

Study Guide Ch. 32

The Politics of Boom and Bust, 1920-1932

AP US HISTORY

Theme: The Republican administrations of the prosperous 1920s pursued conservative, probusiness policies at home and economic unilateralism abroad.

Theme: The great crash of 1929 led to a severe, prolonged depression that devastated the American economy and spirit and resisted Hoover's limited efforts to correct it.

Summary: The Republican governments of the 1920s carried out active, probusiness policies while undermining much of the progressive legacy by neglect. The Washington Naval Conference indicated America's desire to withdraw from international involvements. Sky-high tariffs protected America's booming industry but caused severe economic troubles elsewhere in the world.

As the Harding scandals broke, the puritanical Coolidge replaced his morally easygoing predecessor. Feuding Democrats and La Follette Progressives fell easy victims to Republican prosperity.

American demands for strict repayment of war debts created international economic difficulties. The Dawes plan provided temporary relief, but the Hawley-Smoot Tariff proved devastating to international trade.

The stock-market crash of 1929 brought a sudden end to prosperity and plunged America into a horrible depression. Hoover's reputation collapsed as he failed to relieve national suffering, although he did make unprecedented but limited efforts to revive the economy through federal assistance.

Identify and state the historical significance of each of the following:

Warren G. Harding

"Ohio Gang"

Adkins v. Children's Hospital 1923

Railway Labor Board

Veteran's Bureau

American Legion

Adjusted Compensation Act

Five-Power Naval Treaty

Four-Power Treaty

Nine-Power Treaty

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law

Charles Forbes

Teapot Dome Scandal

Albert Fall

Harry Daugherty

Calvin Coolidge

Election of 1924

Dawes Plan of 1924 (see chart p. 757)

Herbert Hoover

Alfred Smith

Federal Farm Board

Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930

"Black Tuesday"

Great Depression (causes)

"Hoovervilles"

"rugged individualism"

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932

Bonus Army

Manchurian crisis

"Good Neighbor" Policy

Answer:

1. According to "Old Guard" Republicans, Warren Harding's presidency marked a return to "normalcy." Give examples of this resurgence of a laissez-faire relationship between government and business.

2. Analyze the following statement from *American Pageant*: "Ominously, the American people seemed content to rely on words and wishful thinking rather than on weapons and hardened realism."

3. Discuss the plight of the American farmer in the 1920's. What kept him from enjoying the sudden prosperity that much of the rest of the nation was experiencing?

4. Despite, or perhaps because of a renewed emphasis on isolationism, the U. S. was embroiled in several conflicts with foreign nations in the 1920s. Identify some of those nations and discuss the reasons behind the animosity.

Identification

- _____ 1. Poker-playing cronies from Harding's native state who contributed to the morally loose atmosphere in his administration
- _____ 2. Supreme Court ruling that removed workplace protection and the invalidated a minimum wage for women
- _____ 3. World War I veterans' group that promoted patriotism and economic benefits for former servicemen
- _____ 4. Agreement emerging from the Washington Disarmament Conference that reduced naval strength and established a ratio of warships among the major ship building powers
- _____ 5. Toothless international agreement of 1928 that pledged nations to outlaw war
- _____ 6. Naval oil reserve in Wyoming that gave its name to one of the major Harding administration scandals
- _____ 7. Farm proposals of the 1920s, passed by congress but vetoed by the president, that provided for the federal government to buy farm surpluses and sell them abroad
- _____ 8. American-sponsored arrangement for rescheduling German reparations payments that only temporarily eased the international debt tangle of the 1920s
- _____ 9. "Dry," Protestant southern Democrats who rebelled against their party's "wet" Catholic presidential nominee in 1928 and voted for the Republican candidate
- _____ 10. Sky-high tariff bill of 1930 that deepened the depression and caused international financial chaos
- _____ 11. The climatic day of the October 1929 Wall Street stock-market crash
- _____ 12. Depression shantytowns, named after the president whom many blamed for their financial distress
- _____ 13. Hoover-sponsored federal agency that provided loans to hard-pressed banks and businesses after 1932
- _____ 14. Encampment of unemployed veterans who were driven out of Washington by General Douglas MacArthur's forces in 1932
- _____ 15. The Chinese province invaded and overrun by the Japanese army in 1932

Putting Things in Order

- ___ Amid economic collapse, Congress raises tariff barriers to new heights and thereby deepens the depression
- ___ An American-sponsored plan to ease German reparations payments provides a temporarily successful approach to the international war-debt tangle
- ___ An American-sponsored international conference surprisingly reduces naval armaments and stabilizes Far Eastern power relations
- ___ The prosperous economic bubble of the 1920s suddenly bursts, setting off a sustained period of hardships
- ___ A large number of corrupt dealings and scandals become public knowledge just as the president who presided over them is replaced by his impeccably honest successor

Matching People, Places, and Events

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Warren G. Harding | A. The sudden collapse of paper stock values in October 1929 that set off the Great Depression |
| ___ 2. Charles Evans Hughes | B. Extremely high tariff act that killed international trade and deepened the Great Depression |
| ___ 3. Andrew Mellon | C. The “Happy Warrior” who attracted votes in the cities but lost them in the south |
| ___ 4. Henry Sinclair | D. Harding’s interior secretary, convicted of taking bribes for leases on federal oil reserves |
| ___ 5. John Davis | E. Weak compromise Democratic candidate in 1924 |
| ___ 6. Albert B. Fall | F. U.S. attorney general and a member of Harding’s corrupt “Ohio Gang” who was forced to resign in administration scandals |
| ___ 7. Harry Daugherty | G. Strong-minded leader of Harding’s cabinet and initiator of major naval agreements |
| ___ 8. Calvin Coolidge | H. Wealthy industrialist and conservative secretary of the treasury in the 1920s |
| ___ 9. Robert La Follette | I. Weak-willed president whose easygoing ways opened the door to widespread corruption in his administration |
| ___ 10. Herbert Hoover | J. Hoover’s secretary of state, who sought sanctions against Japan for its aggression in Manchuria |
| ___ 11. Al Smith | K. Secretary of commerce through much of the 1920s whose reputation for economic genius became a casualty of the Great Depression |
| ___ 12. Great crash | L. Leader of a liberal third-party insurgency who attracted little support outside the farm belt |
| ___ 13. Hawley-Smoot Bill | M. Wealthy oilman who bribed cabinet officials in the Teapot Dome scandal |
| ___ 14. Douglas MacArthur | N. Commander of the troops who forcefully ousted the “army” of unemployment veterans from Washington in 1932 |
| ___ 15. Henry Stimson | O. Tight-lipped Vermonter who promoted frugality and pro-business policies during his presidency |

Matching Cause and Effect

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| <p>___ 1. Republican probusiness policies</p> <p>___ 2. American concern about the arms race and the danger of war</p> <p>___ 3. The high-tariff Fordney-McCumber Law of 1922</p> <p>___ 4. The loose moral atmosphere of Harding's Washington</p> <p>___ 5. The improved farm efficiency and production of the 1920s</p> <p>___ 6. America's demand for complete repayment of the Allies' war debt</p> <p>___ 7. Hoover's media campaign and Smith's political liabilities</p> <p>___ 8. The stock-market crash</p> <p>___ 9. Domestic overexpansion of production and dried-up international trade</p> <p>___ 10. Hoover's limited efforts at federally sponsored relief and recovery</p> | <p>A. Led to a Republican landslide in the election of 1928</p> <p>B. Weakened labor unions and prevents the enforcement of progressive antitrust legislation</p> <p>C. Plunged the United States in its worst economic depression</p> <p>D. Drove crop prices down and created a rural economic depression</p> <p>E. Led to the successful Washington Disarmament Conference and the Five Power Naval Agreement of 1922</p> <p>F. Encouraged numerous federal officials to engage in the corrupt dealings</p> <p>G. Helped cause the stock-market crash and deepen the Great Depression</p> <p>H. Failed to end the depression but did prevent more serious economic suffering</p> <p>I. Sustained American prosperity but pushed Europe into economic protectionism and turmoil</p> <p>J. Aroused Britain's and France's anger and toughened their demands for German war reparations</p> |
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Answers

Identification

1. Ohio Gang
2. Adkins v. Children's Hospital
3. American Legion
4. Five-Power Naval Treaty
5. Kellogg-Briand Pact
6. Teapot Dome
7. McNary-Haugen Bill
8. Dawes plan
9. Hoovercrats
10. Hawley-Smoot Tariff
11. Black Tuesday
12. Hoovervilles
13. Reconstruction Finance Corporation
14. Manchuria

Putting Things in Order

5, 2, 1, 4, 3

Matching People, Places, Events

1. I
2. G
3. H
4. M
5. E
6. D
7. F
8. O
9. L
10. K
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. N
15. J

Cause and Effect

1. B
2. E
3. I
4. F
5. D
6. J
7. A
8. C
9. G
10. H