

Paper 2: Section A — Option A4: The USA, 1917-29

Key themes	Some Other Names	Some Other Terms	Issues
The impact of the First World War on the USA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic benefits & Industrial growth Isolationism The Failure to ratify the Treaty of Versailles & join League of Nations. Economic isolationism: protectionist policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodrow Wilson Warren Harding <p><i>Of the 20 Latin American nations, the US effectively controlled 14. Between 1924-2, US investment in Latin America rose from \$1.5bn to \$3.5bn. In 1926, the US marines intervened in Nicaragua to protect President Diaz; in 1929 the sent arms to Mexico to back President Callas: isolationism?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normalcy Washington Naval Conference, 1923 Dawes Plan, 1924 Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928 The Monroe Doctrine The Fordney-McCumber Tariff 	<p>Why did the USA turn isolationist after WW1?</p> <p><i>Isolationism & Normalcy in part explain & were in part a product of the Republican landslide of 1920 & their domination of the presidency & congress in the 1920s. They were also connected closely to some other key features of the 1920s below: the curtailment of immigration, prohibition, the culture wars & racism.</i></p> <p>In foreign policy isolation was not total: see the adjacent column & think of US involvement in Latin America.</p>
Immigration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes to immigration. The 'Red Scare'. Policies to restrict immigration. Sacco and Vanzetti Case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitchell Palmer Sacco and Vanzetti Webster Thayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Melting Pot WASPs 1917 Literacy Tests 1921 Immigration Quotas 1924 National Origins Act (Johnson-Reed Act) 1927 Quota on Japanese & Chinese Immigration (150,000) Socialism Bolshevism Anarchism The Palmer Raids 	<p>Why was immigration restricted in the years after the First World War?</p> <p>What were key features of the new immigration policies?</p> <p>The connection between racism & the red scare (Italians, Russians & East Europeans, Jews)</p>

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Prohibition and gangsterism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for introduction of prohibition. Reasons for failure of prohibition. Organised crime including Al Capone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al Capone Bugs Moran George Remus ('King of the Bootleggers') Eliot Ness Big Bill Thompson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperance Anti-Saloon League Dry Counties 18th Amendment National Prohibition Act (Volstead Act) Bootlegging Moonshine Speakeasies Teamsters St Valentine's Day Massacre FBI 	<p>The reasons for the introduction of Prohibition</p> <p>Why it failed</p> <p>The key features of the growth of organised crime; the example of Capone.</p> <p><i>In can be argued that the biggest impact of prohibition was criminalise millions of Americans and spread corruption into US public life: already Warren Harding had been corrupt (the Teapot Dome scandal). Now lowly paid Treasury Agents were bribed and Capone had the Mayor of Chicago in his pocket.</i></p>
Mass production and the stock market boom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for economic boom of 1920s. Henry Ford and mass production. Hire purchase, consumerism and the popularity of the stock market. Problems in farming, including over-production and mechanisation. The decline of older industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry Ford Calvin Coolidge Herbert Hoover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The American Dream 'Rugged Individualism' Corporations Model-T Ford Wall Street Federal Reserve Suburbs Skyscrapers Consumer goods HP Stock market boom Share Prices Buying 'on the margin' Brokers Loans National Income Laissez-Faire Soap Operas The MacNarey-Haugen Bill 	<p>Why was there a boom in the 1920s?</p> <p>How important was Henry Ford & the automobile industry to the 1920s?</p> <p>What were the problems of farming in the 1920s?</p> <p>Who benefitted from the boom, who didn't?</p>

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The Roaring Twenties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing position of women including the flappers. Leisure industry, cinema, Jazz, dancing, sport, radio, advertising and motoring. Culture Wars Morals and the 'Monkey Trial'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F Scott Fitzgerald, Zelda Fitzgerald The It Girl Louis Armstrong Duke Ellington George Gershwin Al Jolson Cecil B DeMille Charlie Chaplain, Buster Keaton, Laurel & Hardy Walt Disney Mickey Mouse Charles Lindbergh Jon T Scopes William Jennings Bryan & Clarence Darrow Billy Sunday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flappers The Jazz Age Syncopation, ragtime, boogie woogie The Black Bottom, the Charleston Warner Bros, MGM, Fox Hollywood & Beverley Hills Fundamentalism & Creationism The Scopes Trial 	<p>What were the key features of the Roaring Twenties?</p> <p>How far were there changes in the position of women?</p> <p>How far is the term culture wars justified?</p> <p>What was the significance of the Scopes Trial?</p>
The position of black Americans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jim Crow Laws, segregation and discrimination. The Ku Klux Klan. The influence of Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. Du Bois. An awareness of developments in the position of black Americans and the KKK in the years before 1919 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jim Crow Laws Segregation Sharecroppers <i>The Birth of a Nation</i> Lynching The Great Migration NAACP UNIA The Black Renaissance, The Harlem Renaissance 	<p>The role of the KKK & the reasons for its decline.</p> <p>The position of black Americans at the start of the 1920s and the changes that had occurred by the end of the decade.</p> <p>The way in which emancipation did not free southern blacks; the fact that northern blacks were freer, but still discriminated against</p> <p>The way in which, mostly through jazz, black culture began to become mainstream.</p>