

Roaring 20's #32

1. _____, a decade of exciting change and new cultural touchstones, as well as increased personal freedom and _____. And it really was a time of increased wealth.
2. Interior Secretary Albert _____, who took half a million dollars from private business in exchange for leases to government oil reserves at _____ Dome. (teapot dome scandal)
3. Productivity rose dramatically, largely because older industries adopted Henry Ford's _____ techniques and newer industries like aviation, chemicals and electronics grew up to provide Americans with new products and new jobs
4. The widespread use of _____ and _____ buying plans meant that it was acceptable to go into debt to maintain what came to be seen as the American "standard of living" and this was a huge change in attitude.
5. Part of the spirit of the _____ Renaissance, which rejected stereotypes and prejudice and sought to celebrate _____ experience.
6. _____ incomes dropped steadily and many saw banks _____ upon their property. For the 1st time in American history, the number of farms declined during the 1920s.
7. The decade saw the resurgence of the _____ in a new and improved form, and by improved I mean much more terrible.
8. The first _____ restriction bill was passed in 1921, limiting the number of immigrants from Europe to 357,000. In 1924, a new immigration law dropped that number to 150,000 and established _____ based on _____ origin.
9. The best-known example is, of course, the trial of John _____ in Tennessee in 1925. Scopes was tried for breaking the law against teaching _____, which he had been encouraged to do by the ACLU as a test case for freedom of speech.
10. The Scopes trial is often seen as a victory for free thinking, _____ and modernism

Great Depression #33

1. The 1920s featured large-scale domestic consumption of relatively new consumer products, which was good for American industry, but much of this consumption was fuelled by _____ and instalment buying.
2. Mechanization was expensive and so many farmers went into _____ to finance their expansion, and then a combination of overproduction and low prices meant that often their farms were _____ upon.
3. Big banks and corporations were buying a lot of stock, much of it was with borrowed money known as _____ buying.

4. Define Deflation:
5. Under the Versailles Treaty, Germany had to pay _____ billion dollars in reparations, mostly to France and Britain, which it couldn't pay without borrowing money from American banks.
6. By the end of 1931, _____ American banks had failed - double the number that had gone under in 1930.
7. In January 1932, he and Congress created the Reconstruction _____ Corporation, which was basically a federal bailout program that borrowed money to provide emergency loans to banks, building and loan societies, railroads and agricultural corporations.
8. By early 1932, well over _____ million people were out of work - _____% of the labour force. And in big cities the numbers were even worse, especially for people of colour.
9. Shanty towns for the homeless called " _____ " and there were protests like the Bonus March on Washington by veterans seeking an early payment of a bonus due to them in 1945.
10. A lot of the debate around the Great Depression revolves around the causes, while still more concerns the degree to which the federal government's eventual response, the _____, actually helped to end the Depression.

New Deal #34

1. The New Deal redefined the role of the _____ government for most Americans and it led to a re-alignment of the constituents in the Democratic Party, the so-called " _____ Deal Coalition".
2. FDR suggested that it was the government's responsibility to guarantee every man a right to make a comfortable _____.
3. Emergency _____ Act closed the _____
4. _____ - Federally insured individual bank accounts (federal deposit insurance corporation)
5. Civilian _____ Corps, which paid young people to build national parks;
6. _____ Adjustment Act. The AAA basically gave the government the power to try to raise farm prices by setting production quotas and paying _____ to plant less food.
7. So with the _____ Court invalidating acts left and right, it looked like the New Deal was about to unravel. FDR responded by proposing a law that would allow him to appoint new Supreme Court _____ if sitting justices reached the age of 70 and failed to retire. (*court packing*)

8. What brought the depression to an end was a massive government spending program called _____.
9. The New Deal quote "made the government an institution directly experienced in Americans' daily lives and directly concerned with their _____."

WWII Part 1 #35

1. Now America actually came out of World War I _____ than ever but man did a lot of people die for not much change. I mean, I guess the Treaty of _____ sort of remade Europe but it didn't make it better. And _____ was a flop.
2. Even Congress recognized that the _____ were a threat and in 1940 it agreed to allow cash and _____ arms sales to _____.
3. September 1940, Congress created the nation's first peace time _____ taking the next step toward US involvement
4. By 1941, in spite of all our neutrality FDR had pretty clearly sided with the _____
5. Perhaps worse than _____ was the surrender of 78,000 American and Filipino troops at _____
6. The US strategy in the Pacific has been called _____ and it involved taking Japanese controlled islands one at a time to be used as bases for bombers that could then be used against Japan itself.
7. Allies invaded Sicily and Italy where we fought for most of 1943 and much of 1944 until finally on June 6, we joined some Brits and Canadians in invading _____ on D-Day. And that was the beginning of the end for the _____.
8. Atomic bombs were developed through the _____
9. In World War 2, perhaps _____% of the estimated _____ million people killed were civilians.
10. Thinking about Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs is important because it forces us to consider our understanding of _____
11. Part of why we say that using atomic bombs was worse than conventional bombing, is because we know what came after; the _____, the threat of nuclear annihilation

WWII Part 2 #36

1. World War II brought about tremendous changes in the United States, in many ways shaping how Americans would come to see themselves and how they would want to be seen by the rest of the _____.
2. Office of _____ Administration took unprecedented control of the economy.
3. US gross national product went from 91 billion to _____ billion during the war. Why did this happen? Well that's controversial, but primarily because of _____

4. Before WWII only 4 million Americans even paid federal _____ taxes, but after the war, _____ million did. Also big business got even bigger during the war because of government contracts.
5. Congress did pass the _____ of Rights, officially the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, to attempt to prevent widespread unemployment for _____
6. The struggle against Nazism also helped re-shape the way that Americans thought of themselves. Like, because the Nazis were racists, Americanism would mean diversity, and tolerance, and _____ for all people.
7. Executive Order _____ in February 1942, expelled all persons of Japanese descent from the west coast. 70% of Japanese Americans lived in California and as a result of this order more than 110 thousand people, almost 2/3 of whom were American citizens, were sent to _____ camps where they lived in makeshift barracks under the eyes and searchlights of guards.
8. WWII also saw the beginning of the _____ movement
9. The goal of the UN was to ensure _____, and the US's position as one of the 5 permanent members of the Security Council signaled that it intended to take an active and leading role in international affairs.
- 10.** Even before the US entered the war it issued the _____ Charter along with Britain affirming the freedom of all people to choose their _____ government and declaring that the defeat of Nazi Germany would help to bring about a world of 'improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security.'