

Chapter 20: The Roaring Twenties

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 20:1 Booming Economy



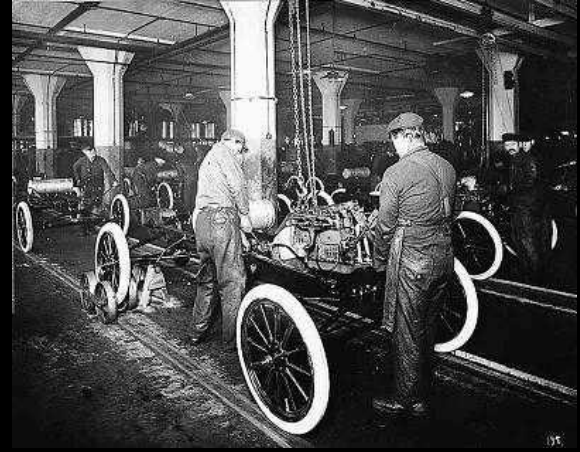
- We examine the impact of Henry Ford and the automobile.
- We will analyze the consumer revolution and the bull market of the 1920s.
- We will compare the different effects of the economic boom on urban and rural America.

Psa_20:7 Some trust in chariots,
and some in horses: but we will
remember the name of the LORD
our God.



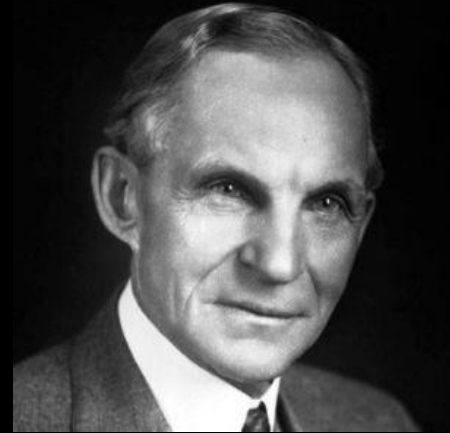
CHAPTER 20: Roaring Twenties

- The American economy was now booming after the war.
- Factories produced more goods, wages increased, more people had buying power.



CHAPTER 20: Roaring Twenties

- One industry that sparked this explosive growth was the automobile industry.
- Henry Ford introduced a series of methods and ideas that revolutionized production, wages, working conditions, and daily life.
- Ford brought mass production into new heights, the rapid manufacture of the large number of identical parts.
- He produced thousands of cars in his factory.



CHAPTER 20: Roaring Twenties

- Cars were once only for the wealthy as a status symbol.
- Ford in 1908 introduced the Model T, a reliable car the average American could afford.
- The first Model T sold for \$850.



CHAPTER 20: Roaring Twenties

- Soon after, Ford opened a new plant in Detroit River.
- Detroit gave Ford easy access to steel, glass, oil, and rubber manufactured in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.



CHAPTER 20: Roaring Twenties

- Ford hired scientific management experts to improve his mass production techniques.
- Scientific management was a relatively new method of improving efficiency in which experts looked at every step of manufacturing process to find ways to reduce time, effort, and expense.



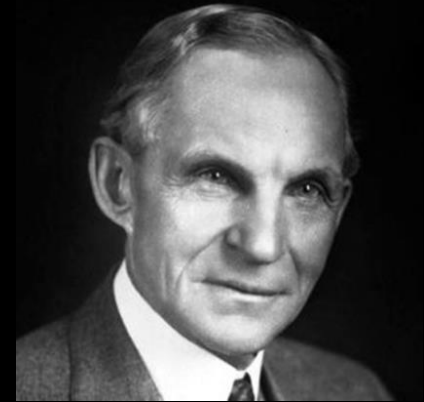
CHAPTER 20: Roaring Twenties

- He put his cars on assembly lines.
- At each step a worker added something to construct the Automobiles.
- This reduced assembly of the automobile from 12 hours to 90 minutes.
- In 1919, ten percent of the people owned cars, now by 1927, 56 % of the people owned automobiles.



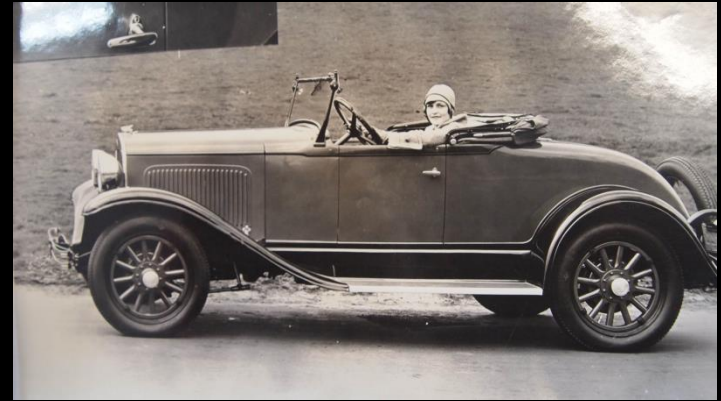
CHAPTER 20: Roaring Twenties

- Ford also was innovative in how he managed employees.
- He doubled their wages, gave them a eight hour work week and ...
- became the first major industrialist to give Saturday and Sunday off.
- Before the idea of a “weekend” never existed.



Automobiles Change America

- Stimulated growth in other industries related to car manufacturing and use.
- The steel, glass, rubber, asphalt, wood, gasoline, insurance and road construction industries boomed.
- Oil industry boomed for the search for fossil fuel.



Automobiles Change America

- Road construction boomed especially when the federal government introduced the system of numbered highways in 1926.
- Service stations, diners, motor hotels or motels were constructed.
- Trains and trolleys declined in use.



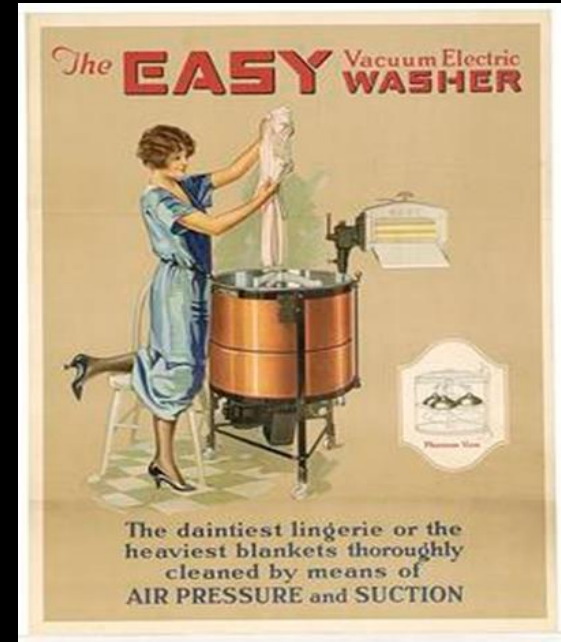
Automobiles Change America

- Automobiles made America mobile and altered residential patterns where suburbs were made possible that linked to highways to the cities.
- Los Angeles was most impacted as a sprawling city and as one observer put it, “a series of suburbs in search of a city.”



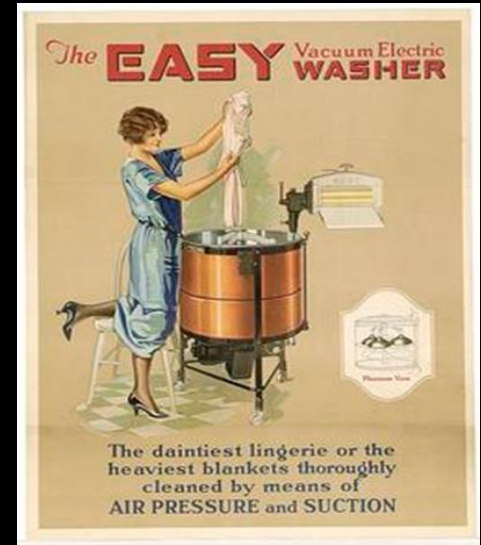
Bustling Economy:

- The 1920s saw a consumer revolution, in which a flood of new affordable goods became available to the public.



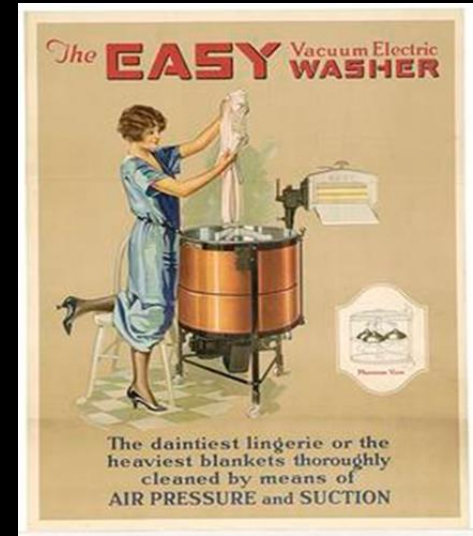
Bustling Economy:

- Widespread availability of electrical power supported washing machines, vacuum cleaners and irons made house keeping easier.
- Radios became more accessible.
- The Advertising Industry attracted more consumers on the necessity of new products.



Bustling Economy:

- People who did not have enough ready cash could buy what they wanted on credit.
- Installment buying in which a consumer would make small down payments then pay off the rest of the debt with regular monthly payments.





Booming Stocks

- During the 1920s, the stock market enjoyed a dizzying bull market, where stock prices rose continuously higher.
- More and more, Americans put their money into stocks in an effort to get rich quick.
- By 1929, 4 million Americans owned stocks.
- The pounding desire to strike it rich led investors to ignore financial risks.



Booming Stocks

- As a market soared, people began buying on the margin, another form of buying on credit.
- By purchasing stock on margin, a buyer paid as little as 10 percent of the stock price upfront to a broker.
- The buyer then paid the broker for the rest of the stock over a period of months.



Booming Stocks

- The stock served as collateral or security, for the broker's loan.
- So long as the price of the stock rose, the buyer had no trouble paying off the loan in making a profit.
- But if the price fell, the buyer still had to pay off the loan.
- Buyers gambled that they would be able to sell the stock at a profit long before the loan came due.



People Flock To the Cities in the 1920s

- Farmers left their fields, African Americans in the Great Migration to Northern Cities, Sky scrapers such as the Empire State Building dominated the skylines.
- Suburbs grew because of the automobile that catered to middle class and upper class residents.



Those Left Out:

- Those in rural areas were left out of prosperity, Farmers suffered from growing debt and falling farm prices.
- Industrial wages did not rise as fast as corporate salaries.
- Wealth was very unevenly distributed.



Discussion Questions

- List five things that Henry Ford and the automobile did that you see affects us today.
- In the 1920s, advertisers attempted to convince consumers that their product is necessary to purchase. Is it necessary for us to purchase some of the electronics we have today?



Chapter 20:2 The Roaring Twenties

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 20:2, The Business of Government



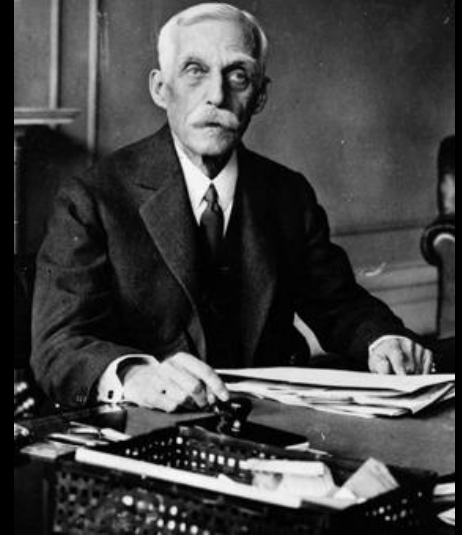
- We will analyze how the policies of President Harding and Coolidge favored business growth.
- We will discuss the most significant scandals during the Harding administration.
- We will explain the role that the United States played in the world during the 1920s.

Pro_29:2 When the righteous are
in authority, the people rejoice:
but when the wicked beareth
rule, the people mourn.



HARDING ADMINISTRATION

- President Harding appointed Andrew Mellon Secretary of the Treasury.
- Mellon's idea of prudent economic policy was to support legislation that advanced business interests.
- He disliked the relatively new income tax, favoring instead low taxes on individuals and corporations.
- Mellon also lowered the Federal budget to decrease government spending.



HARDING ADMINISTRATION

- Harding favored a return to more traditional laissez-fair approach; he and Mellon worked to reduce government regulation of business.
- Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce who was thoughtful and energetic sought to have labor leaders achieve voluntary advancements.
- What the progressives hope to achieve through legislation, Hoover attempted to attain through business.



HARDING ADMINISTRATION

- Harding's administration was also rife with corruption.
- Harding left others to make his decisions, mostly his close friends he gambled with late at night.
- Scandals emerged such as the Tea Pot scandal where Harding's secretary of Interior Albert Fall took oil reserves intended for the Navy for himself.



HARDING ADMINISTRATION

- Harding dies of a heart attack in office.
- Calvin Coolidge succeeds him as president.
- He was a “by the book” type who was different from Harding.
- He continued to the policy of reducing the national debt, trimming the federal budget and lowering taxes to give incentives for businesses.



Trouble Brewing

- Farmers struggled to keep their land as the prices of their goods fell.
- Labor unions demanded higher wages and better working conditions.
- African Americans faced severe discrimination especially in the South where Jim Crow laws made enforced segregation a way of life.
- In the southwest, Mexican Americans faced shamefully low wages.



AMERICAS ROLE IN THE WORLD:

- America continued to play an increasing role in world business and trade.
- All agreed that they did not want another world war.
- One solution was to avoid another arm's race such as the naval rivalry between Germany and Britain that contributed to World War I.



AMERICAS ROLE IN THE WORLD:

- In 1921 and 1922, diplomats gathered in Washington D.C. to halt another naval arms race before it got out of control.
- World leaders agreed to limit construction of large warships and hammered out a settlement on several problems between Japan and the West.
- This Washington Naval Disarmament Conference did not end the world's naval problems but it raised hopes that nations could solve disagreements without resorting to war.



AMERICAS ROLE IN THE WORLD:

- A later attempt to prevent another arms race was the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928.
- Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand drew up a treaty to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy.
- Eventually 62 nations ratified the pact.
- But in reality the pact was unenforceable and everyone knew it.





- If you were a world leader today, what would you propose to reduce weapons of mass destruction to be used against one another?



AMERICAS ROLE IN THE WORLD:

- As it rejected joining the League of Nations, the Senate rejected the U.S. joining the World Court.



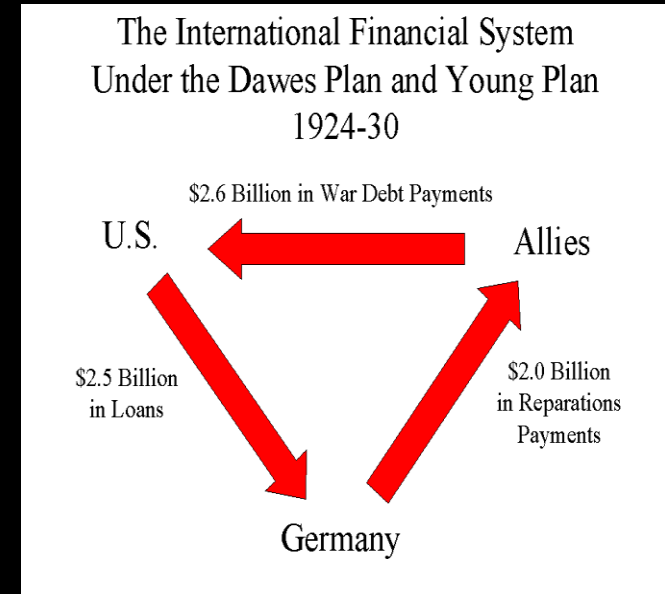
Collecting War Debts:

- U.S. insisted that Britain and France repay their huge war debts.
- For this to happen, Great Britain and France must collect reparations from Germany as imposed by the Treaty of Versailles.



Collecting War Debts:

- In 1924, an agreement known as the Dawes plan arranged U.S. loans to Germany.
- By enabling Germany to make reparation payments to Britain and France, the Dawes Plan helped Britain and France to repay their debts to the U.S.
- The scheme was financed by U.S. money.



Mat_6:12 And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.



- If you were the United States at that time, would you have been less strict in trying to collect debts from the nations of Europe?
- Do you think World War II would have been prevented if America was not forceful in wanting to collect their debts?



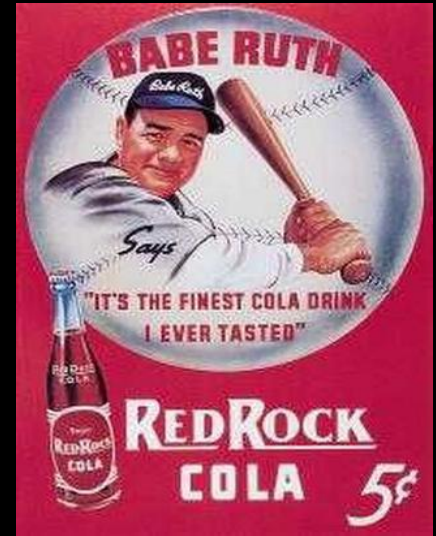
Collecting War Debts:

- After the stock market crash of 1929 the well of U.S money went dry.
- Germany stopped making reparation payments and Britain and France ended war debt payments to the U.S.
- The allies thought America was heartless and in the next war, America was more flexible.



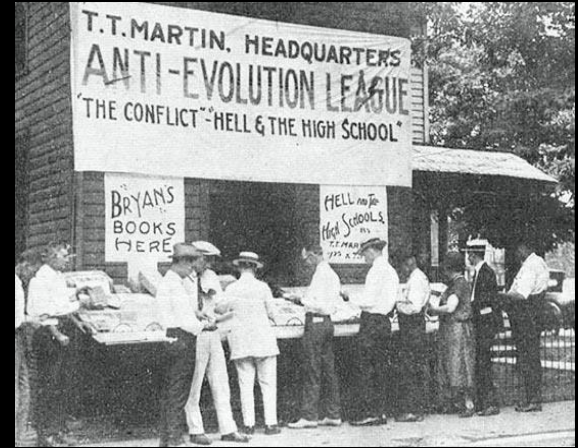
Social and Cultural Tensions:

- There was split between Urban and Rural America.
- Urban American enjoyed new consumer products and a wide array of leisure activities.
- They were generally receptive to social change and the new discoveries in science.
- The growing trend to emphasize science and secular values over traditional ideas about religion became known as modernism.



Social and Cultural Tensions:

- By contrast rural America missed out in leisure and consumerism and embraced a more traditional view of religion, science, and culture.



OBJECTIVES: Chapter 20:3 Social and Cultural Trends



- We will compare the economic and cultural life in rural America to that in Urban America.
- We discuss the changes in U.S. immigration policy in the 1920s.
- We will discuss the successes and failures of prohibition and the eighteenth amendment.

“That he no longer should live the rest of his time in the flesh to the lusts of men, but to the will of God. For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries:” 1 Peter 4:2-3.



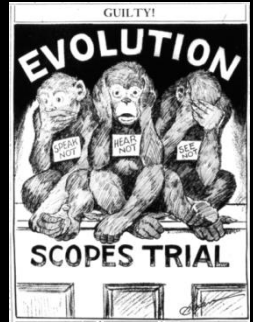
Religious Fundamentalism Grows

- At home a growing number of Christians were upset in what they saw as secular trends in religion and culture.
- They reaffirmed their belief in fundamental, or basic truths of their religion.
- This approach often called fundamentalism emphasized Protestant teachings and the belief that every word in the Bible is literal truth.
- This was strong in rural areas.



Scopes Trial in 1925

- In 1925, Tennessee passed a law making it illegal to teach Darwin's Theory of Evolution.
- John Scopes taught this as a high school biology teacher in Dayton, Tennessee and was promptly arrested.
- A national trial occurred with William Jennings Bryan supporting the prosecution affirming Biblical authority.
- Ultimately Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100.
- It showcased a major cultural and religious divide.



- During this time there was a clash between modernism and the idea that the Bible is absolute truth. Do you think there is absolute truth and if so explain why or why not you believe in absolute truth?



Immigration Becomes Stricter:

- Congress passed in the eve of World War I a law requiring immigrants to take a literacy test.
- If immigrants could not read or write their own language, they could not enter the U.S.
- The National Origins Act established a quota, the number of immigrants of a given nationality each year.
- The quota could not exceed 2 percent of the number of people of that nationality living in the U.S in 1890.



Immigration Becomes Stricter:

- 1890 was chosen because it was the first great wave of immigration.
- It favored Anglo Saxon Protestant immigrants.



Immigration Becomes Stricter:

- Ku Klux Klan rises again this time targeting Jews, Catholics, and immigrants, and also labor Unions.
- The Klan had 4 to 5 million members; and expanded to the Midwest, Northeast and West although most were in the South.

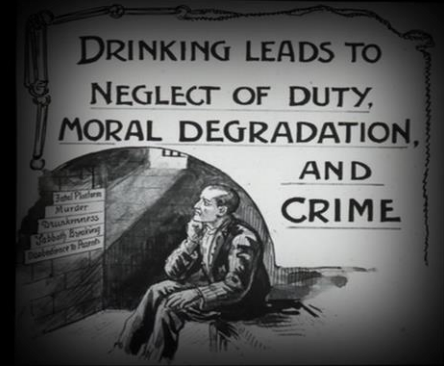


- Do you think anyone that desires to come to the United States who is seeking for a better life to be allowed immigration to the country?
- Please discuss with neighbor till the music stops and share your responses in class.



Prohibition and Crime

- Temperance movement was strong in much of the 1800s.
- By 1917, some 75 percent of Americans lived in Dry counties that had banned liquor.
- World War I increased the call for temperance.
- It seemed unpatriotic to use corn, wheat, and barely to make alcohol when soldiers overseas needed bread.



Prohibition and Crime

- In 1919, States ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.
- This forbid the manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcohol anywhere in the U.S.
- The amendment passed through largely rural votes.
- Congress passed the Volstead Act, a law that officially enforced the amendment.



Prohibition and Crime

- Advocates for prohibition called “drys” said that it would improve individuals, strengthen families, and create better societies.
- In fact, drinking as well as alcoholism and liver disease caused by drinking did decline during Prohibition.
- Opponents dubbed “wets” stated that the ban on alcohol did not stop people from drinking.
- That it bred an atmosphere of hypocrisy and increased organized Crime.



AMERICANS BREAK THE LAW

- There was huge demand for alcohol in the cities and people made alcohol in homemade stills, or smuggled it from other countries.
- Bootleggers sold illegal alcohol to consumers.
- In cities, secret drinking establishment known as speakeasies attracted eager customers.



AMERICANS BREAK THE LAW

- Government agents worked tirelessly to stop the flow of illegal liquor but were short-handed and the demand was too great.
- Millions of dollars were made by organized Crime such as Al Capone, Lucky Luciano and others.



AMERICANS BREAK THE LAW

- “I make my money from supplying the public demand. If I break the law, my customers, who number hundreds of the best people in Chicago, are as guilty as I am. The only difference between us is that I sell and they buy. Everybody calls me a racketeer. I call myself a businessman.” Al Capone



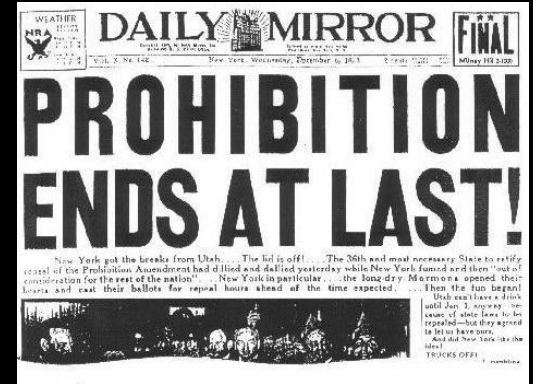
AMERICANS BREAK THE LAW

- Capone's other businesses were prostitution, drugs, robbery, and murder.
- Prohibition thus contributed to organized crime.



AMERICANS BREAK THE LAW

- Throughout the 20s, rural and urban divide in this argument raged with city politicians wanting a repeal of Prohibition.
- Prohibition was finally repealed in 1933 with the Twenty-first Amendment.



- Do you think the call to prohibition is similar to the call to legalize marijuana today?



Chapter 20:4 The Roaring Twenties

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 20:4: The New Mass Culture



- We will trace the reasons that leisure time increased during the 1920s.
- We will analyze how the development of popular culture united Americans and created new activities and heroes.
- We will discuss the advancement of women in the 1920s.
- We will analyze the concept of modernism and its impact on writers and painters in the 1920s.

“The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!” Matthew 6:22-23



POPULAR CULTURE: AMERICA GOES TO THE MOVIES

- With disposable income and free time and with electricity and the light bulb, people could stay up all night.
- Thus, Americans sought to find new sources of entertainment.



POPULAR CULTURE: AMERICA GOES TO THE MOVIES

- A handful of huge studios in Hollywood, CA established monopolies that controlled the production, distribution, and exhibition of movies.
- During the 1920s, from 60 to 100 million Americans went to the movies each week.



POPULAR CULTURE: AMERICA GOES TO THE MOVIES

- Movies began with no sound, and admission was cheap.
- It was ideal entertainment to reach the masses with universal themes.
- Charlie Chaplin became a star with his everyday persona.
- Rudolph Valentino played the romantic type.
- In 1927 sound came to the movies with the *Jazz Singer*.



POPULAR CULTURE: AMERICA GOES TO THE MOVIES

- In 1923, two brothers from Kansas City Missouri founded a small animation studio in Los Angeles.
- In 1929 it would be incorporated Walt Disney Productions.
- Today it is one of the biggest entertainment companies in the world.





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Radio and Phonographs:

- Mass production allowed for Americans to enjoy this technology.
- It helped produce a standardized culture.
- Americans listened to the same songs, learned the same dances, and shared the same popular culture like never before.



Radio and Phonographs:

- The radio was developed in the 1890s by Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi.
- In 1920, came the first radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and it was an immediate success.
- Within three years 600 licensed radio stations and more than 600,000 radio sets.
- Americans listened to advertisements, live sporting events, music and education.



Radio and Phonographs:

- Phonograph brought the birth of pop music for the masses and learned the fashionable dances like the fox trot and the Charleston.



Age of Heroes

- Americans revered athletes such as baseball home run king Babe Ruth.
- All around athlete Jim Thorpe.



Age of Heroes

- Charles Lindbergh became a mega celebrity.
- In May 1927 when he took off from Long Island, New York on a tiny single engine plane called *The Spirit of Saint Louis* and was the first to fly non stop across the Atlantic to Paris.
- It took 33 hours and he had to stay awake the whole time.





Women Assume New Roles:

- Traditional Victorian roles had women in the home.
- In the 1920s, women defied those conventions and wore dresses that were shorter, put on more makeup, danced to the latest crazes.
- Generally assumed that she had the same political and social rights as any man.



Women Assume New Roles:

- The Flapper was a young woman with short skirts and rouged cheeks who had her hair cropped close in a style known as a bob.
- It was more publicized than reality.
- Not all wanted to be flappers but many wanted more control over their lives and got it.



Women Assume New Roles:

- In 1925, Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming and Miriam Ferguson of Texas became the first women elected as state governors.
- Women also tended to live longer, married later, have fewer children, freeing their time to pursue other interests.
- They entered the workforce, joined the intellectual community, etc.



THE LOST GENERATION:

- American writers of the 1920s are often referred to as the Lost Generation.
- Because they no longer had faith in the cultural guideposts of the Victorian Era.
- They explored new truths and were disillusioned by society and its pretentiousness.
- Writers such as F. Scott Fitzgerald, T.S. Eliot, Ernest Hemingway were part of this movement.



- And take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares. Luke 21:34



- Do you think the culture, fashions, music, morals, and attitudes during the roaring twenties have similarities with today? (List five similarities or five differences)



Chapter 20:5 The Roaring Twenties

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 20:5: The Harlem Renaissance



- We will analyze the racial and economic philosophies of Marcus Garvey.
- We will trace the development and impact of Jazz.
- We will discuss the themes explored by the writers of the Harlem Renaissance.

Pro_14:13 Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful; and the end of that mirth is heaviness.



AFRICAN AMERICAN CULTURE FLOURISHES:

- In the 1920s saw the fruit of the Great Migration where African Americans migrated to Northern cities for better jobs in industry.
- They still faced racism and discrimination.
- The flash point was New York's Harlem where some 200,000 Blacks settled in Harlem.
- They were migrants from the South and the Caribbean.



Marcus Garvey and Black Nationalism:

- In the 1920s, Jamaican American Marcus Garvey called for Black racial pride.
- Garvey asserted that Blacks in America were exploited everywhere and to combat this, he promoted universal black nationalism and organized a “back to Africa” movement.
- He founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association that boasted 2.5 million members and sympathizers promoting black pride and black support for black run businesses.



Marcus Garvey and Black Nationalism:

- However he was deported and sent back to Jamaica after the Federal Government convicted him of mail fraud.
- But he influenced future movements such as the Nation of Islam and the Black Power movement.





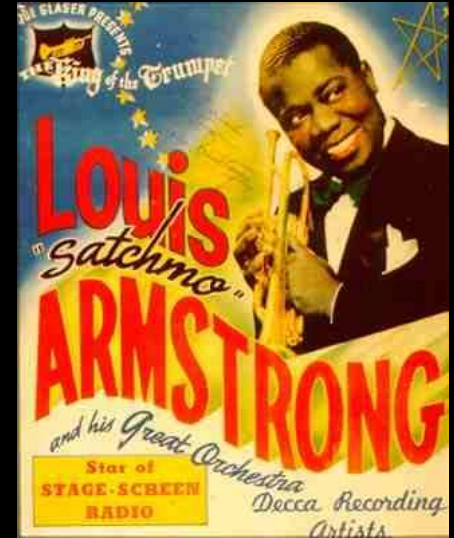
The Jazz Age:

- Jazz is a musical form based on improvisation and recombines forms of music including African American blues and rag-time, and European based popular music.



The Jazz Age:

- Jazz originated from New Orleans but spread north through the great migration of African Americans.
- It was made popular by such stars as Louis Armstrong a trumpeter and Duke Ellington.
- It was the music of the roaring 20s during the Prohibition era played in speakeasies and night spots in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and St. Louis.



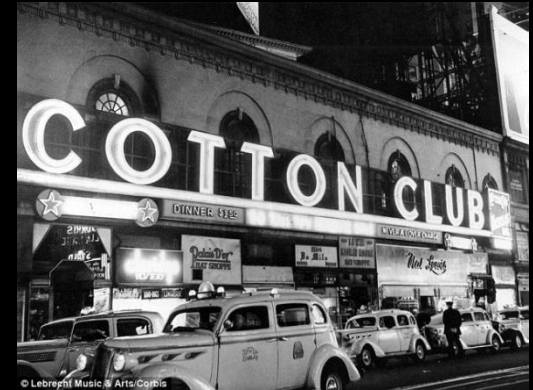


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The Jazz Age:

- It was the sound of the Cotton Club, one of Harlem's most famous attractions where African Americans performed for all white audiences.
- It spread through records and radio and its popularity reached all the way to Europe.
- It helped bridge races with Irving Berlin and George Gershwin integrating its styles.



The Jazz Age:

- Jazz, novelists, and poets, and artists celebrated their culture in Harlem.
- This was known as the Harlem Renaissance.
- Poets such as Langston Hughes who celebrated African American life and writer Claude McKay gave voice to the African American experience.
- The lasting impact of this movement was that it gave a identity and voice for African Americans and solidarity that would lead to the Civil Rights Movement.



Discovery

EDUCATION

- Jazz made a significant impact in the culture of the world at that time. What type of music do you see that is making a worldwide cultural impact today?





Chapter 21: The Great Depression

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 21:1 Causes of the Depression



- We will discuss the weaknesses in the economy in the 1920s.
- We will examine how the stock market crash contributed to the coming of the Great Depression.
- We will describe how the Depression spread overseas.

Zec_9:3 And Tyrus did build herself a strong hold, and heaped up silver as the dust, and fine gold as the mire of the streets.



Chapter 21: Great Depression:

- America was in the middle of an economic boom where everything seems prosperous.
- Consumption went up, the gross national product up, everything was up.



Chapter 21: Great Depression:

- Republican Herbert Hoover rode the wave of prosperity to be elected president in 1928.
- Hoover served as Secretary of Commerce for Harding and Coolidge and stressed the importance of competition.



Chapter 21: Great Depression:

- Hoover also believed in voluntary cooperation between labor and management.
- American greatness showed itself when owners, workers, and government converged in common goals.



Causes of the Great Depression

- American farmers, who make up of one-fourth of the American work force, could not sell their crop surpluses.
- Farmers were in huge debt for purchasing mechanized equipment such as tractors.
- This caused a rural depression where they did not have the cash to buy new consumer goods and lived largely on credit from month to month.



Causes of the Great Depression

- Wealth was distributed Unevenly.
- Industrial workers earned more money and were in a better position than a generation before.



Causes of the Great Depression

- However only a small percentage of the population, the rich dominated the large percentage of the country's wealth.
- The rich became much richer while the industrial worker became less poor.



Causes of the Great Depression

- The wealthiest one percent in 1929 earned about the same amount of money as the bottom 42 percent combined.
- The wealthiest few did not buy enough to keep the economy booming.
- A healthy economy needs more people to buy more products, which in turn creates even more wealth.






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Causes of the Great Depression

- From the over production of the struggling farmer to the under-consumption of the lower-income industrial worker, deep-seated problems created economic instability.
- Too many Americans did not have enough money to buy what they needed or wanted.



Easy Credit Hides Problems:

- Americans bought many of its high ticketed items such as automobiles, radios and other goods on credit.
- Even stock was bought in credit.
- Americans began to accumulate more debt and were living beyond their means.



Stock Market Crashes:

- In 1929, the stock market was filled with stock speculation.
- Investors were gambling often with money they did not even have, on stock increases to turn quick profits.



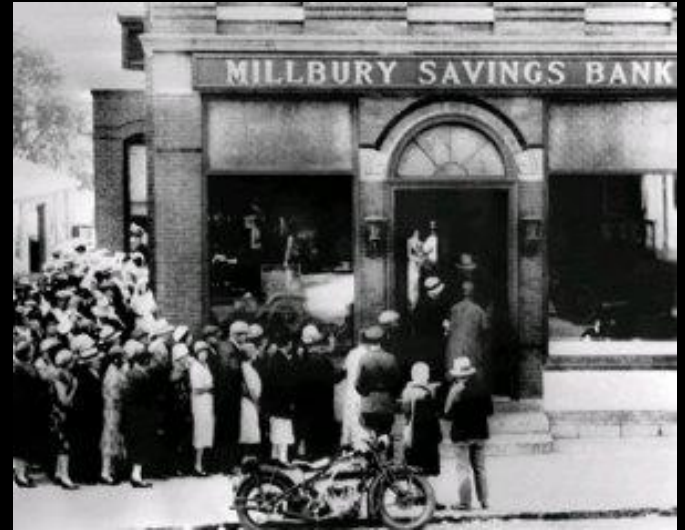
Stock Market Crashes:

- On October 29, 1929, Black Tuesday, stock market collapsed in the Great Crash.
- Billions of dollars were lost.
- Whole fortunes were wiped out in hours.
- This began the Great Depression, a period lasting from 1929 to 1941 in which the economy faltered and unemployment soared.



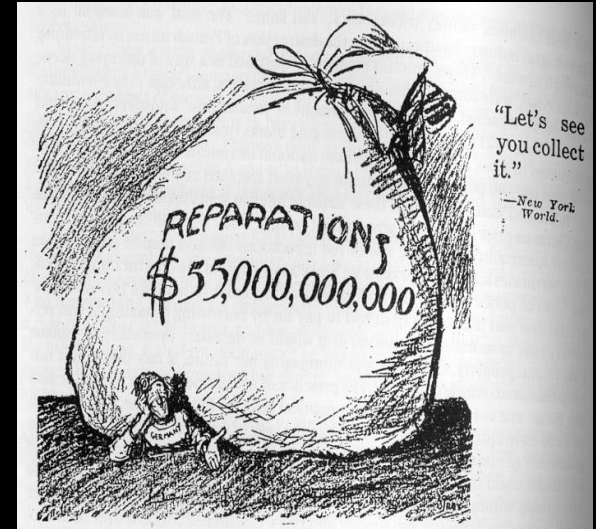
Stock Market Crashes:

- Banks collapsed as people sought to withdraw their money from the banks.
- Limited Money based on Federal Reserve policy was in circulation that added to the problem.
- Businesses closed plants letting go of workers.
- By 1933, nearly 25 percent of all American workers had lost their jobs.



Depression Goes Global:

- The international economy was largely been funded by American loans to Europe, but the crisis in the U.S. drastically curtailed those loans.
- As a result, European nations experienced the same cycle of business failures as the U.S.



What Caused the Great Depression?

- John Maynard Keynes one of the most influential economists during the Depression argued that the lack of government interference in the economy led to the depression.
- Critical problems in money supply, distribution of wealth, stock speculation, consumer spending productivity, and employment could have been controlled by proactive government policies.



What Caused the Great Depression?

- Economic hardships in Europe and in rural America.
- Coupled with uneven distribution of wealth, and over-speculation in stock market, created dangerous economic conditions.



What Caused the Great Depression?

- People descended to poverty and hunger.
- Often free meals were given in public soup kitchens and scraps of food in bread lines where people lined up for handouts from charities or public agencies.
- Widespread homelessness had people sleeping in park benches, empty railway cars or grouped together in Hoovervilles.
- Makeshift shantytowns or tents and shacks built on public land.



- Do you think the Great Depression could have been prevented?
- How are your spending habits? Do you spend most of your money or save your money?
- How would you react if you lost all your money during the Great Depression and had very little food?



Chapter 21: The Great Depression

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 21:3 Hoover's Response Fails



- We will examine how Hoover's initial conservative response to the depression failed.
- We will examine the changes in the President's policies as the crisis continued.
- We will describe how Americans reacted to Hoover's relief programs.

Php_2:3 Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.



Cautious Response to Depression Fails:

- Hoover initially thought that government should not implement a policy and let the depression run its course, however he realized this was not advisable.
- Hoover then asked business and industrial leaders to keep employment, wages, and prices at current levels.



Cautious Response to Depression Fails:

- He simultaneously called for the government to reduce taxes, lower interest rates, and create public-works programs.
- The plan was to put more money into the hands of businesses and individuals to encourage more production and consumption.
- Lastly Hoover requested the wealthier individuals give more money to charity.
- Millions heeded the call.



Cautious Response to Depression Fails:

- However volunteerism did not work.
- Banks, Businesses, and farmers looked out for their own personal interest rather than investing back to jobs.



Cautious Response to Depression Fails:

- Hoover decided to reverse course and urged congress to create the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC).
- It would give billions of dollars to struggling businesses and the theory was based on trickle down economics.



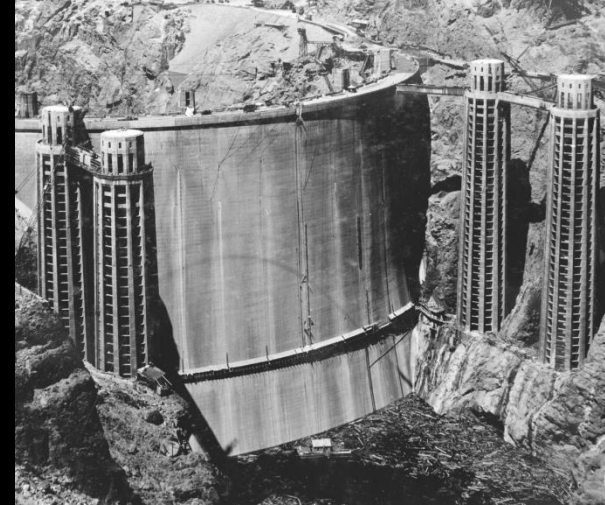
Cautious Response to Depression Fails:

- Trickle down economics is where if the government lent money to bankers, they would in turn lend to businesses, and then would hire workers, production and consumption would increase.
- However many of these businesses and banks held on to their money rather than investing.



Cautious Response to Depression Fails:

- One project that succeeded was the approval of Hoover's call as Commerce secretary to build a dam in the Colorado River.
- By the time Hoover became president in 1929, Congress approved the project and in 1930 workers broke ground on Boulder Dam later Hoover Dam that provided much needed jobs in the Southwest.



Bonus Army Marches on Washington

- About 20,000 veterans occupied empty government buildings and camped out in D.C.
- In that summer in July, a riot broke out when Police tried to evict the marchers.



Bonus Army Marches on Washington

- Although Hoover was sympathetic, he asked General Douglas MacArthur and federal troops to remove them from the areas they occupied.
- However MacArthur decided to move them completely from the city.



Bonus Army Marches on Washington

- McArthur ordered his troops to ready tear gas and fix bayonets.
- Legendary World War II generals, Eisenhower and Patton were also there.
- Eisenhower regretted the action but Patton believed in forcing them out.



Bonus Army Marches on Washington

- More than one thousand veterans were tear-gassed and injured.
- MacArthur thought he was quelling a revolution.
- But photographs of American troops marching with fixed bayonets on shocked veterans brought an end to Hoover seeking reelection.



Chapter 22: New Deal

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 22:1: FDR Offers Relief and Recovery



- We will analyze the impact Franklin D. Roosevelt had on the American people after becoming President.
- We will describe the programs that were part of the first New Deal and their immediate impact.
- We will identify critical responses to the New Deal.

Psa_82:3 Defend the poor and
fatherless: do justice to the
afflicted and needy.



Chapter 22: New Deal

- In 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) was elected president.
- He was a little known governor from New York and a democrat.
- In 1905 Franklin married his distant cousin Eleanor Roosevelt.
- President Teddy Roosevelt, Eleanor's uncle and Franklin's fifth cousin gave the bride away.



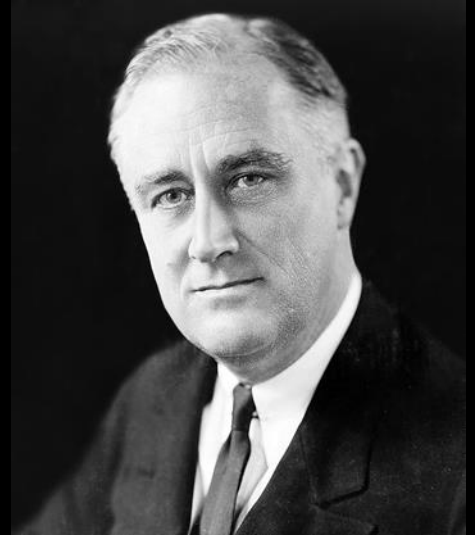
Chapter 22: New Deal

- His wife Eleanor would be deeply involved in public affairs.
- FDR served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Wilson.
- He contracted Polio and lost use of his legs.



Chapter 22: New Deal

- FDR pledged a New Deal.
- He had only a vague idea of how he intended to combat the depression.
- But was convinced that the Federal Government needed to play an active role in promoting recovery and providing relief to Americans.
- He sought the advice of leading academics.



Chapter 22: New Deal

- Eleanor Roosevelt served as Roosevelt's eyes and ears and relied upon her heavily.
- When the bonus army came back, instead of military force, he sent Eleanor who sang songs with the veterans and made them feel that the government cared.



Chapter 22: New Deal

- Pro_15:1 A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger.



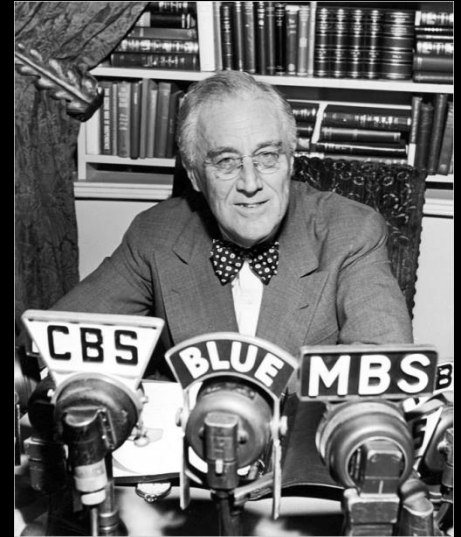
First 100 Days provide instant Action:

- FDR addressed the bank crisis.
- He convinced congress to pass the Emergency Banking Bill that gave President broad powers and declared a four day bank holiday.
- Banks all over the country were ordered to close.
- The closing gave banks time to get their accounts in order before they reopened for business.



Chapter 22: New Deal

- Roosevelt also had informal radio speeches to the American people called presidential fireside chats where he communicated directly with the American people on his policies.



Chapter 22: New Deal

- He created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) which insured bank deposits up to \$5,000.
- The following years Congress established the Securities and Exchange Commission, (SEC).
- SEC regulates the stock market to make it safer place for investment.
- This restored confidence to the people for the economy.



Chapter 22: New Deal

- He used a variety of social programs called Alphabet soup.
- He helped farmers with the Agriculture Adjustment Act to raise prices for crops.
- TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) to build dams in Tennessee to provide jobs and provide electrical power and proper sewage disposal.



National Recovery Administration Act (NRA):

- FDR saw this as the most important and far reaching legislation ever passed by Congress that developed codes for fair competition to govern whole industries.



National Recovery Administration Act

- Established minimum wages for workers.
- Minimum prices for goods that businesses sold.
- The idea of these codes was to increase the wages of workers so they could buy more goods and raise prices so companies can profit.



National Recovery Administration Act

- Public Works Administration (PWA) built dams, bridges, power plants, and government buildings, and improved the nation's infrastructure and created millions of new jobs for workers.
- Bonneville Dam was an example of the PWA in the Columbia Gorge in Oregon.



Political Opposition:

- Conservatives thought it went against free enterprise and personal liberties.
- The liberals said it was not going far enough.
- Father Charles Coughlin a popular Catholic priest with a weekly radio show at first supported the New Deal but went against it because he thought FDR was not doing enough to help the people.



Political Opposition:

- Coughlin wanted a nationalization of industry but ultimately he expressed anti-Jewish and extreme views that Communist took over the government.
- The Roman Catholic Church leadership removed him from his show.



Political Opposition:

- Senator Huey Long of Louisiana was a charismatic showman who proposed high taxes on the wealthy and large corporations, and the redistribution of their income to poor Americans.
- Roosevelt saw him as a political threat but he was assassinated by a political enemy.



- Do you think that government regulation is absolutely necessary to prevent corporations and business from harming society?



Chapter 22: New Deal

OBJECTIVES: Chapter 22:2: Second New Deal



- We will discuss the programs of social and economic reform in the second New Deal.
- We will describe the impact of Roosevelt's court packing plan on the course of the New Deal.
- We will discuss the impact of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the presidency.
- We will examine the popular culture and media of the New Deal era in their various media content.

“Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the LORD shall be thy rereward.” Isaiah 58:7-8.



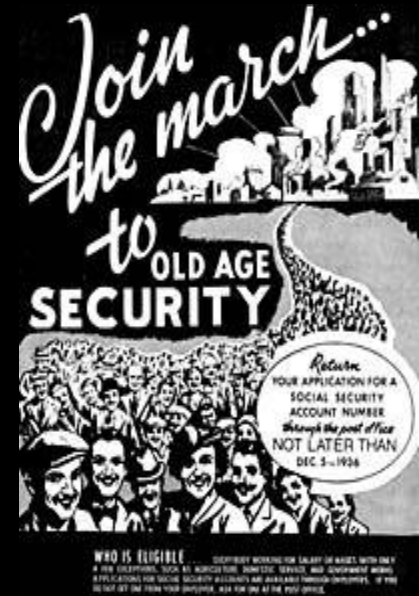
Second New Deal

- Roosevelt then introduced the Second New Deal that sought for the Federal Government to promote the general welfare and intervene to protect citizen rights.
- This addressed problems of the elderly, the poor, and the unemployed, created new public works projects;
- Helped farmers and enacted measures to protect workers' rights.



Second New Deal

- One of the important acts passed was creating a pension system for retirees called the Social Security Act.
- Many elderly lost their homes and their life savings because of the depression.
- Congress enacted unemployment insurance for workers who lost their jobs.



Second New Deal

- The law also created insurance for victims of work related accidents and provided aid for poverty stricken mothers and children of the blind and disabled.
- It had flaws but it proved to be the most popular significant New Deal program.



Court Packing Incident

- One of the challenges for Roosevelt was the Supreme Court striking down his New Deal programs as unconstitutional.
- Roosevelt proposed a plan to dilute the influence of the court by calling for adding six new Justices to the nine-member court.

Court Packing Incident

- Roosevelt justified it by stating that the Constitution did not specify the number of judges in the Supreme Court.
- Many saw this as a tactic for New Deal friendly justices to get in and the plan was called Court Packing.



An Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Court Will Be Held on the Evening of March 9.

Court Packing Incident

- Some were upset that Roosevelt was seeking to disrupt the delicate balance between the branches of government.
- But the court began to reverse course ruling in favor of FDR seeing how he could get additional justices so court packing did not become necessary.
- But Roosevelt now had more opposition because he resorted to these methods.



Impact of the New Deal On Women

- Eleanor Roosevelt transformed the office of the first lady from a ceremonial role to a position of action and deep involvement in the political process.
- The First female Cabinet member Frances Perkins help establish social security.
- However there was criticism that many of the New Deal programs sought to employ men, first reinforcing traditional gender roles.



African Americans Makes Advances and Challenges:

- The depression was devastating to African Americans with a 50 percent unemployment rate.
- Eleanor Roosevelt spoke against racial discrimination in the deep South.



African Americans Makes Advances and Challenges:

- Roosevelt had a black cabinet or a unofficial group of African American advisers.
- This included Harvard graduates Robert Weaver and William Hastie.
- Hastie would later become a federal judge and Weaver became the first Black Cabinet member.



African Americans Makes Advances and Challenges:

- But Roosevelt also refused to support an Anti-lynching bill supported by the NAACP because he did not want to cause Southern Democrats to go against the New Deal bills.



New Deal Affects Native Americans:

- The Indian New Deal gave Indians economic assistance and greater control over their own affairs.



New Deal Created New Political Coalition:

- Roosevelt's political skill allowed for a coalition of southern whites, northern blue-collar workers, especially those with immigrant roots, poor Midwestern farmers, and African Americans.



New Deal Political Coalition:

- African Americans shifted their voting allegiance from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party because of FDR.
- It gave the Democratic Party a sizable majority.
- The coalition helped unify the nation, social and ethnic divisions in the 1920s diminished in the 30s.
- Immigrant communities received greater sense of belonging.



Role of Government Expands:

- Greatly increased the size and scope of government.
- The Government did things, never before, like withdrawing taxes directly from worker's paychecks to distributing benefits to the elderly.



The Government Restores Confidence:

- The government broke from the traditional laissez faire economy that characterized much of American history.
- Now the Federal Government accepted responsibility of spurring economic growth.
- It acted as an employer of the unemployed and sponsored work project programs.



The Government Restores Confidence:

- New Deal legislation created child labor workman compensation laws, and unemployment insurance programs that have an enduring impact on the U.S. economy.



Creating A Welfare State:

- Once it was the State and local governments and private charities and families that were a safety net for needy Americans.
- The New Deal established the principle that the federal government was responsible for the welfare of all Americans.



Creating A Welfare State:

- The New Deal gave rise to a welfare state where the government assumed responsibility for providing for the welfare of children, and the poor, elderly, sick, disabled, and unemployed.



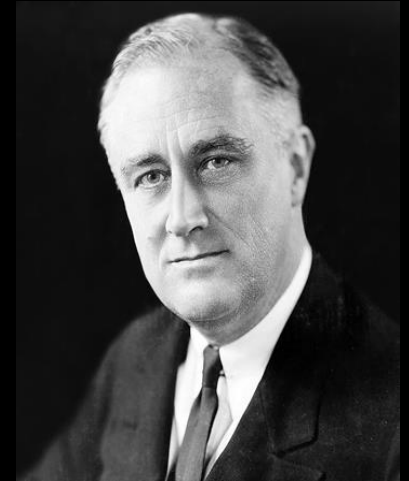
Changes To the Presidency

- Roosevelt greatest impact was on the office of the President itself.
- The expanding role of the government including the creation of the many new federal agencies that gave the executive branch more power.
- FDR was also skilled with the media and the press loved him because he was an outstanding communicator.



Changes To the Presidency

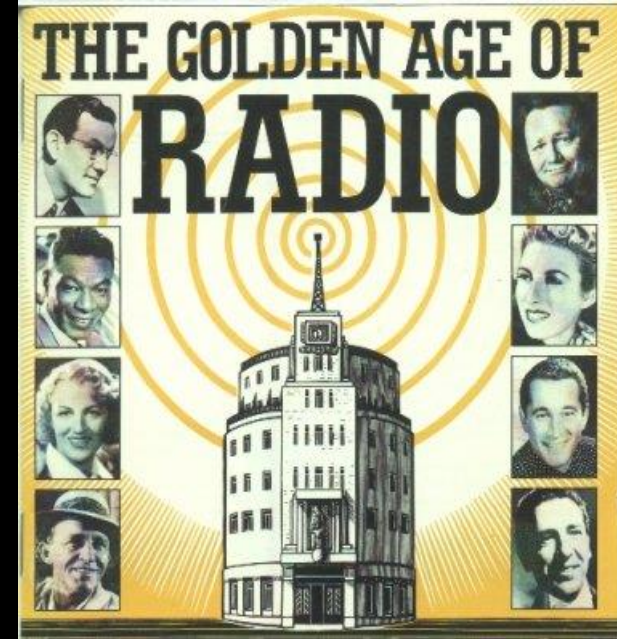
- In 1940 Roosevelt ran for a unprecedented third term going against a unwritten rule established by Washington of serving only two terms.
- He won the election and then ran and won again in 1944.
- But after his death in 1945, term limits were advocated and in 1951, the Twenty Second Amendment was ratified, limiting the President to two consecutive terms.





Escaping Through Entertainment

- In the 1930s was a golden age for entertainment as millions sought escape from their everyday lives.
- It was the golden age of radio where networks like NBC and CBS were broadcasting sports, music, news, comedy, and dramas.
- *War of the Worlds* with Orson Wells seemed so realistic that people actually thought that Martians were invading.





PBS
AMERICA

Escaping Through Entertainment

- Movie studios like MGM, Warner Brothers, Twentieth century Fox and Paramount dominated the silver screen.
- Movies like *Wizard of Oz*, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, *Gone with the Wind*, and *Mr. Smith Goes To Washington* were standards.





MOVIECLIPS.COM

TRUE HOPE

- (Joh 16:33) These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.



TRUE HOPE

- Through all our trials we have a never-failing Helper. He does not leave us alone to struggle with temptation, to battle with evil, and be finally crushed with burdens and sorrow. Though now He is hidden from mortal sight, the ear of faith can hear His voice saying, Fear not; I am with you. "I am He that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive forevermore." Revelation 1:18.



TRUE HOPE

- I have endured your sorrows, experienced your struggles, encountered your temptations. I know your tears; I also have wept. The griefs that lie too deep to be breathed into any human ear, I know. Think not that you are desolate and forsaken. Though your pain touch no responsive chord in any heart on earth, look unto Me, and live. "The mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed; but My kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of My peace be removed, saith the Lord that hath mercy on thee." Isaiah 54:10. {DA 483.1}



- If you were part of President Roosevelt's staff, what type of program would you introduce to help people suffering in the Great Depression?
- Do you think that the government should be responsible for the welfare of its citizens? To help the poor and the unemployed or do you think that responsibility should fall on churches and charities?
- If you were a musician, movie producer, or author during the Great Depression, what type of music or stories would you produce during this time?

