The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- The Great Migration refers to a period of migration of African Americans from the South to the states in the North and West.
- It began in the early 1900s and lasted for several decades.
- During this time, African Americans fled racial discrimination and a lack of economic opportunities in the South and moved in massive numbers.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- The Harlem Renaissance - an intellectual movement of the 1920s and 1930s.
- The movement was seen in art, literature, drama, and music.
- Themes associated with the Harlem Renaissance included increased feelings of racial pride in many African Americans as well as a feeling of unity to a greater African culture in general.

http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/great-migration/videos/the-harlem-renaissance?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- The Jazz Age - a post WWI movement in the 1920s, from which Jazz music and dance emerged.
- The birth of Jazz music is credited to African-Americans, but both black and white Americans alike are responsible for its immense rise in popularity.
- Some older people objected to jazz music’s “vulgarity” and “depravity” (and the “moral disaster” it supposedly inspired), but many in the younger generation loved the freedom they felt on the dance floor.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QjxpYsTjNPk
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Women’s changing roles

- Women in the 1920s were becoming more independent.
- They were rejecting conservatism and society norms.
- They smoked, drank, swore, danced, dated, purchased cosmetics.
- They voted and got divorced more often.
- Started taking birth control and fighting for more rights that were equal to men.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

• Equal Rights Amendment- unfinished business of the 19th amendment.

• Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

• Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

• Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Flapper

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VfOR1XCMf7A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VfOR1XCMf7A)
- The 1920s, known as the “Roaring Twenties,” were a care-free time of economic prosperity and social change.
- One iconic image often associated with the 1920s is the flapper. The flapper was **a woman with short, bobbed hair who wore short dresses and danced in dance halls.** This image added to the belief that the 1920s as a decade was a time when people had few worries.
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Temperance Movement

- Various temperance organizations such as the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union were formed in the late 1800s as people worked to decrease alcohol consumption in the U.S.

- People in the temperance movement blamed social problems like crime and poverty on alcohol consumption.
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- The term Prohibition is not one of your key concepts but you should definitely know this term.
- Prohibition- is the era that was known as the time that alcohol was banned in America.
- The 18th amendment was passed in 1919. This made it law that you could not manufacture, sell or transport alcohol in the U.S.
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Organized crime

- A negative consequence of Prohibition was the rise in organized crime.
- Consisted of businesses that supplied illegal goods or services.
- The mob would be one of the best examples that would fit this description.
- “Gangster” is a term that was coined during this time.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Speakeasies** - an illegal bar where drinks were sold, during the time of prohibition. It was called a Speakeasy because people literally had to speak easy so they were not caught drinking alcohol by the police.

- [http://www.history.com/topics/prohibition](http://www.history.com/topics/prohibition)
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Bootlegging** - the act of *making and transporting alcoholic liquor for sale illegally.*
The Jazz Age is characterized as a time of change for American society. How did American women change during the 1920’s?

A. They were now legally allowed to vote

B. They adopted new types of clothing and free living lifestyles

C. They began seeking employment and roles outside of the house

D. All of the above
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First Red Scare

- Strikes increased feelings of fear in many upper-class Americans because labor organizations that organized strikes were viewed as having a close association with socialist and communist movements.

- The fear of the spread of socialism, communism, and anarchism eventually led to an event known as the First Red Scare in 1919 and 1920.

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OdbClUYYaOU
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- What is a quota? Anybody?
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- **Immigration quotas** - there was an act passed in 1924 which **cut** quotas for foreigners from 3% to 2% of **the total number of immigrants**.
- The main purpose was to freeze America’s existing racial composition which was largely Northern European.
- Basically this means what???
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Anti-Immigration and Anti-Communism

Nativism

- Propaganda during WWI led to extreme feelings of patriotism within American society.
- This often led to increased support for nativism, anti-immigration policies, and fear of the spread of communism.
- Movement based on hostility to immigrants; motivated by ethnic tensions and religious bias.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

• **The Palmer Raids**—during the 1st Red Scare, U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer led a series of raids to arrest approximately 4,000 alleged communists, many of whom were arrested without substantial evidence.

• These actions only aroused more feelings of opposition to seemingly “dangerous” foreigners.
Sacco and Vanzetti Trial

- Support for nativism increased further during the controversial trial of two Italian immigrants: Ferdinando Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.
- Sacco and Vanzetti were staunch anarchists who were accused of robbery and the murder.
- The case became controversial when many liberals and civil rights advocates stated that the two were being persecuted for their status as immigrants and for their radical political beliefs.
- Sacco and Vanzetti were executed on August 23, 1927, though many believed the men to be innocent.
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STOP & JOT:
Why do you think so many people were upset about their trial?
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Anti-lynching campaign

- Movement against the illegal mob execution of African Americans in the South, led by Ida B. Wells.
- The anti-lynching movement was spearheaded by organizations such as the National Association of Colored Women (NACW), the National Association of Colored People (NAACP), the Council for Interracial Cooperation (CIC) as well as the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching (ASWPL).
- By using education, legal action, as well as news publications, these organizations worked to end lynching.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- Jim Crow Laws - series of laws passed in southern states that segregated the races in many facets of life, including public spaces, waiting areas, bathrooms, and theaters.
- These laws legalized segregation and was upheld as constitutional by Plessy v. Ferguson.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Ku Klux Klan (KKK)** - major rebirth of the KKK in 1920s. They were unhappy with the changing of traditional American culture.
- The new Klan was anti-foreign, catholic, black, Jewish, pacifist, gambling, communist, adultery, birth control, internationalist, and evolutionist.
- The 1920s membership far suppressed that of the mid 1850s.
- [Video](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O9_a5iRGDuY)
**Marcus Garvey** - the Jamaican-born Black nationalist political leader who founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was both praised as a visionary leader and dismissed as a dangerous subversive during this lifetime.

Urged blacks to return to Africa because, he reasoned, **blacks would never be treated justly in countries ruled by whites.**

EXIT TICKET

The Red Scare would have most likely impacted immigrants from which country?

A. Germany  
B. Soviet Union  
C. Italy  
D. China

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAlG3SYBB04
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- Who became president after Woodrow Wilson???

- This guy!!!
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- **Warren G. Harding**- 29th President of the U.S. (1921-1923). He was a Republican from Ohio.
- Promised a “return to normalcy” after WWI.
- Theory was to make no enemies during his presidency. (return to what concept???)
- Even though he was not directly involved, unfortunately his administration was known for political scandals (teapot dome scandal & the Ohio gang).

http://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/warren-g-harding
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- When Warren Harding died in office in 1923, his Vice-President became President.
- Who was this???
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- Calvin Coolidge - former Republican governor of Massachusetts, cleaned up the rampant corruption of the Harding administration and provided a model of stability and respectability for the American people in an era of fast-paced modernization.
- He was a pro-business conservative who favored tax cuts and limited government spending.
- Yet some of his laissez-faire policies also contributed to the economic problems that erupted into the Great Depression.
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcINPY21pVA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcINPY21pVA)
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Laissez-Faire

- Laissez-Faire is a French term that means “let it be.”
- In regards to government regulations on business, this is the approach that Calvin Coolidge favored.
- He thought it best that the government does not set many restrictions or regulations on businesses.
- His thoughts were that this way, businesses would flourish without government interference.
- Many historians point to this policy as the reason that economic problems erupted into the Great Depression.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Scopes Trial** (1925)- also called the Monkey Trial. A highly publicized trial where John Thomas Scopes violated a Tennessee state law by teaching evolution in high school. Scopes was prosecuted by William Jennings Bryan and defended by Clarence Darrow;
- Scopes was found guilty and fined $100.
- But the $$$ was not the big issue. What was the issue here???

http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/monkey-trial-begins
Assembly Line

- Industrialist Henry Ford installed the first assembly line while developing his Model T car in 1908, and perfected its use in the 1920s.
- Assembly line manufacturing **allowed workers to remain in one place and master one repetitive action, maximizing output.**
- It **became the production method of choice** by the 1930s.
- **Think Productivity and Efficiency!!!!!!**
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Henry Ford** developed the **mass-produced Model-T car**, which sold at an affordable price. It pioneered the use of the assembly line. Also greatly increased his workers wages and **instituted many modern concepts of regular work hours and job benefits**.

- [http://www.history.com/topics/henry-ford/videos](http://www.history.com/topics/henry-ford/videos)
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Effects of automobiles on society

- The invention of the automobile led to a number of different changes in American life in terms of social structures and freedoms.
- Though the technology had existed for some time, automobiles did not become widespread in the United States until the 1920s.
- People were spreading out around the country because it was easier to get around.
- Automobiles allowed the American public to travel to new places more efficiently and cheaply than ever before.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression
Think of all the things that we have in our lives that make life convenient.

- What are some things (besides your phone or car) that make your life easier?
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Electrical appliances

- We discussed how society viewed women at this time and how much their role in society changed.
- Believe it or not, something else that helped change the lives of Americans were new technological advances in electrical appliances.
- Vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, and washing machines seemed to promise consumers more time for leisure activities.
- Advertising came of age during this era to sell the goods that bustling factories were producing.
Growth of Consumer Economy

- Advertising came of age during this era to sell the goods that bustling factories were producing.
- By 1924, two thirds of all American homes had electricity. It became practical to create and advertise home electrical appliances.
- Many families relied on new forms of credit to increase their consumption levels as they strived for a new American standard of living.
- The benefit of new kitchen appliances was the key to attracting consumers in the 1920s.
- These new items promised Americans more convenience and more free time!!
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Airplanes prior to the 1920’s**
  - December 17\(^{th}\), 1903, The Wright brothers were the first men to fly an airplane.
  - First airplanes were not the safest.
  - Intrigued all kinds of people. Both rich and poor.
  - Airplanes used in WWI for attacks and reconnaissance.
  - Used in shows and stunts.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

• **Airplanes** during the 1920’s
  ○ Air-mail: Easily transported mail much quicker
  ○ Airplanes used for business
  ○ Transportation for people. Although, it was fairly costly so mostly the upper-class was actually able to experience flights.
  ○ **Charles Lindbergh**- first crossed the Atlantic Ocean (from New York to Paris in 33 hours) by himself in an airplane. Eventually developed into international flights. **Cut travel times** across seas to much less time.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Growth of National Culture

- **Because of the modern conveniences** that came into existence during the 1920s, America turned into a modern capitalist society.

- Americans starting to rely on mass communication and were heavily influenced by the automobile industry.

- Women and other minorities were making more of an effort to gain more equal rights in society.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Motion Pictures

- Movies and radio **helped to break down ethnic barriers and create national unity**, because everyone was consuming the same content, especially among children, countering effect of immigration laws and ethnic isolation, but also led to breakdown of ethnic customs and culture.
- Going to the movies became a common past time during the 20s.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Radio

- Advertising made radio another vehicle for capitalism, unlike the government-controlled networks in Europe.
- **Families were unified by radio**, regions unified by common accents on shows, countering effect of cars, families sat around together listening to radio.
- Basically, was the 1st form of mass communication (other than print) that people relied on to get news, be entertained and be caught up in mass consumption through advertising.
Exit Ticket

Why were women able to accept new roles outside of the home in the 1920’s?

A. New appliances helped make their roles in the home easier

B. The Equal Rights Amendment provided an equal wage

C. The 19th Amendment allowed them to apply for managerial positions

D. The lack of child labor led to families needing more income
President Calvin Coolidge supported the return to laissez faire. What is the main idea of laissez faire economics?

A. Keeping the government away from business
B. Watching over economic practices and business
C. Taking over failing businesses and factories
D. Including all minorities in business management positions
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- Causes of the Great Depression
  - Uneven distribution of wealth
  - Stock market speculation “buying on the margin”
  - Excessive use of credit
  - Overproduction of consumer goods
  - Weak farm economy
  - Government policies (laissez-faire)
  - Global economic policies

You don’t have to write all of the causes but you should know 3 or 4 of them!!!
Unequal distribution of wealth

- The scale of wealth in America was not balanced!!!
- Resources are not fairly distributed among members of society.
- This imbalance of wealth created an unstable economy.
- The bulk of the benefits went into corporate profits.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Weaknesses in agricultural sector

- Agriculture prices were falling because of inflation and overproduction.
- Again, think of balance and the concept of supply and demand.
- Too much of anything will bring the prices of that product down.
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Overproduction

- After WWI, many U.S. **producers continued making goods at the wartime levels, even though demand had decreased sharply.**
- As a result, the market became flooded with goods and prices went down, causing many in the U.S. to lose a great deal of money.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

**Consumer Debt**

- Throughout the 1920s, actions of consumers and investors added to the economic issues that would later cause the Great Depression.

- **Consumer debt was increased by the introduction of credit.** Consumer debt increased as Americans bought high-priced items that they could not otherwise afford.
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Speculation

- The practice of making high-risk investments with borrowed money in hopes of getting a big return.
- This meant **people invested without regards to doing research to make sure what they invested in was really a good investment.**
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Buying on Margin

• Buying stocks and borrowing money from a bank or broker; if the money was not paid back, the bank would foreclose on possessions.
• Everyday people could buy stock.
• Many people abused the system to invest huge sums of imaginary money that existed only on paper.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Stock Market Crash

- On October 29, 1929, **Black Tuesday hit Wall Street** as investors traded some 16 million shares on the New York Stock Exchange in a single day.
- **Billions of dollars were lost**, wiping out thousands of investors.
- In the aftermath of Black Tuesday, America and the rest of the industrialized world spiraled downward into the **Great Depression** (1929-39), the deepest and longest-lasting economic downturn in the history of the Western industrialized world up to that time.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Bank Failures

- Another phenomenon that compounded the nation’s economic woes during the Great Depression was a wave of banking panics or “bank runs,” during which large numbers of anxious people withdrew their deposits in cash, forcing banks to liquidate loans and often leading to bank failure.
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Unemployment

- In 1933, at the worst point in the Great Depression years, unemployment rates in the United States reached almost 25%.
- Currently, we are at about 5%.
- Everyone was affected at some level.
- Poverty was everywhere.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Under consumption

- So, overproduction and under consumption worked together to help cause the Great Depression.
- Think about it, if a business overproduces a product during an economic recession, it would lead to that company falling further into debt.
- People had less money to buy things so of course they were under consuming.
- For the economy to run efficiently, items need to be bought.
- If these items are not being purchased, businesses lose money, people lose jobs creating a crisis.
Buying stocks on margin is best described as:

A. Using inside information to buy stocks of increasing value

B. Borrowing money from banks and investors to buy stock

C. Buying stocks of failing companies hoping to make a large profit

D. The US government buying stocks of companies to increase their value
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- After the stock market crash, politicians were coming up with all kinds of ideas of what they “thought” would help the economy.
- One of those ideas was placing tariffs on foreign goods.

What is a tariff???
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Hawley-Smoot tariff** - enacted in June 1930.
  - Raised import duties to protect American businesses and farmers, adding considerable strain to the international economic climate of the Great Depression.

- Why do you think the tariffs backfire?
  - What is the goal of businesses?
  - Competition may be a good thing but fighting a economic war is not good for anyone especially the little guy (the people).
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Dust Bowl

- Name given to the Great Plains region devastated by drought in 1930s depression-ridden America.
- Where was the dust bowl???
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- The area encompassing the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles and neighboring sections of Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico had little rainfall, light soil, and high winds, a potentially destructive combination.

- When drought stuck from 1934 to 1937, the soil lacked the stronger root system of grass as an anchor, so the winds easily picked up the loose topsoil and swirled it into dense dust clouds, called “black blizzards.”
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- Recurrent dust storms wreaked havoc, choking cattle and pasture lands and driving 60 percent of the population from the region.
- Most people went to agricultural areas first and then to cities, especially in the Far West.
- [http://www.history.com/topics/dust-bowl](http://www.history.com/topics/dust-bowl)
Psychological effects

- The Great Depression had a huge social and psychological impact on people as a result of the loss of income (and concomitant increase in poverty), the loss of income potential, the need for migration, and the length of the depression.
- The Great Depression brought a rapid rise in the crime rate as many unemployed workers resorted to petty theft to put food on the table.
- Suicide rates rose, as did reported cases of malnutrition and poverty.
- High School attendance actually increased?!?!
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- In 1924, Congress voted to give a bonus to WWI veterans.
  - $1.25 for each day served overseas
  - $1.00 for each day served in the U.S.
- The catch was that the payment would not be made until 1945. 21 years later. SMH!!!
- This potentially would not have been a big deal but what happened???
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**Bonus Army**

- The Great Depression happened!!!
- These vets wanted their money so they marched on Washington and protested.
- This all happened in 1932. This is important to remember!!!!
- So if you are wondering what to write in your notes about the Bonus Army, here you go!!!
- **The Bonus Army was a group of WWI vets that demanded their “bonus” promised to them by Congress.**
- They literally moved in and set up shop in Washington D.C.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- What do you think happened???
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- On June 17th, Congress voted on if they were going to give the Bonus Army the money early or not.
- It wasn’t even close. The Senate defeated the bill by a vote of 62 to 18.
- Most of the Bonus Army decided to stay and “stick it out.”
- About a month later after some skirmishes with the police, President Hoover ordered the removal of the veterans.
- General MacArthur was put in charge of the mission and removed the veterans by force.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- This did not bode well for Hoover.
- He already did not look good because of the Great Depression now it looked as though he mistreated people that fought for our country.
- He was running for re-election that year! Uh-oh!!!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mSC1lbfXfRQ
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

**Hoovervilles**

- As the Great Depression wore on, people that found themselves **unemployed** also lost their homes.
- **A series of shantytowns** were set up on the outskirts of major cities.
- These shantytowns were named after that unpopular President Herbert Hoover.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

- One of the last things Hoover did before he left office was establish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

- The **goal** of this corporation **was to act as a government lending bank.**

- It was designed to provide indirect relief by assisting insurance companies, banks, agricultural organizations, and railroads.

- Remember, this was **Hoover’s major attempt at fixing the problems** caused by the Great Depression.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

What historical event happened in 1932???

http://www.history.com/topics/civilian-conservation-corps/videos/the-new-deal
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- Yes, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was elected to become our 32\textsuperscript{nd} President.
- After his election he called for government intervention in the economy to provide Relief, Recovery and Reform.
- His upbeat, positive approach and personal charm helped him win the Presidency (who did he beat?) and give the American people hope that life would soon get better.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- By the time Roosevelt took office in March 1933, there were 13 million unemployed Americans and hundreds of banks were closed.
- Roosevelt faced the greatest crisis in American history since the Civil War.
- In his first 100 days, President FDR proposed sweeping economic reform, calling it the “New Deal.”
- The New Deal was a series of experimental social programs that aimed at solving issues that caused the great depression.
- These programs were not popular for everyone at the time but FDR proved that he was a person that would take the necessary risks to get the country back to prominence.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** - a public work relief program.
- Intended to **promote disciplined outdoor labor**.
- **Employed about 3 million men** (between 18-25) to work on projects that benefited the public.
- Planted trees, built levees and improved national parks.
- One of the most popular forms of legislation.
- [http://www.history.com/topics/new-deal](http://www.history.com/topics/new-deal)
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

**Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

- Raised farm prices by restricting output of staple crops.
- **Restricted production and paid subsidies to growers.**
- Declared unconstitutional in 1936.
- The agricultural sector did improve but some would say the start of WWII should be given more credit than this program.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Tennessee Valley Authority** - created to generate electric power and control floods in a seven state region around the Tennessee River Valley.

- It created many dams that provided electricity as well as jobs.
Which cause of the Great Depression would best fit the graphic organizer below?
A. Unequal distribution of wealth
B. Overproduction of consumer goods
C. Buying stocks on margin
D. Weaknesses in the agricultural sector

Prices of crops dropped quickly

Banks took over farms that couldn’t pay loans
Which organization is well known as Hoover’s major attempt at fixing the problems caused by the Great Depression?

A. Civilian Conservation Corps

B. Tennessee Valley Authority

C. Works Progress Administration

D. Reconstruction Finance Corporation
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** - this entity provided insurance to personal banking accounts up to $5,000.

- How much do you think this amount is today?

- These assured people that their money was safe and secure.

- This agency still functions today.

- Covers against the bank
  - Getting robbed, Catching fire
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** - government agency having primary responsibility for enforcing the Federal securities laws and regulating the securities industry.
- It protected investors, listened to complaints, issued licenses and penalized fraud.
- Before this, people were getting taken advantage of in business deals.
- This helped regulate shady behavior in business.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** - helped create jobs for those that needed them.
- It created around 9 million **jobs working on bridges, roads, and buildings.**
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aq5UiGdje8U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aq5UiGdje8U)
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- Social Security Act- government legislation created to give money to those in need.
- It created a federal insurance program based on the automatic collection of taxes from employees and employers throughout people’s working careers.
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How old do you have to be to start collecting your social security???
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Your full retirement age is 66 but you can start collecting as early as 62.

At 62 though, you will only get 75% of the monthly benefits.

What would you do???
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **National Labor Relations Act/Wagner Act** - bill was signed in 1935 and established the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and addressed relations between unions and employers in the private sector.
- **Helped prevent unfair labor practices** (such as refusing to recognize and negotiate with a certified union or interfering in union activities).

[Image of historical documents and labor related items]
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- Black Cabinet - group of African Americans FDR appointed to key Government positions
- They served as unofficial advisors to the president.
- Some prominent figures were Mary McLeod Bethune, Charles Forman and Harold L. Ickes.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6bMq9Ek6jnA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6bMq9Ek6jnA)

- Limitations of the New Deal-
  - **Unemployment was still high.** 19% by the time WWII started.
  - **Some of the programs** that **were** set up proved to be **temporary.**
  - The programs were **very expensive** to implement.
  - Some argued that some of the programs were **unconstitutional** (AAA).
  - White men still dominated the work force. A **huge wage gap** between White men and Women & Blacks **still existed.**
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Supreme Court packing plan**- On February 5, 1937, President Franklin Roosevelt announces a *controversial plan to expand the Supreme Court* to as many as 15 judges, allegedly to make it more “efficient”.

- Why would this be considered controversial???
- Too much power???
- Critics immediately charged that Roosevelt was trying to “pack” the court and thus neutralize Supreme Court justices hostile to his New Deal.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Father Coughlin** - Catholic Priest that had a radio show with over 45 million listeners.

- He was considered politically radical, a passionate democrat but also a bigot who freely vented angry, irrational charges and assertions.

- **He supported the New Deal initially, later he opposed it.**

- He was strongly open, deeply suspicious of elites and a champion of what he saw as the ordinary person’s rights.

- He frequently and vigorously attacked capitalism, communism, socialism and dictatorship.

- His radio show was eventually shut down by the government.
The Roaring 20s and The Great Depression

- **Huey Long** - a charismatic Louisiana politician who served as both Governor and U.S. Senator in the early 1930s.
- He rose to national prominence during the Great Depression by becoming the country’s most impassioned *advocate of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor.*
- More than 7 million Americans joined his Share Our Wealth clubs.
During the Great Depression, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt created numerous programs to address social and economic problems. Which long-term effect did these programs have on US government?

A. Government became more directly involved with public welfare
B. Government became less wasteful and more efficient
C. Government became more corrupt as businesses competed for programs
D. Government played a smaller role in the lives of citizens