

A time of great prosperity and social change

1. Reactions to Change
 - A. Nativism: Prejudice against foreign-born people
 - B. Isolationism: Pulling away from involvement in foreign affairs
2. Perceived Threat or Enemy
 - A. Communism
 - a. An economic and political system in which all wealth and power are to be shared by all
 - b. Becomes a one-party dictatorship
 - B. Red Scare (1919)
 - a. Fear that communism would take over the United States
 - b. Several bombs were sent to government and business leaders
 - C. Palmer Raids
 - a. Attorney General Palmer ordered government raids on:
 1. Union officers
 2. Headquarters of Socialist and Communist organizations
 3. Homes of resident aliens
 - b. Results:
 1. Trampling of civil rights
 2. Forced deportations
 3. No evidence of bombs or of revolutionary conspiracy
 4. Increased suspicion of foreigners and immigrants
3. Increase in Nativism
 - A. Sacco and Vanzetti Trial (1920)
 - a. Arrested and charged with robbery and murder in Braintree, Massachusetts
 - b. Evidence was circumstantial
 - c. Both men had alibis and asserted their innocence
 - d. Only crime appeared to be that they were anarchist and Italian
 - e. Jury found them guilty and they were sentenced to death
 - f. Executed by electric chair on August 23, 1927
 - B. emergency Quota Act of 1921 - 31. of 1910 census
 - a. Establish the maximum number of immigrants from each foreign country
 - b. Goal was to sharply reduce the number of European immigrants
 - c. Why?
 1. From 1919 to 1920 the number of immigrants had risen by 600
 - d. Why?
 1. Effects of WWI
 2. Inflation, lack of jobs, etc.
 - e. One example:
 1. 1921: 222,260 immigrants
 2. 1929: 18,008 immigrants
 - f. 1924 amendment limited immigration to 2 percent of the nationals living in the US in 1890
 - g. Targeted eastern and Southern Europeans who did not immigrate in large numbers before 1890
 - h. Also limited Japanese immigration
 - C. KKK Returns
 - a. 4.5 million members by 1924
 - b. Expanded racism to Catholics, Jews, and foreign born individuals
 - c. Criminal activity led to it decrease in power by the end of the decade
 - D. Challenge to nativist ideas
 - a. ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) is created by a group of pacifist and social activists
 - b. First sought to defend freedom of speech
4. Harding Presidency
 - A. "Return to Normalcy"

→ fear of communism tied to anarchist

- a. His pledge to the America people
 - b. Won the greatest popular vote margin at that time cover 7 million more votes than democrat cox
 - c. Accomplishments
 - 1. Washington Naval Conference
 - A. Five major powers agreed to limited disarmament based on ratios
 - a. U.S, G.B, France, Japan, Italy
 - B. U.S and Great Britain were granted the largest navies
 - C. Japanese navy was reduced to half of the US and Great Britain
 - 2. four Power Pact:
 - A. US, Great Britain, France, and Japan agreed to respect each other's territories in Asia
 - B. Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
 - a. 15 countries agreed to renounce the use of war and called for the peaceful settlement of disputes
 - C. Fordney-McCumber Tariff
 - a. Raised the tariff on imported goods to protect American business
 - b. Dawes Plan:
 - 1. Between US and G.B plus France
 - 2. US gives G.B and France \$10B loan
 - 3. They payback the loan through exports
 - 4. But the F.M Tariff made the income they would get not that income But Germany had to pay back \$33B, but they defaulted because they did not have the money. So France sent troops into Germany
 - 5. Dawes has a plan to raise money and raises \$2.5B for Germany who payed G.B and F back who then payed America back
 - d. Scandal
 - 1. Ohio Gang
 - A. Group of poker-playing friends who used their offers to gain wealth
 - 2. Teapot Dome Scandal:
 - A. Sec. Of Interior Albert Fall becomes the first cabinet member to be convicted of a felony (bribery) while in office
5. Coolidge Presidency (1923-1928)
 - A. Goal
 - a. Keep the government interference of business low
 - b. Allow private enterprise to grow
 - B. Steps to the goal
 - a. Keep taxes low and business profits up
 - b. Give business more available credit to expand
 - c. High tariffs on foreign imports
 - d. Reduce the income tax
 - C. results
 - a. Rising wages
 - b. More productivity
 - c. New technologies
6. Rise of Consumer Goods
 - A. Automobile
 - a. Changed America
 - 1. New roads
 - 2. New houses
 - 3. New industries
 - A. Gas stations
 - B. Repair shops
 - C. Motels
 - 4. New liberties for families

- b. urban sprawl
- c. 1 in 5 of all Americans owned a car by the end of the decade
- B. airplane
 - a. Used by the Post Office to deliver mail
 - b. May 1927: Charles Lindbergh is the first pilot to cross the Atlantic Ocean
 - c. 1927 Pan American Airways offers the first transatlantic passenger flights
- C. Appliances
 - a. Development of altering current brings electricity to suburban home
 - b. Electricity powers refrigerators, stoves, vacuum cleaners, and toasters,
 - c. More community and leisure for housewives
- D. modern Advertising
 - a. Business' hire psychologist to people's desire for health and wealth
 - b. Increased American positive view of business'
- E. New Purchasing Power
 - a. Installment plan:
 - 1. Allowed consumers to buy goods over an extended time without putting down much money at the time of the purchase
 - 2. Banks offered low interest rates