American Anthem
Modern American History

Chapter 9
From War to Peace, 1919-1928
Chapter 9: From War to Peace, 1919-1928

1. **Postwar Havoc**
   A: The First Red Scare
   B: Labor Strife Grows
   C: Limiting Immigration

2. **A New Economic Era**
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Part 1: Post War Havoc

Section 1A: The First Red Scare

• 1918 influenza epidemic killed 10x as many Americans that WWI
• A major economic slowdown hurt the U.S. economy after WWI
• 100% American movement reflected post-war fears and nativism
• A fear of communism and radicalism and a series of bombings in 1919 led to the “red scare” and the Palmer raids
Part 1: Post War Havoc
Section 1B: Labor Strife Grows

- In 1919, 4 million workers participated in 3000 strikes nationwide.
- Most strikes failed due to lack of government support, millions of returning veterans looking for jobs, and less demand after the war.
- Seattle general strike, Boston police strike, and coal strike all took place in 1919.
Part 1: Post War Havoc

Section 1C: Limiting Immigration

- Many nativists were Protestants and targeted the “new immigrants”
- Congress set immigration quotas in 1921 and stricter ones in 1924
- Nativism led to a revival of the KKK as a national organization
- Trial and execution of Sacco and Vanzetti illustrated nativist influence

1925 KKK march on D.C.
Part 2: A New Economic Era
Section 2A: Ford Revolutionizes Industry

- Henry Ford pioneered the use of moving assembly lines making his Model T affordable to the middle class and his own factory workers.
- By 1929, 22 million Americans cars were being driven.
- Innovations led to a 60% increase in productivity in the 1920s.
Part 2: A New Economic Era
Section 2B: Industry Changes Society

- Car production supported the growth of Detroit and other industries
- More Americans traveled and moved to the suburbs with cars
Part 2: A New Economic Era
Section 2C: The New Consumer

- Radio, air travel, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners were new inventions
- Professional advertising (using psychology) and installment credit helped consumers justify and afford to buy these new products
Part 2: A New Economic Era
Section 2D: Weakness in the Economy

- Farmers suffered during the 1920s due to increased European competition and decreased demand after WWI
- A series of natural disasters only worsened farmers’ situation
Part 3: The Harding and Coolidge Presidencies

Section 3A: The Harding Presidency

- Harding was a good-natured, lazy senator from Ohio who won the 1924 election by promising a “return to normalcy”
- Harding favored less spending and lower taxes on rich to create jobs
- Harding died from a heart attack just as several “Ohio gang” corruption scandals such as Teapot Dome began to emerge
Part 3: The Harding and Coolidge Presidencies

Section 3B: The Coolidge Presidency

- Calvin Coolidge cleaned up Harding’s scandals and was reelected
- Like Harding, Coolidge favored American business interests
- Coolidge signed the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924
Part 3: The Harding and Coolidge Presidencies
Section 3C: The Lingering Effects of World War I

• Fordney-McCumber Tariff made it hard for Europe to repay war debts
• Dawes Plan had US loan money to Germany to pay reparations to Allies so that they could repay their $10 billion WWI debts
• The Washington Naval Conference and Kellog-Briand Pact were both US led attempts at disarmament and to prevent future world wars

Signing of Kellog-Briand Pact
Chapter 9: From War to Peace, 1919-1928

Visual Summary: From War to Peace

Fear and Conflict
- Red Scare
- Strikes
- Nativism and immigration restriction

Economic Prosperity
- Booming auto industry
- Increased industrial productivity
- Changing consumer habits
- Uneven prosperity

Postwar United States

Political Leadership
- Warren G. Harding
- Calvin Coolidge