

1. Trends of the 1920s

A. Political Trends: _____, “Normalcy,” _____

B. Economic trends: Prosperity, _____, Consumerism, _____

2. International Politics

A. Isolationism – U.S. _____ into isolationism after WWI; didn’t join _____

B. Washington Conference 1921 – First international _____ held in Washington, D.C. and first _____ conference in history (main European nations; some Asian)

– Attempt to _____ war

– Limited _____ and size of _____

C. Dawes Plan (1924)

– US _____ money to _____ so it could pay _____

– Allies used money to _____ US loans

– Created _____ of debt

– Stifled international _____

D. Kellogg-Briand Pact

– 1928 international treaty signed in Paris (major nations of Europe) – _____ war

– Goal: retain American _____

3. Political Conservatism in the 1920s

– End to _____ reforms; less _____

– Politics favored _____

– All Republican presidents: _____, Coolidge, _____

4. 1920s Presidents and Policies

A. Warren G. Harding (1921-1923) “Return to Normalcy” Harding favored:

– Lower taxes for _____ and the _____

– Increased _____ (to protect American industries)

– Immigration _____ (Immigration Quota Act 1921)

– Promoted naval _____

– Spoils system – led to corruption; _____ (“Ohio Gang” – friends appointed to office)

– Teapot Dome Scandal

– Harding’s friend, Sec. of Interior Albert Fall, took _____ in the _____ of oil fields (in Teapot Dome, Wyoming) and got _____; (got 1 year in jail)

– Scandal tainted Harding’s _____

B. Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929) “The business of America is _____”

“Keep _____ with Coolidge”

– Serious, clean _____

– Signed _____ Act 1924 (restrictions)

– Cut _____ and reduced federal _____

– Pro-Business: _____ capitalism (no government _____ in business)

– Against _____ of business (appointed men to FTC and ICC who _____ act)

C. Herbert Hoover (1929-1933)

(Head of _____ Administration during WWI – seen as hero)

- Secretary of Commerce under Coolidge; promoted _____ efficiency
- Continued _____ policies as president, but believed in _____ and: “Rugged _____”
- Believed _____ interference or coercion destroyed _____ and self-reliance

5. Role of New Technology

A. Impact of the Automobile

- Ford _____ line – _____ production of cars; affordable to the _____
- Freedom – work _____ from home, _____ trips, teenage independence
- Expands _____ – car-related businesses _____
 - _____, upholstery, etc.
 - Gas stations, _____, and roadside attractions
 - Used for _____, weekend trips...and _____ entertainment

B. Impact of Electricity

- Longer _____ work day
- New _____ – refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, toaster, _____

6. Economic Trends

A. Consumerism

- Middle class Americans have more _____ to spend
- Can buy on _____, “the _____ plan”
- Cars, radios, furniture, _____, consumables
- _____ plays a big part
- Leads to _____ for many over the decade
- Leads to _____ – weakens the economy and helps lead to the _____

B. Farm Crisis

- Farmers did well during _____ – high demand
- After war, _____ dropped; farmers kept producing; _____ dropped
- Economic _____ for farmers

C. Stock Market Boom and Bust

- Investors could buy _____ “on margin” for as low as _____ down – prices went _____
- Professional investors _____ off shares – prices _____
- investors sold shares to pay back _____ on their loans
- prices _____
- “_____” Oct. 29, 1929
- _____ selling
- prices _____ out
- known as “_____”
- Banks _____ because they had:
 - invested in the _____
 - loaned money to _____ investors
- People lost life _____
- Led to the _____