STANDARD VUS.10A

The student will demonstrate knowledge of key domestic events of the 1920s and 1930s by analyzing how radio, movies, newspapers, and magazines created popular culture and challenged traditional values:

**Essential Understandings**
- Popular culture reflected the prosperity of the era.

**Essential Questions**
- How did radio, movies, newspapers and magazines promote challenges to traditional values?

**Essential Knowledge**

**Mass Media and Communications**
- Radio - broadcast jazz and Fireside Chats
- Movies - provided escape from Depression-era realities
- Newspapers and magazines - shaped cultural norms and sparked fads

**Challenges to Traditional Values**
- Traditional religion - Darwin's Theory and Scopes Trial
- Traditional Role of Women - Flappers, 19th Amendment
- Open Immigration - Rise of new KKK
- Prohibition - Smuggling alcohol and speakeasies

STANDARD VUS.10B

The student will demonstrate knowledge of key domestic events of the 1920s and 1930s by assessing the causes and consequences of the stock market crash of 1929:

**Essential Understandings**
- The United States emerged from World War I as a global power. The stock market boom and optimism of the 1920s were generated by investments made with borrowed money. When businesses failed, the stocks lost their value, prices fell, production slowed, banks collapsed, and unemployment became widespread.

**Essential Questions**
- What caused the stock market crash of 1929?
- What were consequences of the stock market crash of 1929?

**Essential Knowledge**

**Causes of the stock market crash of 1929**
- Business was booming, but investments were made with borrowed money (over speculation)
- Excessive expansion of credit
- Business failures led to bankruptcies
- Bank deposits were invested in the market
- When the market collapsed, the banks had no money

**Consequences**
- Clients panicked, attempting to withdraw their money from the banks, but there was nothing to give them
- No new investments
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the emerging role of the United States in world affairs and key domestic events after 1890 by explaining the causes of the Great Depression—and its impact on the American people.

**Essential Understandings**
- The Great Depression caused widespread hardships.

**Essential Questions**
- What were the causes of the Great Depression?
- How did the depression affect the lives of Americans?

**Essential Knowledge**

### Causes of the Great Depression
- Stock market crashed in 1929 and stock prices collapsed
- Federal Reserve's failure to prevent widespread collapse of the nation's banking system in the late 1920s and early 1930s, leading to severe contraction in the nation's supply of money in circulation
- High protective tariffs that produced retaliatory tariffs in other countries, strangling world trade (Tariff Act of 1930, popularly called the Hawley-Smoot Act)

### Impact
- Unemployment and homelessness
- Collapse of financial system (bank closings)
- Demand for goods declined
- Political unrest (growing militancy of labor unions)
- Farm foreclosures and migration

The student will demonstrate knowledge of key domestic events of the 1920s and 1930s by describing how Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal relief, recovery, and reform measures addressed the Great Depression and expanded the government's role in the economy.

**Essential Understandings**
- The New Deal altered permanently the role of American government in the economy. It also fostered changes in people's attitudes toward government's responsibilities. Organized labor acquired new rights, as the New Deal set in place legislation that reshaped modern American capitalism.

**Essential Questions**
- How did the New Deal attempt to address the causes and effects of the Great Depression?
- What impact did the New Deal have on the role of the federal government?

**Essential Knowledge**

**New Deal (Franklin Roosevelt)**
- This program changed the role of the government to a more active participant in solving problems.
- Roosevelt rallied a frightened nation in which one in four workers was unemployed. ("We have nothing to fear, but fear itself.")
- Relief measures provided direct payment to people for immediate help (Works Progress Administration - WPA).
- **Recovery** programs were designed to bring nation out of depression over time (Agricultural Adjustment Administration - AAA).
- Reform measures corrected unsound banking and investment practices (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation— - FDIC).
- Social Security Act offered safeguards for workers.

The legacy of the New Deal influenced the public's belief in the responsibility of government to deliver public services, to intervene in the economy, and to act in ways that promote the general welfare.