

US History from 1865-1945

From Reconstruction to the end of
WWII GHS GT Review

Reconstruction 1865-1877

- US focused on abolishing slavery
- Destroying the Confederacy
- Passing new Constitutional Amendments
- Readmit Southern States

SSUSH 10--The student will identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

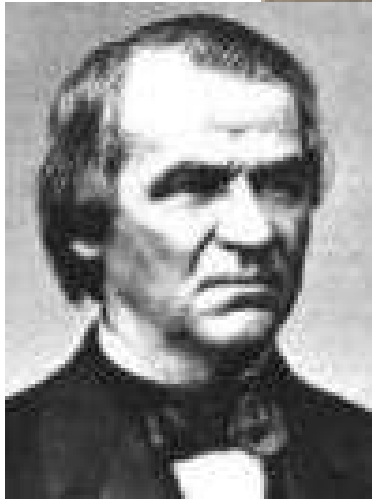
- a. Compare and contrast Presidential Reconstruction with Radical Republican Reconstruction.
- b. Explain efforts to redistribute land in the South among the former slaves and provide advanced education and describe the role of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- c. Describe the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.
- d. Explain the Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan and other forms of resistance to racial equality during Reconstruction.
- e. Explain the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in relationship to Reconstruction.

Presidential Reconstruction



- Abraham Lincoln began Reconstruction in 1865.
- The purpose of Presidential Reconstruction was to readmit the southern states to the Union as quickly as possible.

Lincoln Assassination



- President Abraham Lincoln is assassinated on April 14, 1865.
- His Vice-President Andrew Johnson carries on Reconstruction.

Radical Republicans

- Republicans in Congress, however, were outraged by the fact that the new southern state governments were passing laws that deprived the newly freed slaves of their rights.
- To remedy the Radical Republicans' outrage, Congress forced the southern states to reapply for admission to the Union and to take steps to secure the rights of the newly freed slaves.

Radical Republicans

- The key feature of the effort to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves was the passage of 3 Constitutional Amendments during and after the Civil War.
- Southern states were required to ratify all these amendments before they could rejoin the Union.

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments



- **13th Amendment:** abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States
- **14th Amendment:** defined U.S. citizenship as including all persons born in the United States, including African Americans; guaranteed that no citizen could be deprived of his/her rights without due process
- **15th Amendment:** removed restrictions on voting based on race, color, or ever having been a slave; granted the right to vote to all male U.S. citizens over the age of 21

Other Great Accomplishments

- During the Reconstruction period, African Americans made progress in many areas.
- African Americans started newspapers, served in public office, and attended new colleges and universities established for them.

- One of these institutions, **Morehouse College**, was founded in Atlanta in 1867 as the Augusta Institute.
- Congress also created the **Freedmen's Bureau** to help African Americans to make the transition to freedom. The Freedmen's Bureau helped former slaves solve everyday problems by providing food, clothing, jobs, medicine, and medical-care facilities.

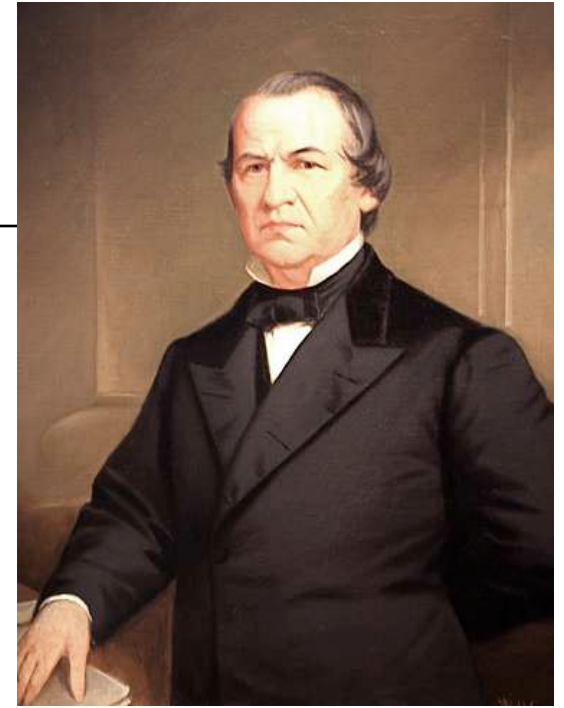
Black Codes and the Ku Klux Klan

- Not all white southerners accepted the equal status of former slaves. After the 13th Amendment abolished slavery, all former slave states enacted **Black Codes**, which were laws written to control the lives of freed slaves in ways slaveholders had formerly controlled the lives of their slaves.
- Black Codes deprived voting rights to freed slaves and allowed plantation owners to take advantage of black workers in ways that made it seem slavery had not been abolished.



- Other white southerners formed secret societies that used murder, arson, and other threatening actions as a means of controlling freed African Americans and pressuring them not to vote. The **Ku Klux Klan** was the worst of these societies.
- The Klan, or KKK, was founded by veterans of the Confederate Army to fight against Reconstruction. Some southern leaders urged the Klan to step down because Federal troops would stay in the South as long as African Americans needed protection from it.

- Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson



- The U.S. Constitution allows Congress to remove the president from office by impeaching (accusing) him of committing “high crimes and misdemeanors.”

Why Impeachment? What Happened?

- Radical Republicans impeached Johnson when he ignored laws they had passed to limit presidential powers.
- They passed these laws to stop Johnson from curbing the Radical Republicans' hostile treatment of former Confederate states and their leaders.
- After a three- month trial in the Senate, Johnson missed being convicted by one vote, so he was not removed from office merely because he held political opinions unpopular among politicians who had the power to impeach him.

Sample Question

- Use this list of events during the 1800s to answer the question.
-

- ● the full pardon of former Confederate citizens
- ● resistance to the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment
- ● the removal of a Cabinet member without the approval of Congress



The actions described in the list directly resulted in:

- **A the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln**
- **B the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson**
- **C the landslide election of President James Buchanan**
- **D the congressional opposition to President Ulysses Grant**

Answer

- Answer: **B** Standard: **SSUSH10e**
- Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by a Confederate sympathizer, John Wilkes Booth, before the Fourteenth Amendment was considered by Congress.
- The presidency of James Buchanan occurred prior to the Civil War. The presidency of Ulysses Grant followed the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment. None of these developments is directly related to the events in the list. All three events in the list resulted from Andrew Johnson's policies and directly led to his impeachment in 1868. Therefore, choice **B** is the correct answer.

The student will describe the growth of big business and technological innovations after Reconstruction.

- a. Explain the impact of the railroads on other industries, such as steel, and on the organization of big business.
- b. Describe the impact of the railroads in the development of the West; include the transcontinental railroad, and the use of Chinese labor.
- c. Identify John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company and the rise of trusts and monopolies.

-
- After Reconstruction, railroad companies and the steel and oil industries expanded and major inventions changed how people lived.

Railroads

- The federal government granted vast areas of western land to **railroad** owners so they would lay train track connecting the eastern and western states. To complete this heavy work, the owners relied mainly on **Chinese labor**. First **transcontinental railroad** was completed in 1869.

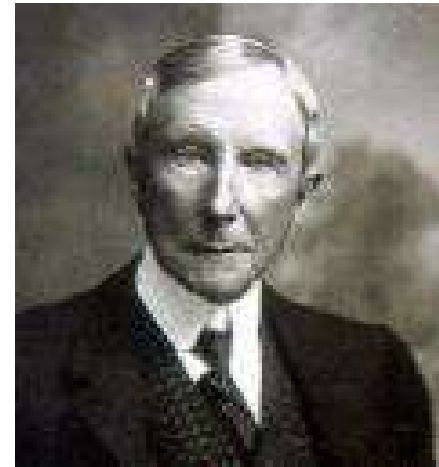


Steel

- The railroads were the biggest customers for the **steel industry** because thousands of miles of steel track were laid.
- In turn, the railroads had a great impact on the steel industry.



Oil: Standard Oil Company



- Oil companies grew swiftly in this period, most notably the founded by **John D. Rockefeller**. Standard Oil was the most famous big business of the era. Rockefeller also gained control of most other oil companies and created what is called a **trust**. By means of a trust, Rockefeller came to own more than 90% of America's oil industry.



Oil

- Standard Oil thus became a **monopoly**--a single company that controlled virtually all the U.S. oil production and distribution.



Sample Question !

- Which industry did John D. Rockefeller monopolize during the late 1800s?
- A. the oil industry
- B. the steel industry
- C. the railroad industry
- D. the meatpacking industry

ANSWER!!!

- Which industry did John D. Rockefeller monopolize during the late 1800s?
- A. the oil industry
- B. the steel industry
- C. the railroad industry
- D. the meatpacking industry
- **The answer is A**

Thomas Edison

- He invented the light bulb, the phonograph, motion pictures, a system for distributing electrical power, and many other technologies powered by electricity.



The student will analyze important consequences of American industrial growth

- a. Describe Ellis Island, the change in immigrants' origins to southern and eastern Europe and the impact of this change on urban America.
- b. Identify the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers.
- c. Describe the growth of the western population and its impact on Native Americans.

New Immigrants



- In the decades after the Civil War, more and more Europeans immigrated to America.
- They differed from earlier immigrant groups who mostly came from northern and western Europe, were typically Protestant, spoke English, and arrived with the government's welcome.

- In contrast, many of the new immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe, often were Jewish or Catholic, and usually spoke no English.
- The U.S. government welcomed the wealthy, but forced poorer people to pass health and welfare tests at government reception centers such as the **Ellis Island** Immigrant Station located in New York Harbor.



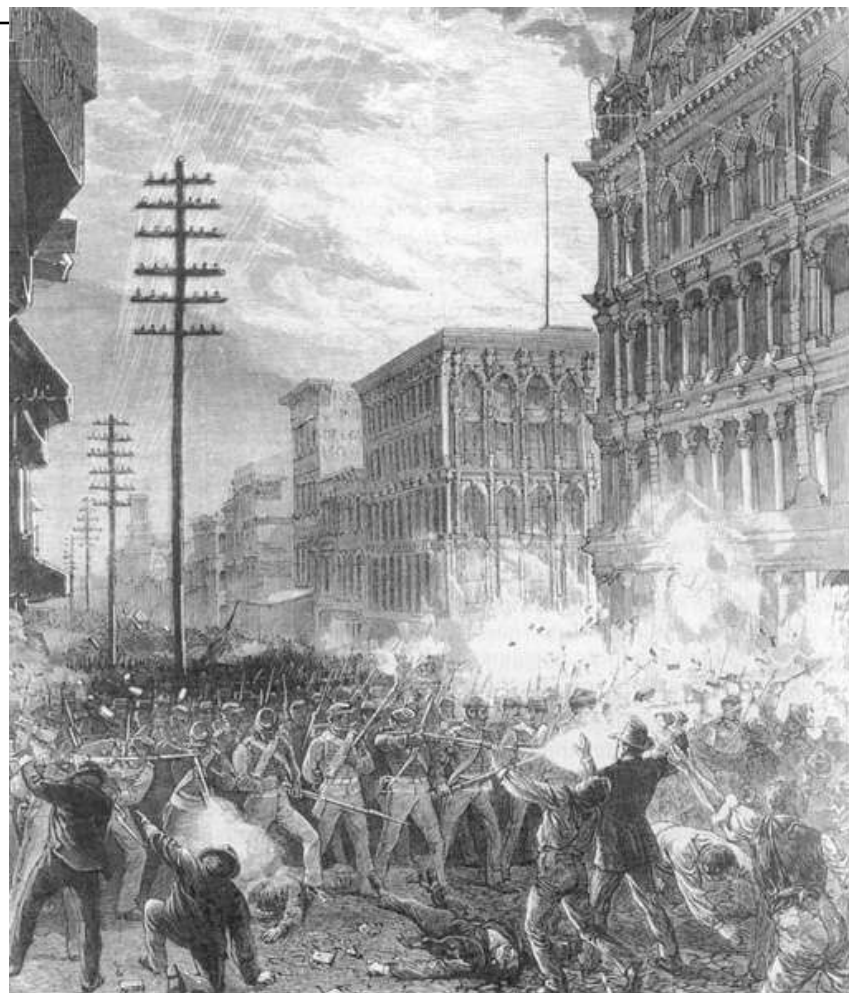
Samuel Gompers

- Labor unions banded together for even more power to change the ways employers ran their businesses.
- The **American Federation of Labor**, or AFL, was led by **Samuel Gompers**. He was president of the AFL from 1886 to 1894 and from 1895 to his death in 1924.
- His goal was to use strikes (work stoppages) to convince employers to give workers shorter work days, better working conditions, higher wages, and greater control over how they carried out their workplace responsibilities.



Pullman Strike 1894

- In 1894, when the Pullman railcar factory near Chicago fired almost half its workforce and cut wages by 25% to 50%, its workers went on strike.
- Other railway workers refused to switch Pullman cars on or off trains. Rail traffic west of Chicago came to a halt.

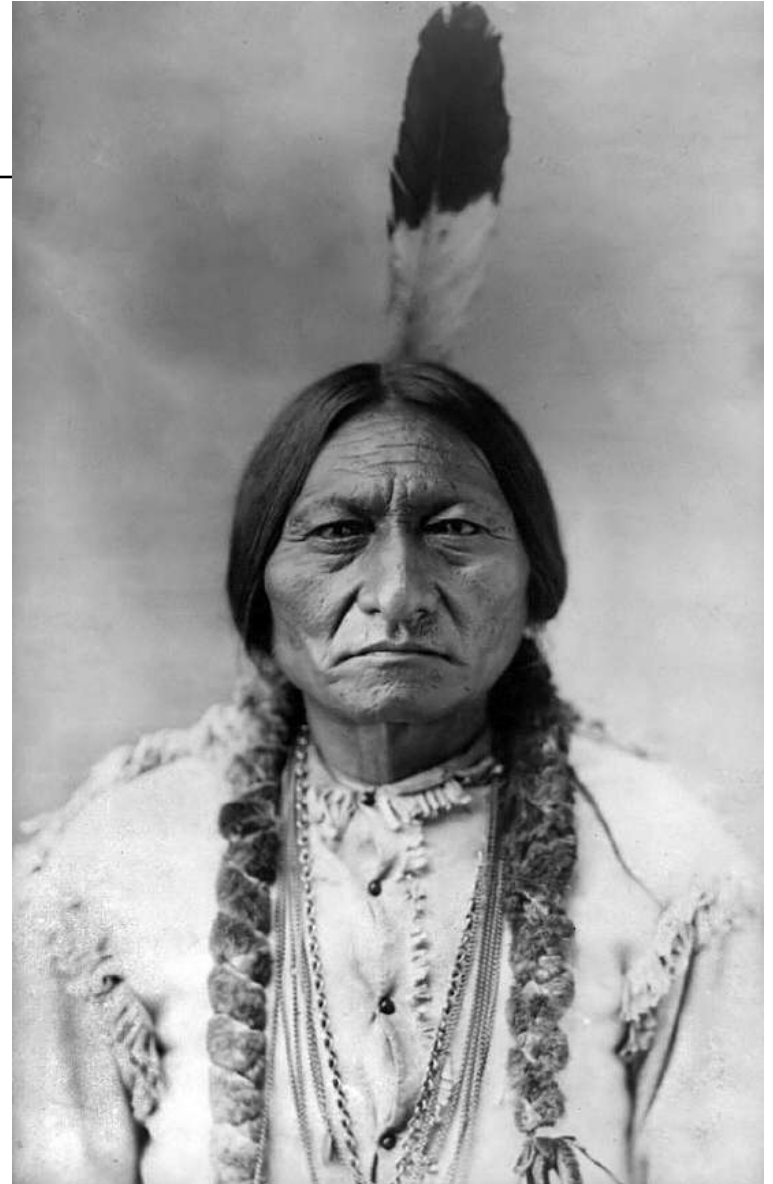


Old Conflict



- As eastern regions of the United States became more industrialized after the Civil War, people seeking rural livelihoods moved farther and farther west.
- In turn, Native Americans had to compete with these newcomers for land. For example, the Sioux signed a treaty with the U.S. government promising “no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy” Sioux territory in the Dakotas but, when gold was discovered there, the government tried to buy the land from the Sioux, who refused to sell it.

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- The Sioux leader, **Sitting Bull**, then fought U.S. Army troops, led his people to a brief exile in Canada, and finally agreed to settle on a reservation.



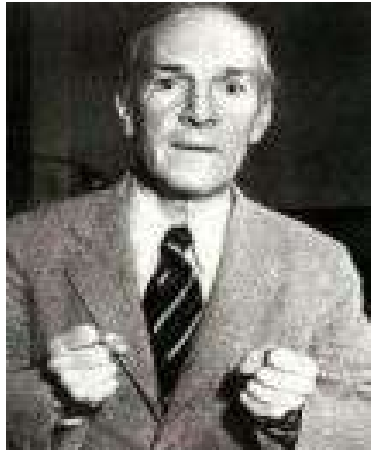
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- About 10 years later, Sitting Bull's people became associated with a Sioux religious movement.
 - Government officials ordered Sitting Bull's arrest.
 - He died in a brief gun battle.
 - After Sitting Bull died, several hundred of his people fled to an area of South Dakota called **Wounded Knee**.

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- U.S. soldiers went there to confiscate weapons from the Sioux.
 - A gun was fired--nobody knows by whom--and U.S soldiers then opened machine- gun fire, killing more than 300 Sioux.
 - This ended the Native Americans' long conflict against Americans settling Native American lands.

The Student will identify major efforts to reform American Society and politics during the Progressive Period.

- a. Explain Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* and federal oversight of the meatpacking industry.
- b. Identify and describe the role of women in reform movements.
- c. Describe the rise of Jim Crow, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, and the emergence of the NAACP.
- d. Explain Ida Tarbell's role as a muckraker.
- e. Describe the significance of progressive reforms such as the initiative, recall, and referendum; direct election of senators; reform of labor laws; and efforts to improve living conditions for the poor in cities.

Muckrakers



- Many reforms came about after journalists investigated and exposed political corruption, child labor, slum conditions, and other social issues.
- These journalists were called *muckrakers*, and famous among them were **Upton Sinclair** and **Ida Tarbell**.

Upton Sinclair

- In his novel *The Jungle*, Sinclair told the story of European immigrants working in Chicago's meatpacking industry. The book exposed the poor labor practices and unsanitary conditions that produced contaminated food.
- Congress was pressured to pass laws to regulate the meatpacking industry and to require meat packers to produce food that was safe to consume.

Ida Tarbell

- In a series of magazine articles, Tarbell exposed political corruption in New York, Chicago, and other cities, and criticized Standard Oil Company's unfair business practices.
- Her findings angered the public and contributed to the government's decision to break up the Standard Oil Trust.

Jane Addams and Hull House

- Jane Addams brought a British idea, the settlement house, to the United States, when she established **Hull House** in Chicago.
- Hull House was a social service agency that provided trained workers to help recent immigrants and working-class citizens learn about home economics, basic medical care, the English language, legal rights, and other topics important to low-income urban residents.



African American Rights

- African Americans were denied basic rights. They suffered worse racial discrimination and segregation than what they had encountered in the years after the Civil War.
- Southern and border states passed segregation laws that required separate public and private facilities for African Americans.
- These were called **Jim Crow** laws (after a character in an old minstrel song) and resulted in inferior education, health care, and transportation systems for African Americans.

Landmark US Supreme Court Case

- In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Jim Crow laws in ***Plessy v. Ferguson***. Under the “separate but equal” doctrine, the Court ruled racial segregation was legal in public accommodations such as railroad cars.

NAACP

- African Americans disagreed about how to best oppose Jim Crow laws. One group, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sought full civil rights for African Americans.
- Better known today as the **NAACP**, this group still keeps its original name in honor of the people who founded it to help overturn *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

More Progressive Era Reforms

- Supporters of any new law may collect voters' signatures on an **initiative** to force a public vote on the issue. This prevents government officials from ignoring the desires of citizens.
- When enough citizens support an initiative, the government must present the issue to the public as a **referendum** on which the public may vote. This also prevents government officials from ignoring the desires of citizens.

More Reform

- Citizens may remove public officials from office before their terms expire by organizing a **recall** election. This allows citizens to control who serves in government.
- Another Progressive reform was the **direct election of senators** .
- Under the U.S. Constitution, each state's legislature elected that state's U.S. senators.

Question time!!!!

- What was the historical context of the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson*?
- A. Business entrepreneurs had formed monopolies in key U.S. industries.
- B. Labor unions had organized large-scale workers' strikes throughout the nation.
- C. Southern states had passed Jim Crow laws to limit the rights of African Americans.
- D. Congress had established restrictions on Chinese immigration to the United States.

Answer!!

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- D. Congress had established restrictions on Chinese immigration to the United States.
- **C**

The student will explain America's evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.

- a. Explain the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and anti-Asian immigration sentiment on the west coast.
- b. Describe the Spanish-American War, the war in the Philippines and the debate over American expansionism.
- c. Explain U.S. involvement in Latin America, as reflected by the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and the creation of the Panama Canal.

Asian American Rights

- In earlier decades, Asians had immigrated to California and other areas of the American West. Then, in the 1880s, Asian Americans faced **anti-immigrant sentiment**.
- When Chinese immigrants accepted low wages for jobs whites had held, employers lowered the pay for all workers. This angered the white workers.

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- They encouraged Congress to pass the **Chinese Exclusion Act**, which it did in 1882, thereby banning all future Chinese immigration.
 - Japanese Americans also faced racial prejudice. It was against California law for them to buy land or become U.S. citizens, and the federal government worked with the government of Japan to limit Japanese immigration.

Spanish-American War/ Philippine-American War: 1898-1901

- In the last decades of the 19th century, some Americans were eager to spread democracy into Latin America and other world regions.
- Other Americans argued that **American expansion** was not the best way to spread America's democratic traditions.

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- In 1898, the United States went to war with Spain after the Spanish refused to grant independence to rebels fighting a revolutionary war in Cuba, a Spanish colony.



- Supporters of American

expansion were eager to gain U.S. territory in Latin America, leading to a “war fever” that also encouraged the U.S. to seek a military solution to the Cuban war for independence.

- The war lasted less than four months.

- The Spanish were driven out of Cuba, which became an independent country, and out of Puerto Rico, which became an American territory.

- The first battles of the Spanish-American War took place in the Philippines.
- The U.S. Navy quickly defeated the Spanish navy, and Americans debated whether the United States should expand its territory to include the Philippines or respect Filipino independence.
- When the U.S. military was ordered to keep the Philippines as an American territory, the Philippine-American War broke out, in 1899.
- The war lasted about three years. In the end, the Philippines was a U.S. territory until 1946.



US in Latin America

Central America and the Caribbean



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- The Caribbean region and Latin America remained unstable.
 - Many of the area's countries owed large amounts of money to European countries because they had borrowed it to build modern energy plants and transportation systems.



- President Theodore Roosevelt feared European countries would take advantage of this instability to gain power and influence in the region.
- He announced to the world that the United States had the right to intervene in Latin American countries in economic crisis, whether or not a European power planned to intervene

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- This policy is called the **Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine. In contrast, President James Monroe's original doctrine had been to get involved in other American countries' affairs only when needed to end the intervention of a European power.



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- Seeking a faster sea route from the Atlantic to the Pacific than the voyage around the tip of South America, the U.S. government built a shipping canal across the narrow Central American country of Panama.
 - The **Panama Canal** was the biggest engineering project of the era.
 - When the Panama Canal opened in 1914, a voyage from San Francisco to New York was cut from 14,000 miles to 6,000 miles.

The Student will analyze the origins of and the impact of US involvement in WWI.

- a. Describe the movement from U.S. neutrality to engagement in World War I, with reference to unrestricted submarine warfare.
- b. Explain the domestic impact of World War I, as reflected by the origins of the Great Migration.
- c. Explain Wilson's Fourteen Points and the proposed League of Nations.
- d. Describe passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, establishing Prohibition, and the Nineteenth Amendment, establishing woman suffrage.

World War I—Origins

1914-1918

- President Woodrow Wilson was determined to guarantee **U.S. neutrality** and keep the United States out of the war, but in 1915 the luxury liner *Lusitania* was sunk by a German submarine, killing most of the people onboard, including more than 100 U.S. citizens.



German *Unterseeboot* (U-Boat)

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- This led to crisis between the United States and Germany that was only resolved when Germany agreed to abandon **unrestricted submarine warfare** that endangered U.S. trade and American lives.



*“Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word over there”*

- However, in 1917 Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare, creating great anti-German feelings among Americans. This heightened tension led to the U.S. decision to enter the war.



The domestic impact of in WWI.

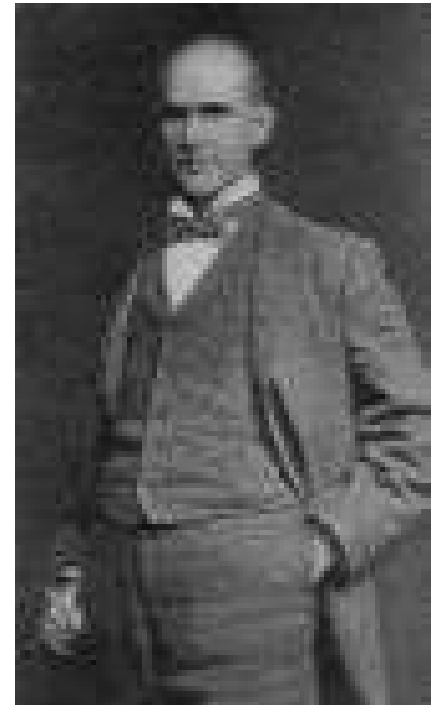
- The war created jobs in northeastern and mid-western cities. African Americans, tired of living under the repression that was common in the South, moved to the North by the thousands and established themselves in ethnically distinct and culturally rich neighborhoods.
- This movement of African Americans was called the **Great Migration**.

Wilson, Debs, and the Espionage Act of 1917.

- During the war, laws were passed that prohibited people from speaking out against it.
- The **Espionage Act** of 1917 made it a crime to communicate any information that would interfere with U.S. military operations or aid its enemies.
- President Wilson supported this law to silence critics and pacifists.



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- **Eugene V. Debs** , the Socialist Party presidential candidate in 1904, 1908, and 1912, was convicted for hindering military recruiting by making a speech against it; he was sentenced to 10 years in prison.
 - Many people thought it violated the First Amendment.



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- Before the United States entered the war, Wilson had given a speech in which he described **Fourteen Points** he felt were key to avoiding future wars. One point called for the creation of an international peacekeeping organization called the **League of Nations**.



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- During the post-war treaty negotiations, Wilson worked hard to get as many as possible of his Fourteen Points included in the treaty and succeeded in securing the creation of the League of Nations.

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- However, American opposition to the League of Nations ultimately led the Senate to refuse to ratify the treaty.
 - Isolationists in the Senate believed that by joining the League the United States would become involved in future conflicts in Europe and elsewhere.
 - The US Never joined the League.

Question Time Again!!

- **The United States responded to Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare during the**
- **early 1900s by**
- **A** entering World War I
- **B** suspending trade with Britain
- **C** signing a treaty with Austria-Hungary
- **D** withdrawing military forces from Europe

Answer!

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- Answer: **A**

18TH Amendments

- Social changes seen during the war led to two constitutional amendments. Americans' anti-German feelings led to a campaign to outlaw beer and other alcoholic beverages. This campaign well suited the Progressive Era's opposition to saloons.
- Congress passed the **18th Amendment**, which prohibited "the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors."

19th Amendment

- Ratification of the **19th Amendment**, which gave women the right to vote, was helped by the country's gratitude for women's economic contributions during the war.
- The women had filled jobs in factories that the war created after men volunteered and were drafted into military service.

Question Time already?

- The passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1919 established
 - A. the prohibition of alcohol.
 - B. the direct election of senators.
 - C. the right of labor unions to organize.
 - D. the power of voters to remove an elected official.

Answer!

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- **A**

Communism and Socialism

- In the late 1800s and early 1900s, a new political ideology called **communism** grew out of the more moderate **socialism**. Communism was based on a single-party government ruled by a dictator.
- Under communism, there is no private ownership; all property is owned by the state.

- In 1919, after communist revolutionaries known as Bolsheviks overthrew the Czar in Russia, established the Soviet Union, and called for a worldwide revolution to destroy capitalism, people in the United States began to fear communists.



- Czar Nicholas II of Russia 1918

Soviet Red Scare

- This fear of international communism was called the **Red Scare** because red was the color of the communist flag.
- This fear led to the government pursuing suspected communists and socialists.



The Red Scare was one factor that led to new restrictions on immigration. Other ideas grew strong in America in the 1920s

- One of the ideas was that people born in America were superior to immigrants.
- The other was that America should keep its traditional culture intact. Ultimately, this conservative reaction against immigrants resulted in the passage of legislation that set limits on the number of immigrants who could come from each country.

Question Time!!!

- What was the result of the decline of immigration from Europe to the United States during World War I?
- A. Both political parties called for the end of isolationist policies.
- B. Legal barriers to immigration from Asian countries were removed.
- C. Large numbers of African American workers moved north to take industrial jobs.
- D. American industry declined because of the loss of the immigrant workforce.

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- **C**

Henry Ford 1863 – 1947

- A development of the 1920s was the emergence of the automobile as a true replacement for the horse, not just a plaything for the wealthy.
- This was made possible by an industrial process called **mass production**.
- This process was popularized by **Henry Ford** during the manufacture of his Ford Model T. The Model T was designed to cost low enough for common people to afford.



Popular Culture



- During the 1920s, popular entertainment such as **radio** and the **movies** attracted millions of loyal fans and helped create the first media stars.
- Conservatives often disapproved of what they viewed as the immoral influence of these forms of entertainment but were unable to reduce their popularity.

JAZZ

- **Jazz** combined themes and note patterns developed by enslaved African Americans with the syncopated rhythms worked out by musicians in New Orleans and elsewhere in the South.
- It was an original American art form and became very popular in the 1920s.



More.....

- During the 1920s, a wave of creativity washed over Harlem, celebrating African American culture through words and song. This is known as the **Harlem Renaissance**.



Langston Hughes

- The movement's best-known poet was **Langston Hughes**, who wrote about the lives of working class African Americans and sometimes set his words to the tempo of jazz or blues.



Louis Armstrong

- Trumpet player **Louis Armstrong**, sometimes called “Satchmo,” became known while playing with the Creole Jazz Band and later became one of the biggest stars of jazz music because of his sense of rhythm and his improvisational skills.



Tin Pan Alley

- While the Harlem Renaissance was occurring, another musical movement, **Tin Pan Alley**, was also on the rise in New York City.
- The name “Tin Pan Alley” is deceiving because it does not just refer to an actual place in Manhattan, but also names the group of music writers and publishers who worked there.

Irving Berlin

- One of the most famous was **Irving Berlin**, who wrote hundreds of songs during his career, including “God Bless America” and “White Christmas.”



Question Time !!

- What was the significance of the career of Henry Ford during the early 1900s?
- A. He strongly influenced the early development of jazz music.
- B. He exposed corrupt business practices as a muckraking journalist.
- C. He founded a large labor union that favored the use of collective bargaining.
- D. He made automobiles more affordable through new mass-production techniques.

Answer!

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- D. He made automobiles more affordable through new mass-production techniques.
- **D**

The student will analyze the causes and consequences of the Great Depression.

- a. Describe the causes, including overproduction, under consumption, and stock market speculation that led to the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression.
- b. Explain the Dust Bowl.
- c. Explain the social and political impact of widespread unemployment that resulted in developments such as “Hoovervilles”.

Causes of the Great Depression

- During the 1920s, the wealthy grew wealthier due in large measure to government fiscal policies that allowed them to keep more of their money and that reduced business regulations.
- These reduced regulations and low corporate taxes increased the profits of corporations and made their stocks more valuable.

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- At the same time, the poor and working classes lost the ability to buy products because their wages stayed the same while prices rose.
 - This reduction in consumer consumption resulted in business overproduction and eventually caused business profits to decline. These factors were an important cause of the Great Depression.

More Problems!

- New methods of buying products, including the installment plan and buying on credit, became popular during the 1920s.
- These methods encouraged consumers to buy more than they could afford and to go into debt.
- Worst of all, banks loaned people money to buy stock with very little money down.

CRASH!

- The stocks themselves became the collateral for the loan. This was called buying on margin.
- Rising stock prices and the ability of ordinary people to buy stock on credit increased investment in the stock market and inflated the price of stocks above their actual value.
- Then, by October 1929, the U.S. economy was beginning to show signs of slowing down. Stockholders feared the economy was ending a period of prosperity and entering a period of recession.

Bottom fell out!

- This caused some investors to panic and sell their stocks.
- As more people sold their stock, other people panicked and sold their stock as well, driving down their prices and causing a **stock market crash**.



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- In turn, the stock market crash triggered other economic weaknesses and plunged the United States into the **Great Depression**--a severe economic recession in the 1930s that affected all the world's industrialized nations and the countries that exported raw materials to them.

The Great Dust Bowl



Dust Bowl

- Major Drought from 1933-1936
- When a series of severe dust storms hit the prairies, they picked up the dirt loosened by the drought and the poor farming practices that had eroded the soil.
- Dry conditions and high winds made farming impossible.
- Tenant farmers and sharecroppers were among the hardest hit as their landlords evicted them and sold the land.

Dust Bowl

- Over 500,000 Americans were left homeless.
- Many farmers from Oklahoma, Texas, and the surrounding Dust Bowl states migrated to California in search of work.



Widespread Unemployment

- As profits fell and it became clear consumers would need to reduce spending, workers began to lose their jobs.
- By 1932 the unemployment rate in the United States had reached 25%. Unemployed workers who had no savings could not pay their debts, and many lost their homes.
- Homeless and unemployed people settled in camps of shacks and tents in rundown areas.

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- These camps became known as Hoovervilles, named after Herbert Hoover, the U.S. president when the Depression started.
 - These residents slept in packing crates or on the ground and begged for food.



The student will describe Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal as a response to the depression and compare the ways governmental programs aided those in need.

- a. Describe the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority as a works program and as an effort to control the environment.
- b. Explain the Wagner Act and the rise of industrial unionism.
- c. Explain the passage of the Social Security Act as a part of the second New Deal.
- d. Identify Eleanor Roosevelt as a symbol of social progress and women's activism.
- e. Identify the political challenges to Roosevelt's domestic and international leadership, including the role of Huey Long , the court packing bill, and the Neutrality Act.

Putting People to Work

- One of Roosevelt's major New Deal programs was the **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**.
- This was established in 1933 to build dams and power plants along the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The Tennessee Valley itself runs through seven states, so the project was very large.
- The TVA built dozens of dams to control the environment by preventing disastrous floods.
- Each dam had its own power plants, parks, and navigation aids, and their construction created hundreds of jobs for unemployed workers.

Second New Deal

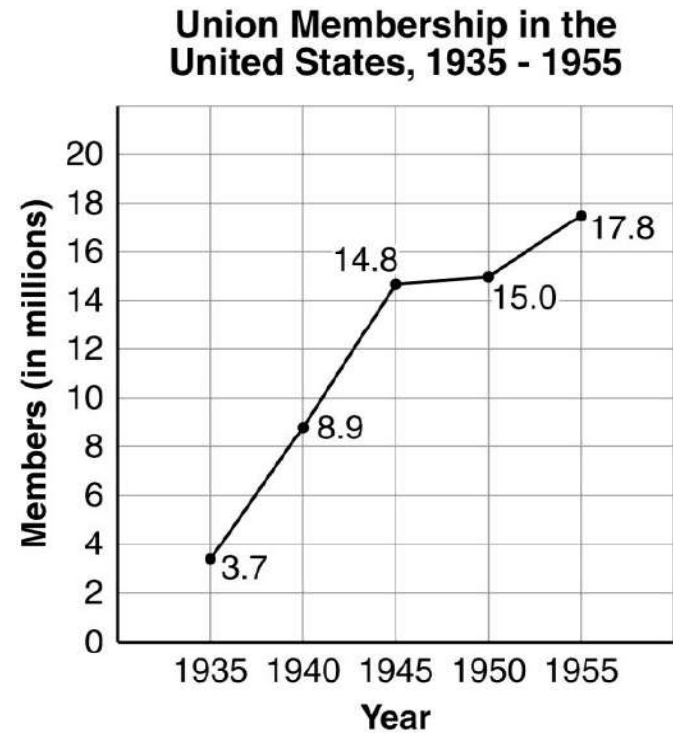
- The Second New Deal refers to the programs President Roosevelt instituted after his original New Deal failed to completely fix the American economy.
- The National Labor Relations Act, better known as the **Wagner Act**, was one of the first reforms of Roosevelt's **Second New Deal**. This law established collective bargaining rights for workers and prohibited such unfair labor practices as intimidating workers, attempting to keep workers from organizing unions, and firing union members.
- The law also set up a government agency where workers could testify about unfair labor practices and hold elections to decide whether or not to unionize.

-
- After passage of the Wagner Act, industrial workers began to unionize. The American Federation of Labor (**AFL**) was hesitant to organize **industrial unionism**, because it was committed to craft-based workers such as carpenters and railroad engineers.
 - As a consequence, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) was created to represent industrial workers who felt they were not being represented by the AFL.
 - The AFL and CIO clashed on and off before merging in 1955 to become the AFL-CIO that exists today.

Question Time !

Which development directly contributed to the increase shown in the graph?

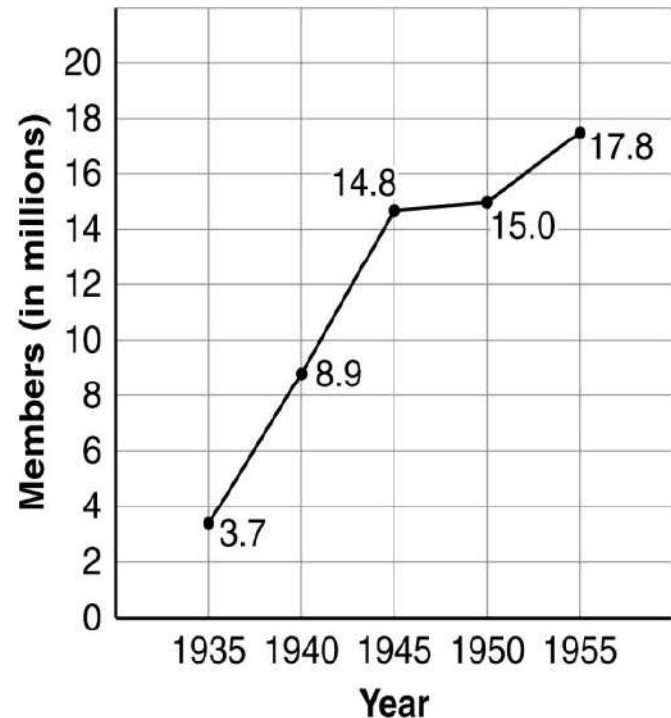
- A. Social Security
- B. the Wagner Act
- C. the Marshall Plan
- D. the Roosevelt Corollary



Answer!

- Which development directly contributed to the increase shown in the graph?
- A. Social Security
- B. the Wagner Act
- C. the Marshall Plan
- D. the Roosevelt Corollary
- **B**

Union Membership in the United States, 1935 - 1955



Social Security Act of 1935

- One of the most important actions of the Second New Deal was the **Social Security Act**, which was passed in 1935.



This law consisted of three programs:

1. Old-age insurance for retirees aged 65 or older and their spouses, paid half by the employee and half by the employer
- 2. Unemployment compensation paid by a federal tax on employers and administered by the states
- 3. Aid for the disabled and for families with dependent children paid by the federal government and administered by the states

○ Eleanor
Roosevelt



Eleanor Roosevelt

- President Roosevelt's wife, Eleanor, was very influential in her own right. She was interested in humanitarian causes and social progress, and was very vocal about them during her husband's time in the White House.
- She traveled all over the United States to observe social conditions so she could keep the president informed as to the state of the nation.
- As a supporter of women's activism, she was also instrumental in convincing Roosevelt to appoint more women to government positions

Franklin Delano Roosevelt



Roosevelt's Political Challenges

- During his 12-year presidency, President Roosevelt faced many challenges to his leadership, and many critics. Opponents of the New Deal came from all parts of the political spectrum.
- Some conservatives thought he had made the federal government too large and too powerful and that it did not respect the rights of individuals and property, while some liberals thought he had not gone far enough to socialize the economy and eliminate inequality in America.

Sen. Huey Long

- Perhaps Roosevelt's biggest critic was Senator **Huey Long** of Louisiana. Long originally supported the New Deal, but he changed his mind and set his sights on replacing Roosevelt as president.
- Long proposed for every American a home, food, clothes, and an education, among other things.



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- The Judiciary Reorganization Bill of 1937, usually called the **Court Packing Bill**, was a law Roosevelt proposed to give presidents the power to appoint an extra Supreme Court justice for every sitting justice over the age of 70½.
 - Roosevelt planned to use this bill's powers to add more of his supporters to the Supreme Court to uphold his New Deal programs, but the version of the law passed by Congress weakened the power he had desired.

WWII Looms!

- In Europe, World War II started long before America entered it. To prevent Roosevelt from involving America in what some saw as a European war, Congress passed a series of **Neutrality Acts** to make it illegal to sell arms or make loans to nations at war.
- The fourth of these acts, passed in 1939 in recognition of the Nazi threat to Western Europe's democracies, permitted the sale of arms to nations at war on a "cash and carry" basis.
- This meant that buyers would have to pay cash and send their own ships to American ports to pick up the supplies, thereby keeping American ships from being sunk by the Germans.

Questions Again!

- **Why did Congress pass the Wagner Act of 1935?**
- **A** to provide electricity and flood control
- **B** to protect the rights of organized labor
- **C** to offer social services to elderly citizens
- **D** to limit U.S. intervention in foreign conflicts

Answer!

- **Why did Congress pass the Wagner Act of 1935?**
- **B** to protect the rights of organized labor
- Answer: **B** Standard: **SSUSH18b**
- Congress created the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933 to provide electricity and flood control and to aid regional development. Social services were provided to elderly citizens by federal programs created during the Great Depression such as the Social Security Act of 1935. The Neutrality Acts of the 1930s were passed by Congress to limit U.S. intervention in the European conflicts of the time. The Wagner Act was passed to protect

The student will identify the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of World War II, especially the growth of the federal government

- a. Explain A. Phillips Randolph's proposed March on Washington DC and FDR's response.
- b. Explain the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the internment of Japanese-Americans.
- c. Explain major events; include the lend-lease program.
- d. Describe war mobilization, as indicated by rationing, war-time conversion, and the role of women in war industries.
- e. Describe Los Alamos and the scientific, economic, and military implications of developing the atomic bomb.

A. Philip Randolph's Proposed March

- In 1941, **A. Philip Randolph**, the founder of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, proposed a march on Washington, D.C., to protest discrimination in the military and in industry.
- He called on African Americans from all over the United States to come to Washington and join him.
- President Roosevelt, afraid the march might cause unrest among whites, summoned Randolph to the White House and asked him to call off the march.

A. Philip Randolph



- When Randolph refused, Roosevelt issued an executive order calling on employers and labor unions to cease discrimination in hiring practices in industries related to defense. As a result of Roosevelt's actions, the march was cancelled.

Pearl Harbor

- On the morning of December 7, 1941, the navy of the Empire of Japan launched a surprise attack on the U.S. Navy base at **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii.
- Over 2,403 Americans were killed and 1,178 more were wounded, 21 ships were damaged, and 300 aircraft were destroyed.
- The Japanese attack took the United States officially into World War II.



Fear grip America

- One effect of America's entry into the war was alarm about the loyalty of Japanese Americans: 120,000 Japanese Americans lived in the United States, most of them on the West Coast.
- Fears of spies and sabotage led to prejudice and sometimes violence against Japanese Americans.
- In the name of national security, Roosevelt ordered all people of Japanese ancestry be moved from California and parts of Washington, Oregon, and Arizona to rural prison camps.

Fear Grips US

- Although most of the people imprisoned in these **internment** camps were Japanese Americans, there were also small numbers of *German* Americans and *Italian* Americans imprisoned under the same law, as well as hundreds of *Native Americans* from Alaska.



JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNMENT CAMPS

Mobilization

- After Pearl Harbor, five million men volunteered for military service but more were needed to fight a total war.
- The Selective Service System expanded the draft, and **ten million** more men joined the ranks of the American Armed Forces.

WWII Recruitment Posters



Women in WWII

- Women Auxillary's were formed to perform support duties so the men could go to the front lines.
- The men needed tanks, planes, ships, guns, bullets, and boots. To equip the troops, the whole American industry was dedicated to supplying the military. More than six million workers in these plants, factories, and shipyards were women.
- With the men who once did these jobs now fighting overseas, women filled the void.

“We all pitched it” –Martha Johnson, Topeka, KS 1942

- As time went on, the war industry needed more raw materials. One way average Americans helped the war effort was through **wartime conservation**. Workers would carpool to work or ride bicycles to save gasoline and rubber.
- People participated in nationwide drives to collect scrap iron, tin cans, newspaper, rags, and even cooking grease to recycle and use in war production.

-
- Another way Americans conserved on the home front was through the mandatory government **rationing** system.
 - Under this system, each household received a “c book” with coupons to be used when buying scarce items such as meat, sugar, and coffee. Gas rationing was also used to help save gasoline for military use.

Rosie the Riveter

- Women volunteered for this work even though they were only paid on average 60% as much as men doing the same jobs.
- It was the hard work of people and the industrial might of the United States that helped America win World War II.



Allies Powers

- . China
- . France
- . Great Britain
- . Soviet Union
- . United States

Axis Powers

- . Germany
- . Italy
- . Japan

Major Events! **Lend-Lease**

- **Lend-Lease**--March, 11, 1941--
- Nine months before Pearl Harbor, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act and amended the Neutrality Acts so the United States. Could lend military equipment and supplies to any nation the president said was vital to the defense of the United States.

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- Roosevelt approved one billion dollars in Lend-Lease aid to Great Britain in October 1941.
 - When the United States entered World War II, fifty billion dollars' worth of equipment and supplies had already been sent to Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China.

Battle of Midway

- **Battle of Midway** —June 4-7, 1942 —Six months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Navy won a sea battle against the Japanese Navy that was a turning point in World War II.
- The Japanese tried to trap and sink America's remaining aircraft carriers and then take the Midway Atoll, an American refueling station for ships and airplanes, but the United States destroyed four Japanese aircraft carriers while only losing one American carrier.

- The Japanese Navy never recovered from this defeat, enabling the United States to take the war to Japan.
- This kept the Japanese from capturing Midway. This victory is regarded as the most important naval engagement of the Pacific Campaign of the war and, at the time, was a huge morale boost for America.

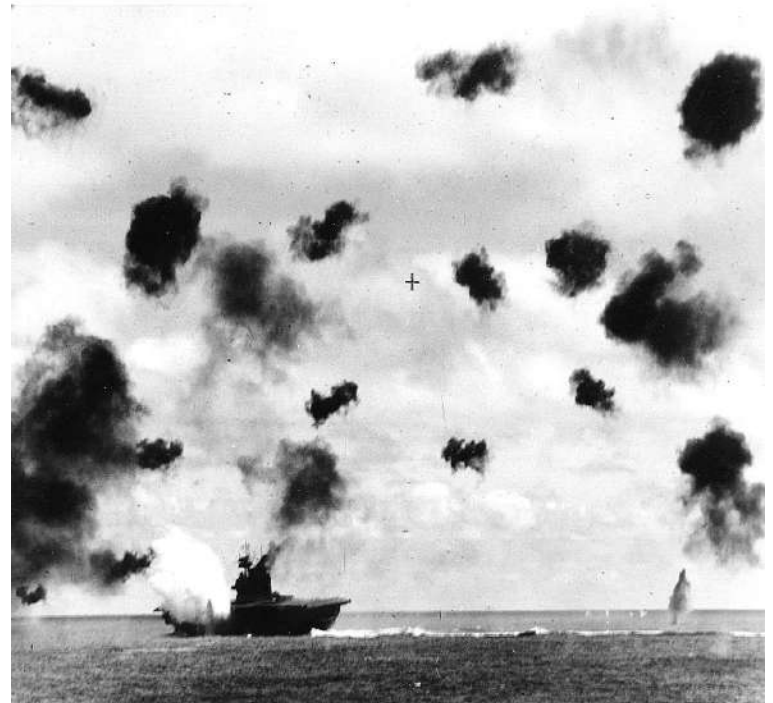


Photo # 80-G-414423 USS Yorktown hit by Japanese aerial torpedo, 4 June 1942

D-Day—June 6, 1944

- D-Day was the code name for the first day of Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied France, on June 6, 1944. It remains the largest seaborne invasion in history with over 156,000 men crossing the English Channel in 6,939 vessels.
- The German troops occupying France were caught almost completely by surprise and, although the Allies met heavy resistance in small areas, the invasion went almost exactly according to plan.

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- From the French beaches, American and British forces pushed east to Germany.
 - This marked the beginning of victory for the Allies in Europe.
 - 5 beaches: Sword, Juno, Omaha, Utah, and Gold
 - Ranger assault on Point du Hoc

The Fall of Berlin—April-May 1945

- The fall of Berlin was one of the final battles of the European Theater during World War II. Two Soviet Army groups attacked Berlin from the east and south, while a third attacked German forces north of Berlin.
- The Soviets lost 81,116 men taking the city, while the Germans lost 458,080 trying to defend it. It was one of the bloodiest battles in history.



- Adolf Hitler was in Berlin during the battle and, before it ended, he and many of his followers committed suicide.
- The city's defenders surrendered on May 2, but fighting continued outside the city until the war ended on May 8. Much of the continued fighting was due to the Germans trying to move westward so they could surrender to the Americans or British instead of to the Soviets.

Atom Bomb

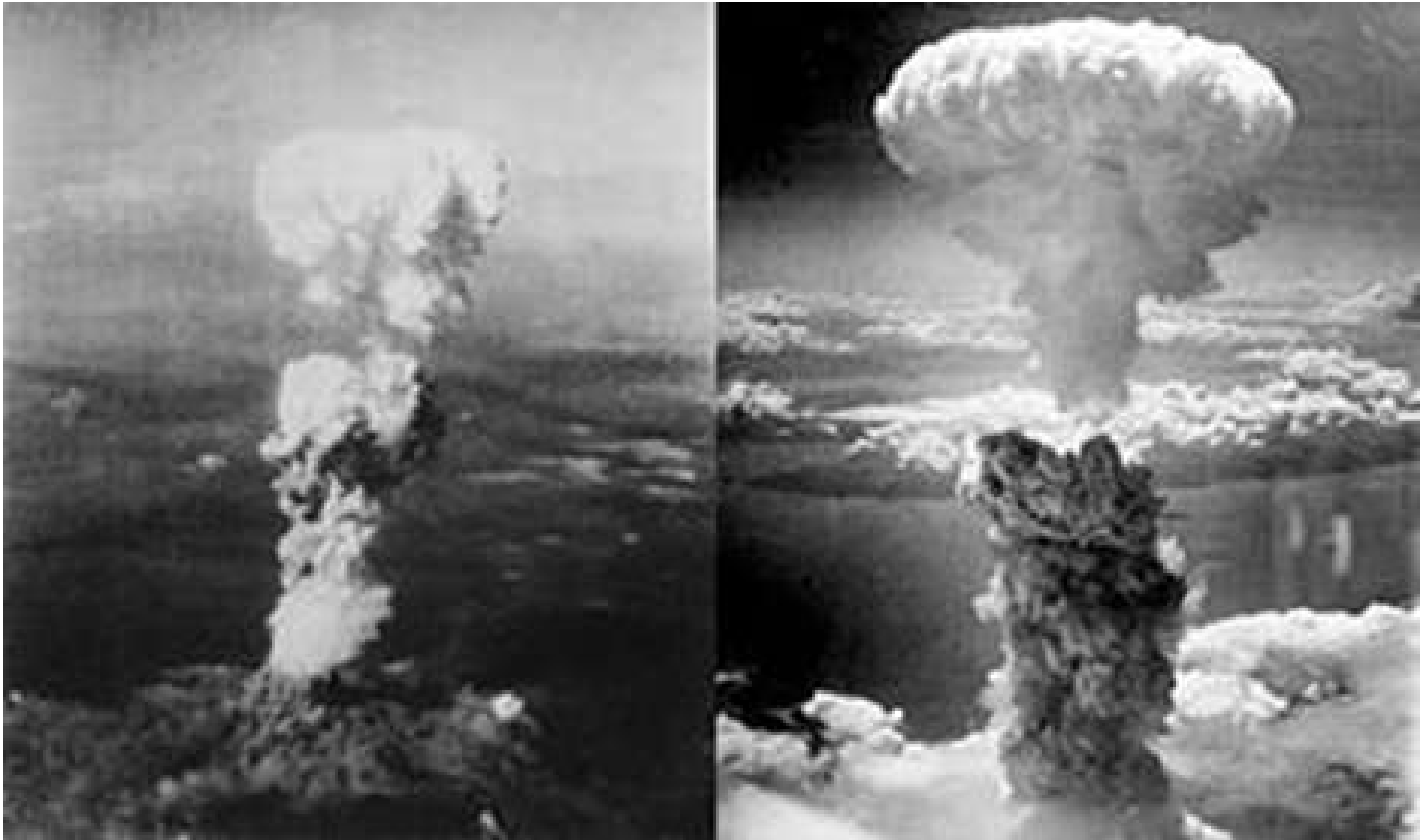
- Allied leaders planning the war against Japan knew that once they had defeated the Japanese Navy in the Pacific Ocean they would still have to invade Japan itself to end the war.
- They knew Japan still had a huge army that would defend every inch of the homeland, and both sides could possibly lose millions of people in the process.



- President Truman decided there was only one way to avoid an invasion of Japan and still defeat them.
- He would use a brand new weapon that no one had ever seen before, the **atomic bomb**

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- The American government had developed two atomic bombs in a secret laboratory in **Los Alamos**, New Mexico.
 - The bombs were dropped on Hiroshima, Japan on August 6, 1945 and again on Nagasaki, Japan on September 2, 1945.
 - The Japanese surrendered, and World War II was finally over. The project's code name was “The Manhattan Project.”

HiroshimaNagasaki



Implications of such a weapon

- The implications of developing and using atomic bombs in World War II were enormous.
- From a military standpoint, it was clear that, not only did the United States have a powerful weapon that no other country had, but the American government was not afraid to use it.
- The Soviet Union quickly began developing an atomic bomb of its own, an act that helped begin the Cold War. Also, nuclear power would soon be used to power aircraft carriers and submarines.

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- Scientifically and economically, the atomic bomb led to nuclear power for civilian use, such as generating electricity for homes and businesses.
 - Nuclear power is also used in technologies such as positron emission tomography (PET) scans, used by physicians to study the workings of the human body, including brain functions.

Last Question!

- **What was the purpose of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941?**
- **A** to pressure the United States to join the Axis powers
- **B** to prepare for an immediate full invasion of the United States
- **C** to stop the United States from sending more troops to fight in Europe
- **D** to limit the ability of the United States to resist a Japanese attack on Southeast Asia

-
- **What was the purpose of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941?**
 - **D** to limit the ability of the United States to resist a Japanese attack on Southeast Asia
 - Answer: **D** Standard: **SSUSH19b**
 - Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor was not intended to pressure the United States to join the Axis powers. Japan had no immediate plans to invade the United States. The United States had no military forces involved in World War II prior to the Japanese attack. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor to limit the ability of the U.S. Navy to prevent a Japanese attack on French and British colonies in Southeast Asia.

○ Good Luck!