Banks reopen when they prove they're solvent)
- March 9th – “100 Days” Session of Congress – FDR gets many New Deal programs passed
- March 12th – 1st Fireside Chat (radio addresses that educated citizens about current issues and reassured them about what the gov't was doing to help



ANY QUESTIONS? DON'T RE-WRITE ALL THESE

1st New Deal

- Agricultural Adjustment Administration AAA
- Civilian Conservation Corps CCC
- Public Works Administration PWA
- Rural Electrification Administration REA
- Tennessee Valley Authority TVA
- Security and Exchange Commission SEC
- Federal Deposit Insurance Commission FDIC

2nd New Deal

- Social Security Act
- Unemployment Insurance
- National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- Redistribution of Taxes
- United States Housing Authority

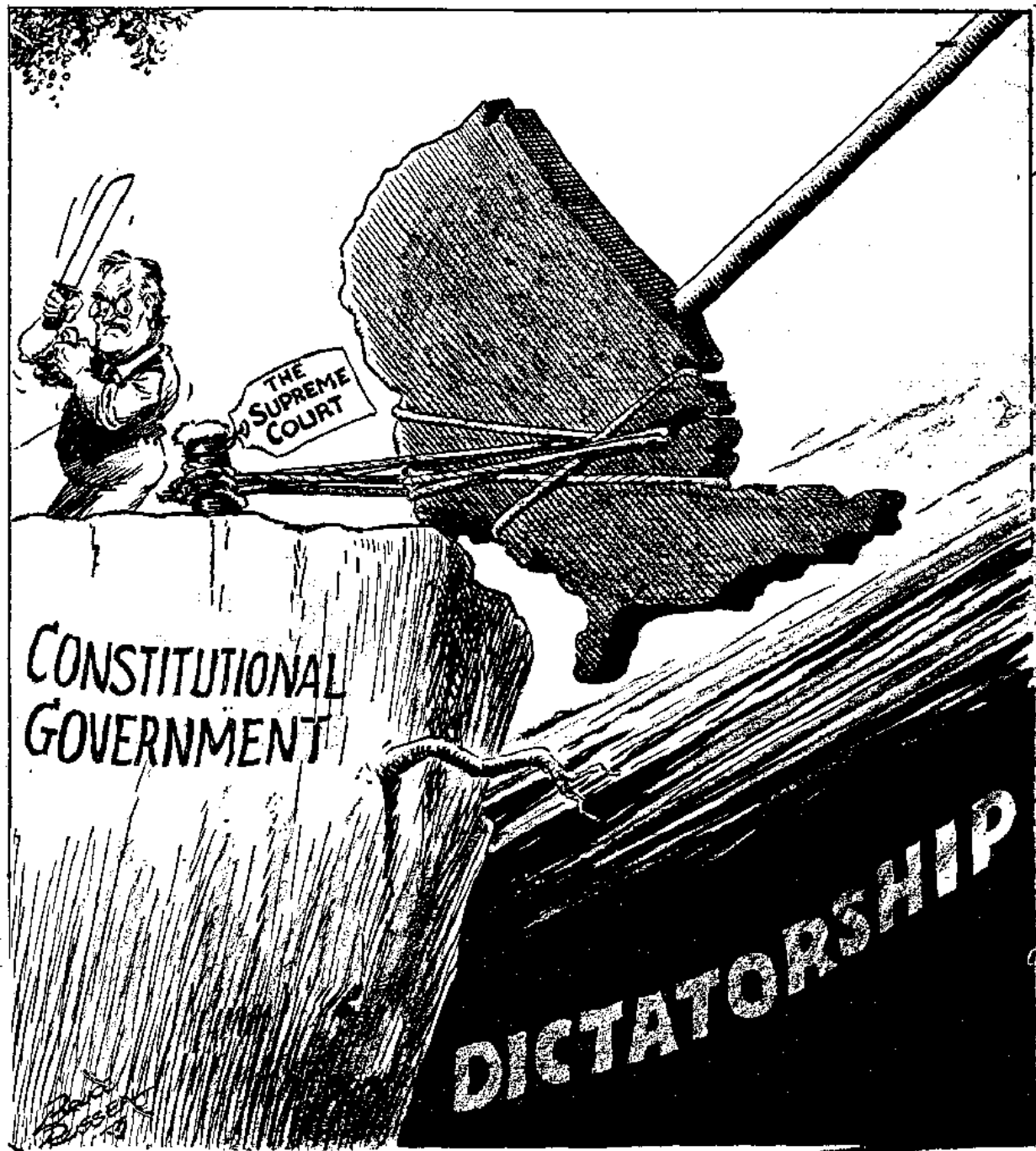


FDR CRITICS

- Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system
- Conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope.
 - Court Packing - FDR wanted to add 1 new justice for every justice over 70 (cap at 15 justices). Failed.



THE PIT AND THE PENDULUM!



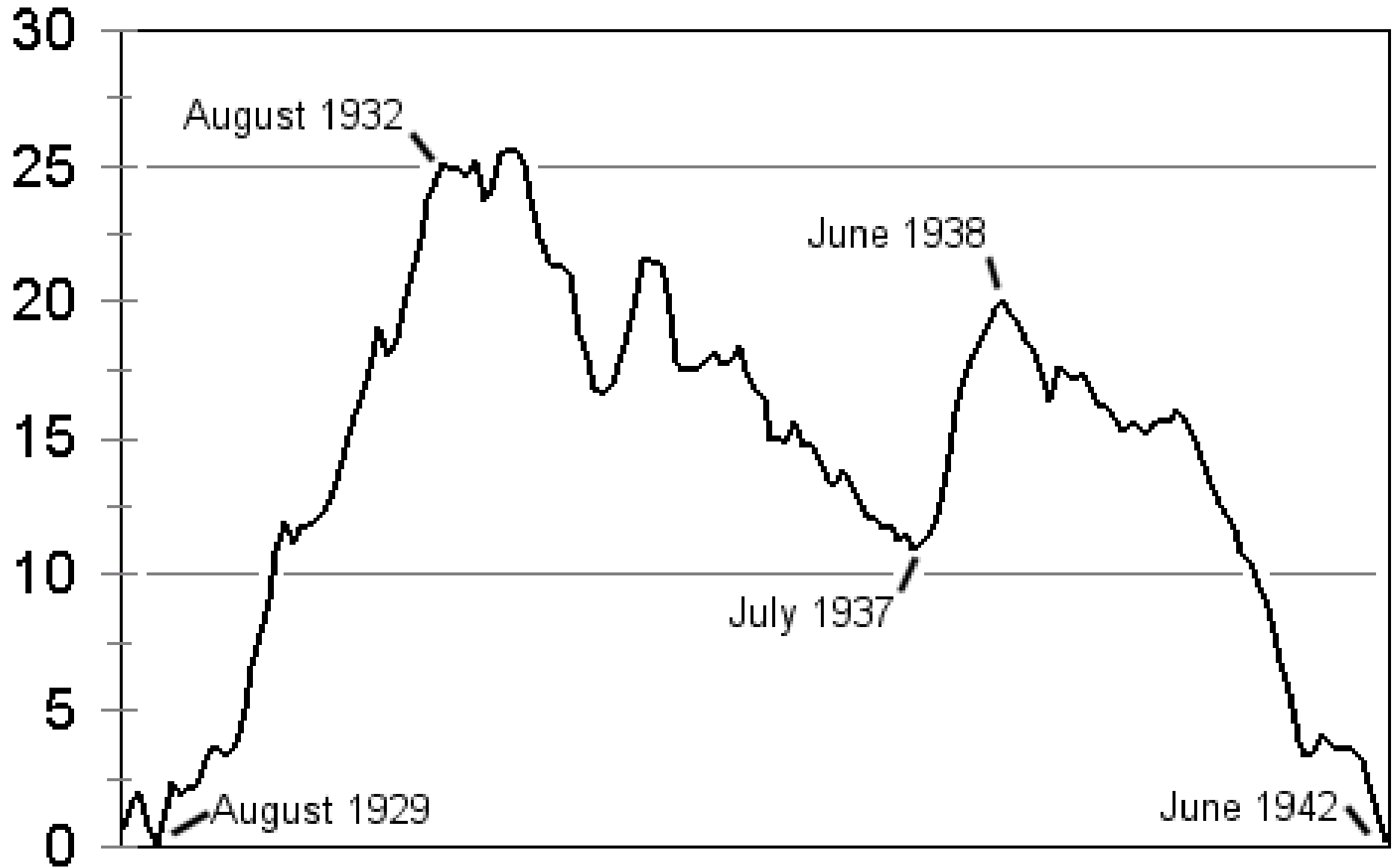


LEGACY OF THE NEW DEAL

- Did not end the Depression
- Legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies
- Political realignment in which African Americans and working class communities identified with the Democratic Party.



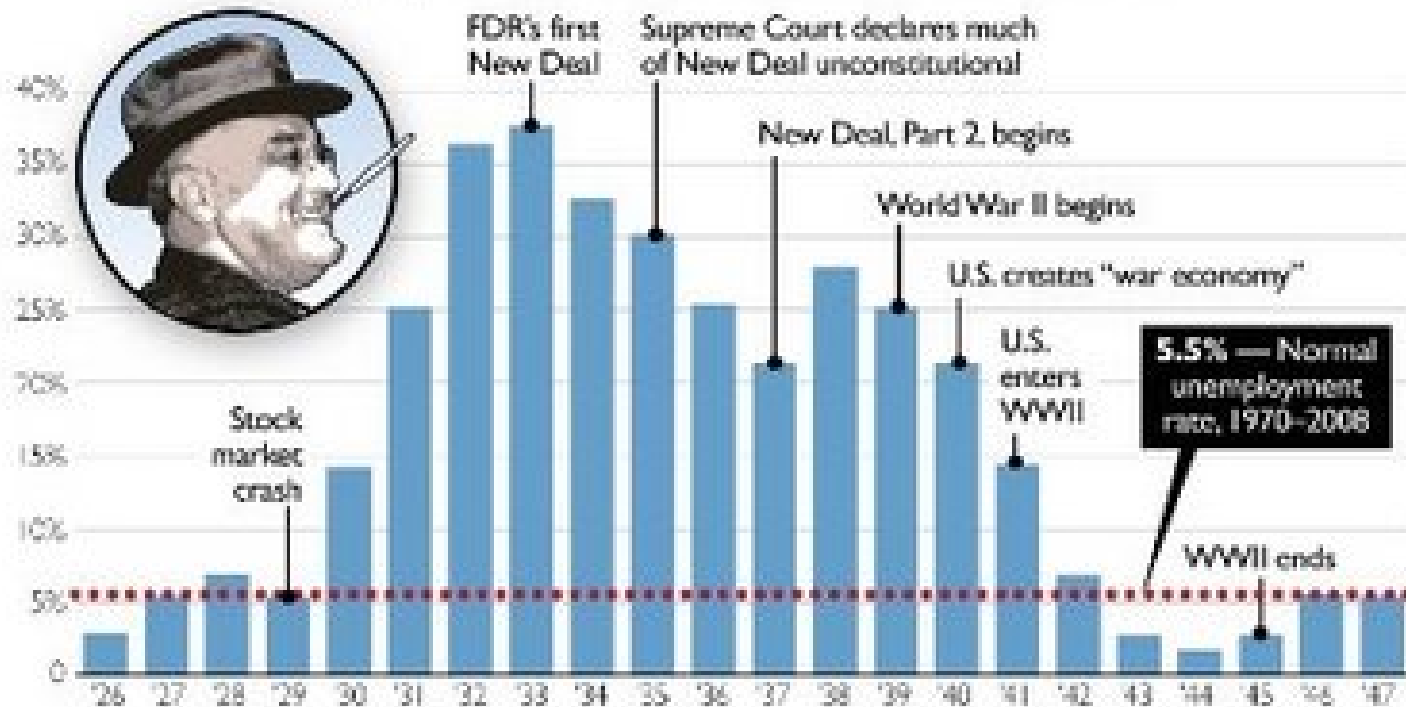
U.S. Unemployment Rate



More federal spending: New deal or raw deal?

History has a lesson for those who want to pump up government spending to “stimulate” the economy and create jobs: During the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal programs never drove unemployment lower than 20 percent. The jobless rate actually climbed during the second phase. The onset of World War II, not government spending, prompted America’s economic recovery.

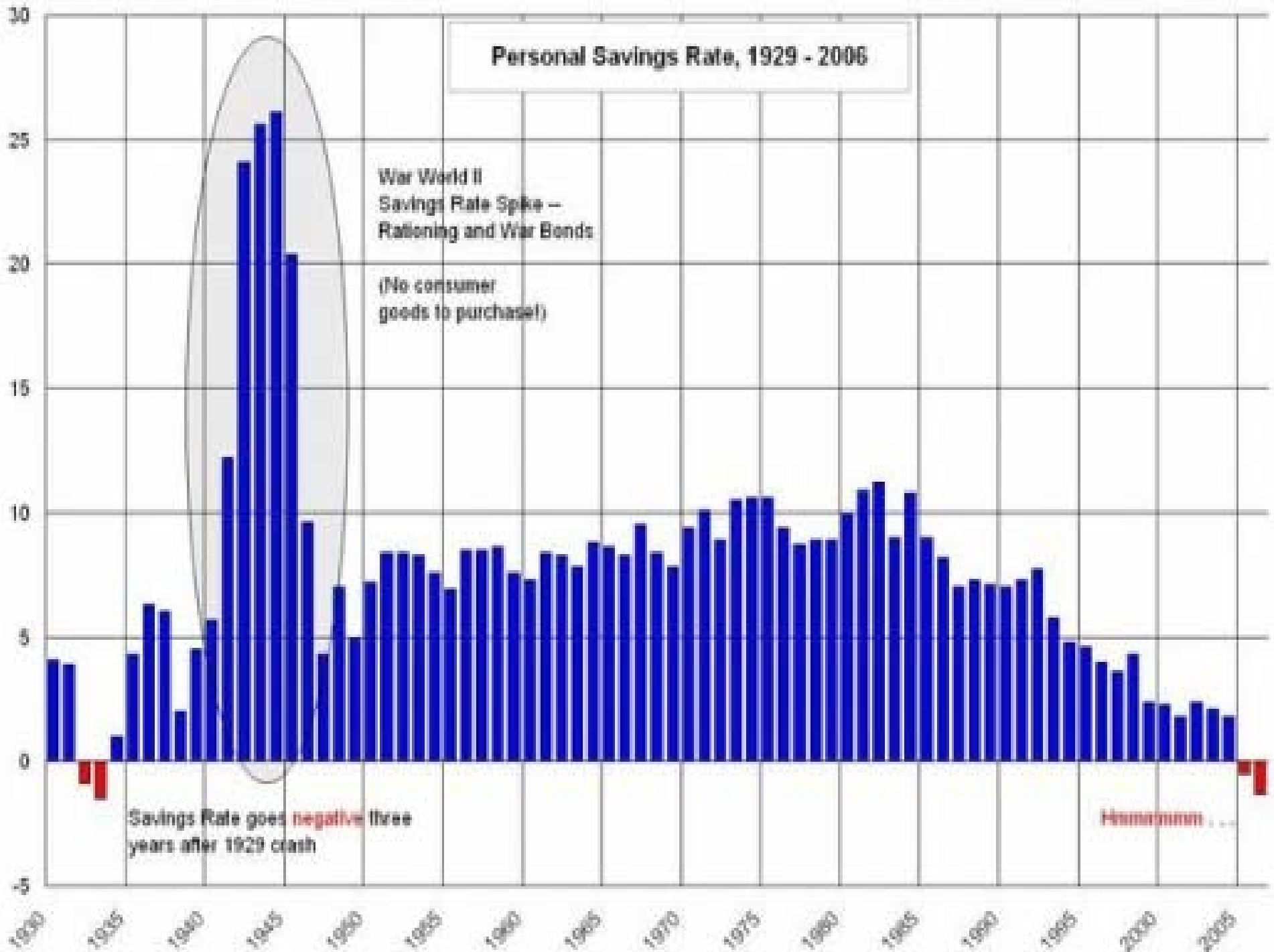
Unemployment Rate for Non-Farm Workers, 1926-1947



For updates on federal spending plans, visit heritage.org and click on *Rapid Response*.



Personal Savings Rate, 1929 - 2006



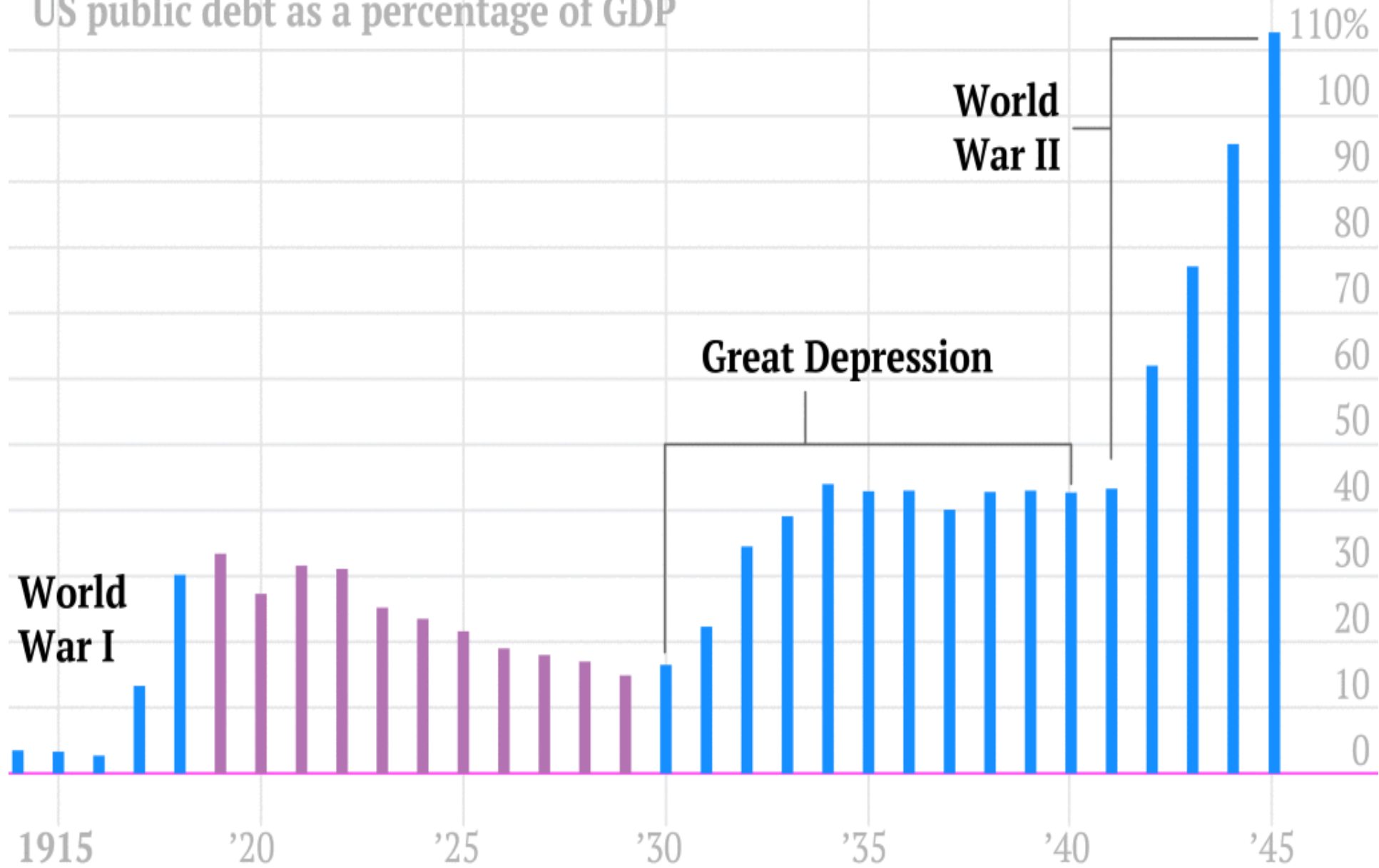
War World II
Savings Rate Spike -
Rationing and War Bonds

(No consumer
goods to purchase)

Savings Rate goes **negative** three
years after 1929 crash

Minimum ...

US public debt as a percentage of GDP



National Debt as Percentage of GNP

Data from the U.S. Treasury & Commerce Dept.

