

1. “Old Guard” Returns (pp. 753–755)

a. This section outlines the probusiness Republican administrations of the 1920s, which favored small government and ended the push for “progressive” reforms. As with Grant after the Civil War, the authors spare little in their caustic description of the first of these presidents, Warren G. _____. Focus on the Supreme Court actions (p. 755) affecting the status of women that the authors term “anti-progressive.” Do you remember the Supreme Court’s reasoning in the 1908 *Muller v. Oregon* case (p. 670) when it came out in favor of special protection for women in the workplace? How and why was this view changed when similar protections were overturned in the case of *Adkins v. Children’s Hospital* (1923)? *** Should the law treat women and men completely equally? If so, why? If not, in what areas should women be treated differently?

(1) *Muller v. Oregon* (1908):

(2) *Adkins v. Children’s Hospital* (1923):

(3) Your view:

2. Harding Years, 1921–1923 (pp. 755–760)

a. This section highlights the growth of big business and the difficulties of labor unions during the 1920s. Note also on p. 756 a law passed in 1924 called the Adjusted _____ Act that promised big benefits to World War I veterans in twenty years. Internationally, America returned to its isolationist roots in the 1920s. Not being part of the League of _____, the country signed a series of disarmament treaties, including the 1922 “_____ - Power _____ Treaty” (that limited U.S., British, and Japanese warship tonnage at a ratio of _____). Later in the decade, the idealistic _____ - Briand Pact, supposedly outlawing war, was signed. Higher American tariffs temporarily helped American business but hurt European economies trying to recover from the devastation of World War I. Corruption was also exposed in the Harding administration typified by Interior Secretary Albert B. _____ and the oil-related scandal called _____. After Harding’s death in 1923, the new president was the flinty, conservative, morally straight Calvin “_____ Cal” Coolidge from the state of _____.

3. Coolidge Years, 1923–1929 (pp. 760–764)

a. Farmers in the 1920s were in a depressed state a decade ahead of the rest of the nation. *** How did the end of wartime demand plus farm mechanization (symbolized by the new tractors) contribute to lower prices for farm products?

b. (It’s important to have a general understanding of the structure of postwar debts and reparations because they contributed both to the onset of the Depression and to the rise of Hitler in Germany.) Look at the flowchart on p. 764. The U.S. insisted on getting its \$ _____ billion or so in war debts paid back from France and Britain. Because they couldn’t earn dollars by selling goods to the U.S., what was their main source of funds to repay these war debts? What happened in 1929 when Wall Street bankers started calling in the loans they had made to Germany under the 1924 _____ Plan?

4. Hoover Years, 1929–1933 (pp. 764–767)

a. In the 1928 election, Republican Herbert Hoover defeated the first Catholic presidential nominee, Democrat Al _____ of New _____. The authors use words like *industry*, *thrift*, *self-reliance*, *dignity*, *integrity*, and *humanitarian* but also *stiff* and *thin-skinned* to describe the apparently well-qualified Hoover, a self-made millionaire. With the 1929 Agricultural _____ Act, Hoover moved modestly to help farm cooperatives help themselves, but soon afterwards, Congress passed the _____ - Smoot Tariff bill which raised average import duties to _____ percent. *** Why do the authors say on p. 767 that this move played “directly into the hands of a hate-filled German demagogue, Adolf Hitler”?

5. Crash and Depression (pp. 767–770)

a. The chart on p. 768 shows that the value of common stocks declined by _____ percent between its high when the market crashed on “Black _____” in October 19____ and its low in 1932. A stock market “crash” is caused when everyone wants to _____ (buy or sell) and no one wants to _____ (buy or sell) their ownership of shares in companies. *** What do you think might cause people suddenly to dump their shares on the market?

b. The authors provide a number of graphic examples of how the “foundations of America’s social and political structure” were severely and almost fatally shaken by the decade-long Great Depression, which descended starting in 1930. The stock market crash, by reducing the savings of investors and creating a negative psychological mood, was only one small factor in the onset of this Depression. Summarize these three main causes of the Depression cited by the authors.

(1) Overproduction and income disparities:

(2) Overexpansion of credit:

(3) Economic problems abroad:

6. Hoover and the Depression (pp. 770–773)

a. Hoover was a humanitarian, but as a conservative he felt government handouts to the poor would destroy the “national fiber.” When Hoover did substantially alter his principles by spending large sums of government money, it was for public works such as the _____ Dam and for the _____ Finance Corporation (RFC). Who received funds from the RFC and how did this illustrate the conservative Hoover’s belief that the benefits of such programs would eventually “trickle down” to the masses?

7. Bonus Army and Foreign Events (pp. 774–776) The final blow to Hoover’s reputation occurred in 19____ when he ordered General Douglas _____ to evict the remaining elements of the _____ Army, a large group of World War I veterans who came to Washington to demand early payment of war bonuses. Overseas, Japan was expanding without restraint by the League of Nations. *** What do the authors mean (pp. 774–775) when they conclude that “collective security died and World War II was born in 1931 on the windswept plains of Manchuria”?

CHAPTER 33 TERM SHEET

Politics of Boom and Bust, 1920–1932

Pages 753–755

Warren G. Harding

Charles Evans Hughes

Andrew W. Mellon

Herbert Hoover

Sen. Albert B. Fall

Harry M. Daugherty

“*laissez-faire*” economics

William Howard Taft

Adkins v. Children’s Hospital (1923)

Pages 755–756

Esch-Cummins Transportation Act (1920)

Merchant Marine Act (1920)

Veterans Bureau (1921)

Adjusted Compensation Act (Bonus Bill) 1924

Washington “Disarmament” Conference (1921–1922)

Five Power Naval Treaty (1922) / 5-5-3 ratio

Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)

Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)

Teapot Dome Scandal (1923)

Death of Harding (1923)

Calvin Coolidge

Pages 760–764

1920s farm depression

Capper-Volstead Act (1921)

McNary-Haugen Bill/Coolidge veto

John W. Davis

Robert M. La Follette

Allied war debts

German reparations

Dawes Plan (1924)

Pages 764–767

Alfred E. Smith/1928 election

Agricultural Marketing Act (1929)

Federal Farm Board

Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)

Pages 767–770

Speculative bubble

“Black Tuesday” (October 29, 1929)

Great Depression

“Hoovervilles”

Pages 770–773

“Trickle down” economic theory

“Public works” projects

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) (1932)

Norris-LaGuardia Act (1932)

“Yellow dog” contracts

Pages 774–776

Bonus Army (1932)

Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Manchuria (1931)

Henry L. Stimson

“Collective security”

“Good Neighbor” policy