

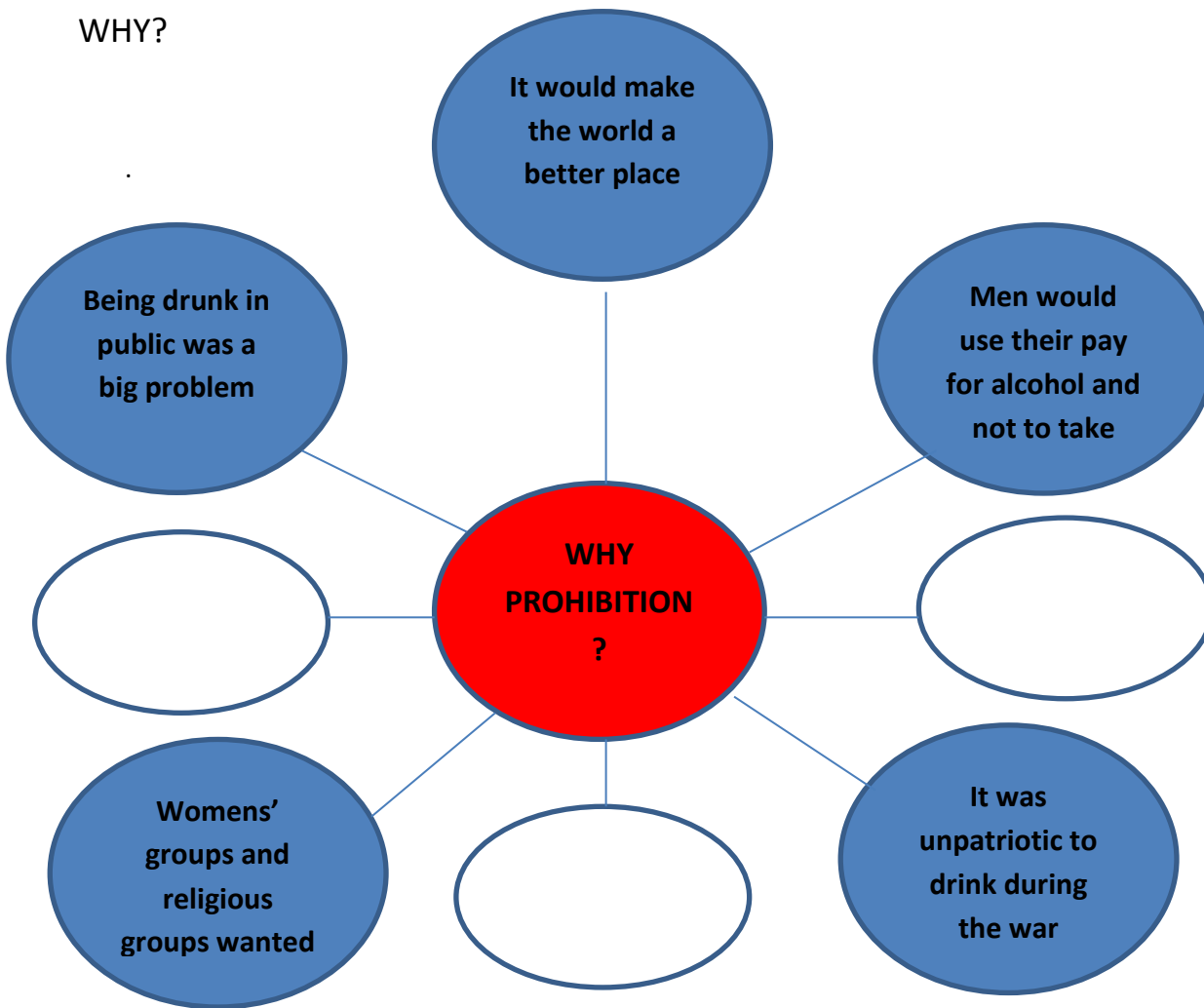
After WW I – America wanted to be by itself (isolationism)

- They did not join the League of Nations.
- America was also a world power
- America was changing on the inside too

Prohibition - to make something illegal

Prohibition – making alcohol illegal

WHY?



At first, states made laws to prohibit alcohol. Many states had laws that outlawed making, selling or drinking alcohol.

People wanted the federal government to make it part of the Constitution (the laws of the United States).

In 1919 – we **ratified** the 19th Amendment – Prohibition was a law!

There were many reasons this was not good:

- People lost jobs: breweries, barkeepers, sales
- Other businesses lost business too
 - Restaurants lost sales from alcohol and prices had to rise
 - Theaters lost patrons
- Government lost money for taxes but
- Cost the government millions to ENFORCE it
- People died from tainted liquor
- Crime rates rose from supported illegal trade (think Goodfellas and Al Capone)

In 1933 – we **ratified** the 21st Amendment – Prohibition was now over!!!

Ratify – formally approve something, ususally a law

HOW DO WE Amend the Constitution?

There are 435 Representatives
and 100 Senators.

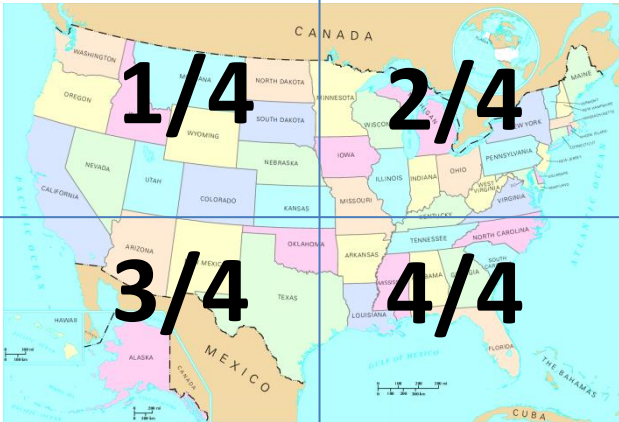
2/3 is 291 Representatives
and 67 Senators





First

2/3 of the House of Representatives and 2/3 of the Senators must approve the amendment (new law)



Then

3/4 of the states must approve the new amendment (new law)

Unit 7 – Lesson 2



History of Women's Suffrage (Right to Vote)



Seneca Falls Convention begins the women's suffrage movement

1848

First women's suffrage amendment was not ratified (passed)

1887

NAWSA gives Congress a petition for women's voting rights. It had 500,000 signatures on it

1914

World War I begins; women actively help with the war (not fighting)

1917

Tennessee ratifies the amendment; Women's Right to Vote becomes the 19th Amendment

1920

1869

Women get the right to vote in Wyoming territory (before it was a state)

1890

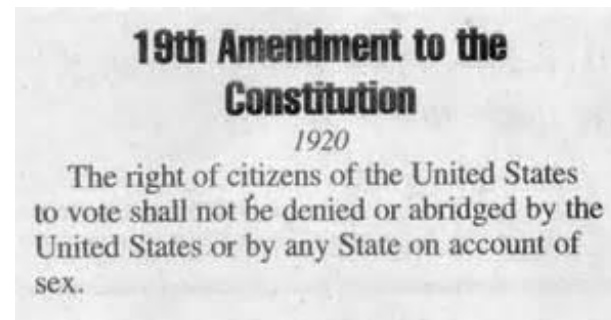
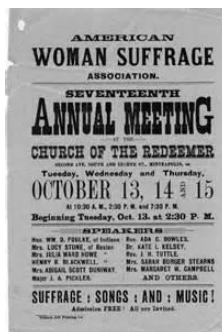
National American Woman Suffrage Association was formed to fight for women's right to vote

1914

Amendment for womens' suffrage does not pass in Congress (2nd try)

1919

Congress passed the suffrage amendment (3rd try)



STUDENT DICTIONARY

One entry found for **communism**.

Main Entry: **com·mu·nism** 

Pronunciation: ¹käm-yə-₁niz-əm

Function: *noun*

1 : a social system in which property and goods are owned in common; *also* : a theory that favors such a system

2 *capitalized* : a system of government in which a single party controls state-owned means of production with the aim of establishing a stateless society

Communism was brought to Russia by Lenin and Stalin as well as totalitarianism- all power under one person.

RED SCARE






Mitchell Palmer went on a witch hunt after communists and anarchists. Raids in 2 days rounded up nearly 5,000 people who were held in jail, not allowed to call anyone, and treated terribly. **Palmer took advantage of America's fear of communism.** Americans were not free to speak out about communism.



Unit 7- Lesson 4

Our Presidents During this time

President Warren Harding – 29th President	President Calvin Coolidge – 30th President
<p>Promised the nation to get back to normal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• strong economy,• independent of foreign influence• rid Americans of the tragic memories and hardships faced during World War I <p>Harding died in August 1923</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very sad time for the United States• Warren Harding was one of the most popular presidents ever.• Died of heart failure/ broken heart.• Before he died her learned that close friends in government did things that were not good for the country <p>What he did as president</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Created the Bureau of the Budget,• Reduced the national debt• Cut taxes• Appointed black men to public office <p>SCANDAL!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harding allowed his friends to use land set aside for government oil reserves, and for public use• Those people gave away oil reserves, did not listen to conservationists, and took bribes (like Boss Tweed).• His “friends” became very rich, and America got very angry!	<p>He was very progressive president</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He wanted Congress to create laws against lynching• more for education,• higher minimum wages for women workers <p>His 16 year old son died all of a sudden and Coolidge could not do his job too well</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coolidge was overwhelmed with grief and very depressed.• almost no one, besides his wife and close friends, knew what was happening to him. <p>“Perhaps one of the most important accomplishments of my administration has been minding my own business,” he said.</p> <p>What he did as president</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• lower taxes• created farm subsidies• big on civil rights

The ROARING TWENTIES!

<p>People spent lots of money on luxuries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makeup • Clothes/fashion • New cars • Entertainment • Sports events 	<p>FLAPPERS:</p> <p>Ladies who wore short skirts and short haircuts</p> <p>Did unladylike things (drove, worked, played ping-pong, danced, wore a lot of makeup)</p>	<p>Art became more expressive – some people thought it was vulgar (dirty). It was reflection of real life (people, streets, etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Sloan • Thomas Eakins
		
<p>By 1930 almost every family owned a car.</p> <p>They also had indoor toilets and radios</p>	<p>Harlem was undergoing a Renaissance – a time of great artists</p> <p>(Harlem is a neighborhood in NY)</p>	<p>Air travel became more accessible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lindbergh made the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean.
		
<p>America had many more rich people – and many more poor people</p> <p>People were buying more things that they couldn't buy before and spending A LOT OF MONEY</p>	<p>Organized sports become popular (baseball, golf and tennis) and sports players became national heroes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babe Ruth 	<p>Arts and Culture boomed –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movies and talking pictures (The Jazz Singer) • Instrumental music (Duke Ellington) • Vocal music (Ella Fitzgerald) • Literature (Hemingway) • Visual art (Mary Cassatt) • Musicians (George Gershwin)

			• Mickey Mouse
			

Unit 7 Lesson 6

Organized Sports

Organized sports became very popular during the Roaring Twenties. With more leisure time, Americans could go to the ballparks or listen to games on radio. They could also play sports themselves. By the end of the '20s, Americans were hard at play, and golf courses and tennis courts were popping up everywhere.



George Herman Ruth

- Was a sensational pitcher but could also hit it harder and farther than anyone
- In 1918 he was the best left-handed pitcher in the game and also led the American League in homeruns.
- In 1920 he hit 54 homeruns, 59 in 1921. Baseball attendance doubled
- Hit 714 homeruns- record for 47 years

The Other Babe- Mildred Didrikson

- Gave her the nickname growing up when she hit homers he boys couldn't catch
- All-American basketball player, softball star, competed in swimming and diving, played competitive tennis, and boxing

- Became national heroine when she earned 3 medals in track and field at the 1932 Olympics
- Best known as one of America's outstanding women golfers- won 17 tournaments in a row

Negro Leagues

Men of color formed their own leagues due to segregation

- Satchel Paige- the unbelievable Satchel Paige, his pitching was so accurate they say he could have stayed in the strike zone pitching to Tom Thumb.
- Josh Gibson-Some people said that Josh Gibson once hit a ball over the roof at Yankee Stadium—which was farther than the Babe ever did.
- Cool Papa Bell- Well, Paige himself swore that Bell ran so fast he could turn off the light switch and make it to bed before the light went out

Unit 7 Lesson 10 – End of the Roaring Twenties

In the 1920's people were doing really well. They had

- great lives,
- new cars,
- toilets
- they put money in the Stock Market, and people made a lot of money!!!



Stock Market

- \$ A company sells pieces of the company to the public (those are called shares)
- \$ When the company makes money, that money is split up between the people who bought the pieces (those people are the shareholders)
- \$ The money paid to the shareholders is called a **dividend**.
- \$ Companies were making a lot of money, and they could sell their shares for way more money.
- \$ People were buying too many shares for too much money – money they did not even have! They were borrowing it from banks.

ONE DAY...The stock market crashed! (BLACK TUESDAY)

Shares of stock lost their value, and brokers sold them for very little money (1/10 of what they were bought for)

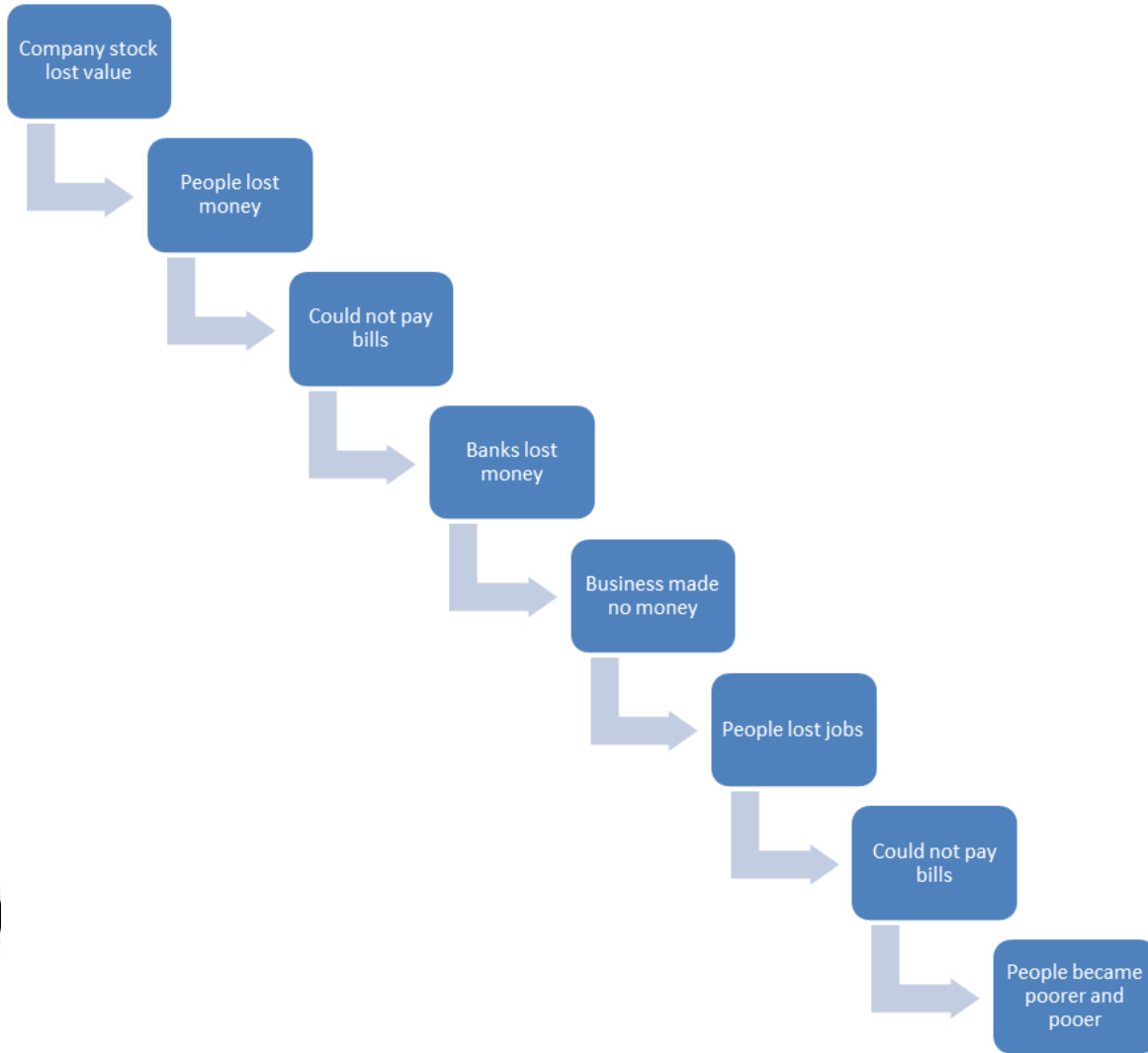
Example – You buy a game for your Xbox. It cost \$70. You take it to GameStop and they give you \$10 for it! You are out \$60!!!!!!!!!! NOT COOL! And then your mom wants the extra \$60!

That is what happened in the stock market.

People lost all of their money, and owed tons of money to the banks that they borrowed from

Cause and Effect





**THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF THE
GREAT DEPRESSION**

GREAT DEPRESSION OF THE 1930s

5 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW



- **The Great Depression was a terrible economic event**

- Herbert Hoover was the president
- Started with the stock market crash in 1929
- Took place from 1929 – 1941
- Banks failed, businesses closed, high unemployment
- People lost their homes, kids had no shoes or clothes, and many people died



- **The Dust Bowl happened in the Great Plains**

- The Dust Bowl was a nickname for an area of the United States that included Colorado, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico
- The Great Plains suffered a very long period of drought (lack of rain)
- People overused the land and did not take good care of it
- The dry land was blown all over by the high winds in the Plains. It made everything dusty and dirt. Nothing could grow.
- Many families needed to leave the Great Plains during this time.



- **Many people lived in Shantytowns**

- Shantytowns were known as “Hoovervilles” to remind the president of the poor people
- These were towns built of little shacks that homeless people built
- They were built all over the country and 100,000s of people lived in them (moms, dads, kids, old people)
- The shacks were built from pieces of lumber, tin, cardboard, tar paper, glass, composition roofing, canvas, and other materials

- The new president (F. Roosevelt) helped to get people back into houses



- **The president was not very helpful**

- President Herbert Hoover was the 31st president of the United States
- He believed that the government should not support the citizens “pull yourself up by your bootstraps”
- He was involved in banking and was very wealthy from the mining industry – but he tried to help the government by increasing taxes, donating his paycheck, and creating public works (utilities like electric, water, sewers)
- The Depression was not his fault (it happened 8 months after he became president)
- People were very angry with them because more than 13 million people were unemployed during the Depression, and he still would not help

Unit 7 Lesson 12

The Bonus Army

- 20,000 World War I veterans who marched to Washington to see President Hoover in an effort to get the bonus Congress had promised them for their war service
- They built a Hooverville in Washington, D.C. They had no jobs or money, so they slept in tents, in empty buildings, in shacks on public grass.
- Most carried American flags. Some were Medal of Honor winners; some had lost arms or legs in the services.
- Hoover **refused** to see them
- The police asked them to leave. They wouldn't go. So President Hoover sent the army.
- The troops came with tear gas, guns, and bayonets. Their leader, General Douglas MacArthur, went farther than the president wished.
- His troops tore down the shacks; they used tear gas and billy clubs. People were hurt; a baby died.

Hoover did not understand how **bad** things were

- In 1930, when many Americans were going to bed hungry, he said, “The lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the government, the government should not support the people.”
- He also said, “I do not believe that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering.”
- **What Hoover meant was that no government money should be spent on relief programs. He thought people could help themselves.**

Democracy in Danger

- All over the world the disruptions of war and depression were **making people turn to dictators**.
- Mussolini had taken control in Italy; Adolf Hitler was gaining power in Germany; and Joseph Stalin was in control in Soviet Russia.
- **Some people in the United States thought those leaders were great men.**
- People started looking at other forms of government