Labor:

1919 4,000 strikes, most ever. Include: Seattle, AFL and IWW merge in general strike, take control of city for five days. Miners want recognition, (immigrants), enjoined by Mitchell A. Palmer. Boston – police strike, mayor Coolidge calls in national guard, says can’t take a day off from public safety. Great Steel Strike: 365,000 immigrants. Steel magnates try to connect them to radicalism, socialism, etc>>public opinion turns against them, strike ends.

Red Scare: Attorney General Mitchell A. Palmer, because USSR and Great Steel Strike, arrests over 5,000; J. Edgar Hoover helps, compiles files on people. Held without being charged, hundreds of immigrants deported. Popular opinion turns against him, ends, even NYSE bombing can’t restart (but also a lot of radical groups have already been stamped out).

Describe the Wilsonian movement and Versailles.

Versailles may seem like a failure because the 14 points weren’t completely covered. BUT: national self-determination was dealt with: new countries formed based on ethnic lines (e.g. Yugoslavia, Baltics, etc.) Some were more stable than others, seeds of future conflicts were planted here. And, League of Nations was formed (though US didn’t join).

Foreshadowed WWII: Germany had moral responsibility for war, tens of billions of dollars of payments in reparations, a limited army/navy, and its Rhine Valley occupied by France. Bad decisions, way too harsh for Germans, led to WWII.

Wilsoninan Movement=global idea that national self-determination leads to freedom, US is the leader of the free world. However, Wilson appeared inconsistent: divided up German colonies in Africa between South Africa and Australia; allowed UK and France to rule Ottoman Empire through mandates; Ireland didn’t become free until 1921. Lots of rhetoric about freedom that he didn’t actually follow – made concessions to imperialism>>unpopular, nationalist anti-colonialism is a major player in the world now. Some people, seeing Wilsonianism doesn’t work, turn to communism.

Treaty debate: some, like Henry Cabot Lodge, think the treaty is bad because it could take precedence over US obligations to itself. Could have been willing to compromise, but Wilson wasn’t. Then had stroke in 1919, wife Edith took over; Senate rejected 1919 and 1920. 1920 Warren G. Harding won with “return to normalcy,” completely unrelated to progressivism. Liberal Internationalism had ended.

Describe the roaring twenties (and how the roaring twenties represented a shift from the Wilsonian movement.)

At first, post-war recession, quickly turned into booming economy. Fueled by new industries (e.g. electronics, aviation, chemistry), while old industries got assembly lines and became more efficient. Cars were the backbone of the economy: cars per year went from 1.4 to 4.8 million during the decade, and by 1929 ½ of all people owned a car. The Dollar replaced the Pound as the most common/important method for international transactions. US made 40% manufactured goods in world, 85% automobiles.
coming around to his wishes: upheld Wagner Act, Social Security, chief justice Charles Evans Hughes said that “liberty of contract is not found in the Constitution, but liberty is.” Possibly because of intimidation.

End of 2nd New Deal (Third New Deal? 1937-38):

US Housing Act – helped build new houses

Fair Labor Standards Bill – about unions. Required minimum wage, overtime pay, etc.

Economy went down 1937 because it had gone up 1936, FDR had cut WPA and farm subsidies.

Asked for billions of dollars of relief, by 1938 the crisis had passed.

1936 Keynes – published his theory vs. Balanced Budgets that spending and purchasing power is the only way to improve economies.

Describe inequalities of the New Deal.

Women – although percentage of women in the workforce rises because the depression doesn’t hit jobs that women are working as hard, organized feminism disappears with the rise of the idea that women should make way for men in the depression. Economy Act 1932 – only one member of a couple can have a federal job. Usually ended up with women being fired. Also, since social security taxes came from wages, women were excluded from Social Security.

Minorities in General: Solid South (20% voting) basically ensured that the New Deal was primarily white through local officials. FDR couldn’t change much because they dominated in Congress, he didn’t want to alienate them. For example, Lundeen Bill, which promised federal pensions to every body, got dropped if a Social Security Act passed instead – which didn’t cover people in agricultural or domestic jobs, i.e. minorities.

Welfare: since local officials decided eligibility for Social Security, it was exceedingly easy to discriminate. For example, minorities were most often the ones on welfare (didn’t pay social security taxes), came to be a “stigma” – government handouts=burden to society.

Indians: John Collier=Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Indians have more autonomy, their tribes can make many of their own laws, schools put in place under the Bureau of Indian Affairs are closed, Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 undoes Dawes Act.

Mexican Americans: 400,000 (1/5 total) deported, voluntarily or not; about ½ were citizens. The remaining ones had to work in fruit farms in California or something similar; again, since Social Security didn’t cover domestic or agricultural workers, most Mexican Americans did not benefit from the New Deal as much as everybody else.

Blacks: Hit extremely hard, because now they were in competition with whites who had previously considered the jobs they held beneath them. Black unemployment rate = 2x that of whites. Segregation/lynching come to forefront of national attention, but FDR can’t make any big changes, because he doesn’t want to alienate the Solid South. Blacks go to democrat party. 65% of blacks aren’t covered by social security.