

Unit 8: Boom and Bust – Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the extent to which literary critics of the 1920's were accurate in their portrayal of American society as a "lost generation." Construct your responses with reference to TWO of the following works.

- The Catcher in the Rye – JD Salinger
The Great Gatsby – F. Scott Fitzgerald
Main Street – Sinclair Lewis

Re-written as a Question: Were JD Salinger and F. Scott Fitzgerald accurate in their portrayal of American society in the 1920's as a "lost generation"?

Argument: JD Salinger and F. Scott Fitzgerald were accurate in their description of American society in the 1920's as a "lost generation", to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Social status changes	Area of Analysis #2: Cultural changes The Catcher in the Rye: Phony people	Area of Analysis #3: Economic changes The Great Gatsby: Life of Gatsby
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harlem Renaissance <p>*Langston Hughes >I Too Sing America</p> <p>*Louis Armstrong</p> <p>*Marcus Garvey >United Negro Improvement association</p> <p>*Abstract expressionism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flappers(modern woman) <p>*form of dress</p> <p>*independence</p> <p>*lack of strict domesticity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle class/lower class • Self-made-man 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escapism • Prohibition • Jazz age • Charleston • Silent films/talkies • Speakeasies • "Gangsterism" • Al Capone • Eugene O'Neil 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumerism • Credit • Stock- Market • Buying on Margin • Assembly Line • Pro-business

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though a change in the social statuses of many groups did occur during the 1920's, JD Salinger and F. Scott Fitzgerald were accurate in their portrayal of American Society in the 1920's as a "lost generation" as seen in the cultural and economic changes that took place in the 1920's.

Unit 8:
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Prompt:

Analyze the origins and outcomes of the intense cultural conflicts of the 1920s. In your response focus on TWO of the following.

Immigration

Prohibition

Religion

Re-written as a Question:

To what extent were the two factors, Religion and Prohibition creating conflicts during the 1920s?

Argument:

Religion and Prohibition created conflict during the 1920s to a great extent.

Area of Analysis #1: Prohibition was created to solve problems	Area of Analysis #2: Religion	Area of Analysis #3: Prohibition
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banned use of alcohol - Reduce crime rate - Womens movement - Sober men - Better support of household 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernism - Fundamentalists - Revivalists - The Scopes Trial - 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Gangsterism” - Bootlegging - Volstead Act - 18th amendment - Al Capone - speakeasy

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though prohibition was created to solve problems was increasing overall, religion and Prohibition created conflict during the 1920s to a great extent as seen in the conflicts in religion and the conflicts in prohibition.

Unit 8: Boom and Bust – Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: To what extent were the responses of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s administration in the Great Depression influential in terms of solving problems of the era and in changing the role of the federal government?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent were the responses of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s administration in the Great Depression influential in terms of solving problems of the era and in changing the role of the federal government?

Argument: Franklin D. Roosevelt’s administration in the Great Depression was influential in terms of solving problems of the era and in changing the role of the federal government to a great extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>His Reform Policies Had Some Political Opposition</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Roosevelt’s Reform Policies to Improve Financial Systems</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Roosevelt’s Reform policies to Improve the Lives of the Working Class</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservatives • Deficit Spending • Keynesian Economics • Leftists • Huey “Kingfish” Long • “Every man a king” • Court Packing Scheme • Judicial Reorganization Bill 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Depression • New Deal • Stock market crash of 1929 • Over-speculation • Emergency Banking Relief Bill • Glass-Steagall Banking Act of 1933 • Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Securities and Exchange Commission 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Alphabet Soup” • Agricultural Adjustment Act • Public Works Administration • National Industrial Recovery Act • New Deal • Works Progress Administration • Wagner Act • National Labor Relations Board • Fair Labor Standards Act

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though Franklin D. Roosevelt’s policies did face some political opposition, overall in the Great Depression his administration was influential to a great extent in terms of solving problems of the era and in changing the role of the federal government as seen in his reform policies to improve America’s financial system and the lives of the working class.

Unit 8: Boom and Bust – Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: The economic policies of the federal government from 1921 to 1929 were responsible for the nation's depression of the 1930's. Assess the validity of this generalization.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent is it valid to say that the economic policies of the federal government from 1921 to 1929 were responsible for the nation's depression of the 1930's?

Argument: It is valid to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: People overused credit	Area of Analysis #2: The pro-business trade policies	Area of Analysis #3: Lack of government regulation in financial industries
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Escapism - Credit - Installment buying - Advertising industry - Consumer goods - Home Appliances - Speculation 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law - Dawes Plan - Federal Trade Commission - Welfare Capitalism - McNary-Haugen Bill 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buying on margin - Wall Street - Stock Market - Bank deregulation - Investments - Overproduction - Fordism - Inflation

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though there was overexpansion of credit by the people, overall, it is valid that the economic policies of the federal government from 1921-1929 were responsible for the nations depression of the 1930's to a large extent as seen in the pro-business trade policies and the lack of government regulation in the financial industries.

Unit 8: Boom and Bust – Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: In what ways did economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the reputation of the 1920's as the Roaring Twenties?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the reputation of the 1920's as the Roaring Twenties?

Argument: Economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment helped create the reputation of the 1920's as the Roaring Twenties to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Escapism	Area of Analysis #2: Economic conditions	Area of Analysis #3: Cultural development
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Trying to get over the war Black Tuesday Prohibition Low morals Crime rates increased Niccolo Sacco Bartolomeo Vanzetti	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Stock market boom Industrialization Fordism The Gasoline Age Mass production Assembly Line Buying on Margin	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Harlem Renaissance Jazz Age The “Charleston” Flappers Talkies Abstract Expressionism F. Scott Fitzgerald

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the 1920's was a time of escapism and not necessarily sweeping change, overall, the label “The Roaring Twenties” was an appropriate title for the 1920's to a large extent as seen in the economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment.

Unit 8:
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Prompt: The onset of the Great Depression occurred because of individual and corporate greed and not the result of a lack of government regulation.” Assess the validity of this statement in reference to the 1920’s to the start of the Depression in 1929.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent is this statement valid in referring to the 1920s to the start of the depression in 1929?

Argument: This statement is valid but to a small extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Lack of government regulation did lead to the Great Depression	Over speculation by investors	Consumerism in the Roaring Twenties
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
Teapot Dome Scandal Adkins v. Children’s Hospital “Business of America is Business” Free-Enterprise Fordney-McCumber Tariff Laissez Faire- Economics Return to Normalcy Veto of McNary Haugen Bill	Stock Market Crash of 1929 “Black Tuesday” Speculation Buying on Margin Corporations Banking Collapse Installment buying Uneven Distribution of Income	Escapism Advertising Industry Individualism Installment Buying Mass- Production Mass- Consumption Assembly Line Henry Ford Consumer goods Overproduction

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though lack of government regulation did lead to the great depression, overall this statement is valid but to a small extent as seen in the over speculation by investors, and consumerism in the Roaring Twenties.

Unit 8: Boom and Bust – Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Compare and contrast the programs and policies designed by the reformers of the Progressive Era to those designed by reformers of the New Deal period. Confine your answer to programs and policies that addressed the needs of those living in poverty.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent were the programs and policies made to assist the needs of those living in poverty in the Progressive Era similar or different to those made in the New Deal period?

Argument: The programs and policies that were passed in the Progressive Era were different to a large extent from those created in the New Deal period.

<p>Area of Analysis #1: They are similar because they both tried to help the poor by creating new acts and laws.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: In the Progressive Era these reformers supported and included unions fighting against unfair labor practices, while the New Deal limited the ability of workers to strike out of the need to escape the depression.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Progressive Reformers were middle class focusing on the plight of the poor while the New Deal sought also to address the necessary steps to reform financial systems on the whole</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <u>PE:</u> Child Labor Laws Labor Unions Clayton Antitrust Act <u>ND:</u> Wagner Act Fair Labor Standards Act Social Security Act Civilian Conservation Corps</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <u>PE:</u> Collective Bargaining Muckrakers Trust busting <i>The Jungle</i> Federal Trade Commission <u>ND:</u> National Recovery Act FDR Great Depression Deficit Spending Board</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <u>PE:</u> Settlement Houses Jane Addams- Hull House Progressivism Upton Sinclair <i>The Jungle</i> <u>ND:</u> First Hundred Days The First New Deal The Three R's Alphabet Agencies Unemployment</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the programs and policies in the Progressive Era and the New Deal period were similar because of the creation of laws and acts to benefit the poor, overall the programs and policies were different to a large extent as seen in their different approaches toward labor unions and the contrasting focus of their reform efforts.

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FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Historians have argued that Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920's. Evaluate this statement with respect to TWO of the following.

Regulation of Business

Labor

Immigrants

Re-written as a Question: to what extent is it true that progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920's with respect to regulation of business and labor?

Argument: to a large extent it's true that progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920s with respect to regulation and labor
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>There was “business Progressivism” in the 1920s</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Decline of business regulation</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>The opposition the labor movement faced</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coolidge: “the business of America is business” - Interstate trade commission - Federal trade commission - President Harding - Emphasis on efficiency (Fords assembly line) - Consumer spending - Mass production - Increased productivity 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corruption in Harding administration: Teapot Dome - Hawley–Smoot Tariff - Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Company - Adkins v. Children’s Hospital - Laissez- faire - Republicanism 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservatism - Pro-business attitudes - Red Scare - Yellow-dog contracts - Socialism - Anarchism - Sherman anti-trust act - Supreme Court weakened labor provisions of Clayton Anti-Trust - Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though there was still “business progressivism”, Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920s with respect to regulation and labor to a large extent as seen in the decline of business regulation and the opposition the labor movement faced.

Unit 8: Boom and Bust- The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression
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Prompt: 1. Describe and account for the rise of nativism in American society from 1900 to 1930.

Re-written as a Question: Why did the nativism arise in American society from 1900 to 1930?

Argument: Nativism arose in American society from 1900 to 1930.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Had Little Political Power	Competition Over Jobs	Nativists Concerned Over The Rising Influence Of Minority Groups
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know-Nothing Party ✓ Nativists ✓ Anti-Immigration ✓ Philadelphia Nativist Riots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Origins Act ✓ Emergency Quota Act ✓ Industrialization ✓ Urbanization ✓ Immigrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ KKK ✓ Harlem Renaissance ✓ The Jazz Age ✓ Racism ✓ Communism

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though nativists had little political power, overall nativism grew from 1900 to 1930 as seen in the competition over jobs and the nativists concern over the rising influence of minority groups.

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Prompt: Analyze the ways in which the Great Depression altered the American social fabric in the 1930’s.

Re-written as a Question: In what ways did the Great Depression alter the American social fabric in the 1930’s.

Argument: Overall, to a great extent.

Area of Analysis #1: Rugged individualism	Area of Analysis #2: Unemployment/family life	Area of Analysis #3: Dust Bowl
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “self-made man” • “making do” • Realism • Non-interference from the government • Negative feelings for capitalism • Voluntarism 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • starvation • malnutrition • abandonment • hoovervilles • foreclosed • Hawley-Smoot tariff • Bonus-Expeditionary force (denied) • Soup Kitchens • Breadlines • Charity • Pearl S. Buck’s Pulitzer Prize-winning novel <i>The Good Earth</i> • Jack Conroy’s, <i>The Disinherited</i>, a 1933 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • black blizzards • agricultural marketing act -1929 • Farmer’s holiday association • overproduction • speculation • great plains • drought • Book <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>, author John Steinbeck, 1939 • Migrant laborers • Frederick Manfred’s novel, <i>The Golden Bowl</i>, 1937 • John Ise's <i>Sod and Stubble: The Story of a Kansas Homestead</i> (1936)

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though ideas of individualism did not change significantly in the 1930’s, overall the Great Depression altered the American social fabric in the 1930’s to a great extent as seen in the impact of unemployment on family life and in the changes due to the Dust Bowl.

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Prompt: Identify Three of the following New Deal measures and analyze the ways in which each of the three attempted to fashion a more stable economy and a more equitable society.

Agricultural Adjustment Act Wagner National Labor relations Act
 Securities and Exchange Commission Social Security

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did Social Security, Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Securities and Exchange commission attempted to fashion a more stable economy and a more equitable society?

Argument: Successful to a Large extent
 (Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Social security led to overspending	Area of Analysis #2: Impact of the Agricultural Adjustment Act on Farmers	Area of Analysis #3: The effect of the Securities and Exchange commission on the economy
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deficit spending - Social security - Second hundred days - Recession - Keynesianism - Hoovervilles - Reconstruction Finance Corporation - Norris-Laguardia Anti-Injunction Acts - Herbert Hoover - Unemployment - Starvation - Malnutrition - abandonment 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inflation - The great depression - The new deal - Farm credit act - Agricultural adjustment act - Dust bowl - Black Blizzards - Farmers - Foreclosed - Overproduction - Bankrupts - Agriculture marketing Act (1929) - Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930) - Laissez-faire - voluntarism - Farmers Holiday Association 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The great depression - Securities and exchange commission - Stock market crash - Second new deal - The three “R”s - Black Tuesday - Speculation - Buy on margin - Bank runs - Individualism - “Self Made Man” - Liberals - Conservatives - Liberals - Radicals

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though some argued that Social security has led to overspending, overall the New Deal measures succeeded in fashioning a more stable economy and a more equitable society to a large extent as seen in the impact of the Agricultural Adjustment Act on the farmers and the effect of the Exchange Commission on the economy.

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Prompt: How did two of the following shape American national culture in the 1920's?

- Advertising
- Entertainment
- Mass Production

Re-written as a Question: How did the entertainment and Mass production shape American national culture in the 1920s?

Argument: large extent
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: The new national culture in the 1920s was not real.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Entertainment</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Mass Production</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost Generation • F. Scott Fitzgerald • Great Gatsby • Ernest Hemingway • Eugene O'Neill • Speculation • overproduction 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jazz Age • Flapper • Silent films • Talkies • Louis Armstrong • Harlem Renaissance • Ella Fitzgerald 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buying on margin • Henry Ford • Model T • Automobile industry • Charles A. Lindberg • Fordism • Fordney-McCumber Tariff

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though national culture in the 1920's faced criticism as causing the "Lost Generation", overall national culture was influenced by new ideas to a large extent as seen in the new forms of entertainment and development of mass production techniques.

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FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

2. How successful were the programs of the New Deal in solving the problems of the Great Depression? Assess with respect to two of the following.

Relief

Recovery

Reform

Re-written as a Question:

How successful were the programs of the new deal in solving the problems of the Great Depression in providing relief and recovery?

Argument:

(Include both position as well as extent)

The new deal programs were very successful in solving the problems of the Great Depression

Area of Analysis #1: Roosevelt took advantage of his powers	Area of Analysis #2: Relief programs	Area of Analysis #3: Recovery Programs
Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5) - Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States - court packing scheme -Judicial reorganization bill -“power grab” - Huey Long (King Fish) - Leftists - Conservatives	Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5) - Civil Works Administration (CWA) -SOCIAL SECURITY ACT - fire side chats helped to reassure the people -the emergency banking relief program	Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5) - the “alphabet agencies”- the farm credit act (FCA) -National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) -Works Progress Administration (WPA) -securities and exchange commission- regulated stock market

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though Roosevelt took advantage of his powers, overall his New Deal programs were successful in solving the problems of the Great Depression, as seen in his policies created for the purpose of relief and recovery.