A photograph of the Statue of Liberty at night, illuminated against a dark background. The statue is shown from the waist up, holding a torch aloft in its right hand. The torch is lit, and the flames are visible. The statue's crown and face are clearly visible. The background is dark, with some blurred lights at the bottom, suggesting a city skyline.

*'Give me your tired,
your poor,
Your huddled masses
yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse
of **your** teeming shore.'*

**USA
BOOM**

USA Boom: key words starter



Mission: to match and understand 8 unit key words with images and definitions.

Industry



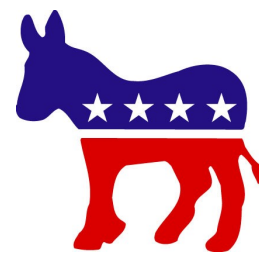
Agriculture



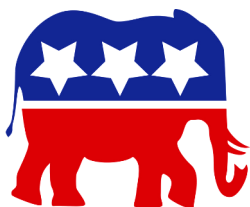
Congress



Press



Democracy



Tariff



Republican



Democrat



Money added to exported and imported goods

US political party - liberal, equal opportunities (Obama)

Voting to elect leaders

Making or processing of goods usually in a factory

Newspapers / Journalists / Reporters


US political party - conservative, small government (Trump?)

Part of US government - includes Senate + House of Representatives

Farming

[illegible]


USA Boom: unit key words

 **Mission:** to match and understand 24 unit key words and definitions.



Word	Definition	Similar Word	?
	A place where many types of people live together		A
	To be unfairly treated	B _ _ _ _ _	B
	Lack of money		C
Boom	A period of economic growth		D
	Newspapers / Journalists / Reporters	M _ _ _ _	E
	Gain		F
	Wanting		G
	To do with money		H
	Freedom		I
	Wealth		J
	The first 10 changes to the US Constitution		K
	Making or processing of goods usually in a factory		L
	Adding a tax to an import or export		M
	US political party - conservative, small government (Trump?)	G _ _	N
	A time of economic collapse		O
	Making or processing		P
	Part of US government - includes Senate + House of Representatives		Q
	Voting to elect leaders		R
	Farming		S
	Meaning to leave alone - an economic policy / idea		T
	Rules or laws		U
	A person who moves to another country	M _ _ _ _ _	V
	Number of / amount		W
	US political party - liberal, equal opportunities (Obama)	D _ _	X

The USA 1900 - A Land of Opportunity?

 **Mission:** to consider if America really was a land of opportunity.

Freedom

Smart

Million

Were

Their

Place

Dream

Food

Liberty

Thousand

Beginning

World

There

Hard

Where

Between the years 1850 and 1914 over forty _____ immigrants left their home countries to begin a new life in America. They came from all over the _____, but most left from Europe. In fact about 10 percent of Europe's population boarded the ships and travelled the Atlantic to begin their new American _____. Over half of the 2000 people on the Titanic were migrants in search of a new _____. This migration of people is the biggest in history. Most likely _____ first sight of America would have been the Statue of _____. A poem carved at the base of the statue reads ... *'Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these homeless, tempest-tossed to me. I lift my lamp beside the golden door.'* Upon arrival, new comers _____ taken to Ellis Island in New York. Then they had to pass various inspections and tests before becoming legally able to live and look for work. Many people _____ turned away it but for those who made it through a new life awaited.

The experiences of these immigrants varied. For some the American _____ became a reality - for example Henry Ford's father had been an Irish immigrant. Another less well know immigrant recorded only as 'Tony' a Greek restaurant owner was recorded saying ..*"When I came here I knew nothing, couldn't even speak English. I worked my way up, learning all the time ... I'm a success—in fact, I believe any _____ worker with common sense can make it here"*. However, not all immigrants shared this view or experience. *"I've had my finger broken and my _____ thrown on the floor"*, noted an Irish immigrant in 1919. A modern historian accepts that some people were a success but overall immigrants got *"the worst jobs and the worst pay"*.

America is often described as a melting pot and in some ways a human experiment - huge number of races, cultures, nationalities and beliefs all living together. What can we learn from this experiment past and present?

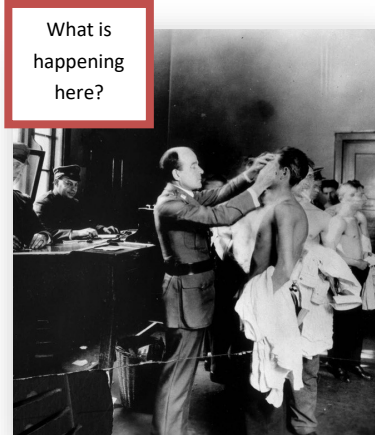
1: What is the main message from the poem on the Statue of Liberty?

2: Do you agree with Tony's view about what it takes to 'make it' ?

3: Consider America today - can you see any repeating themes?



A view for immigrants from Ellis Island. What can they see?



What is happening here?



New arrivals ... will they experience an America dream OR nightmare?

Famine
EG Irish potato famine.

Wages
Higher here.
Especially skilled and farmers.

The First Americans
'Indians'

Blacks
Many were former slaves.

Land
It had space.
Areas to be settled.

Overcrowding
In towns and cities. No land left to give.

Natural Resources
Oil, wood, minerals.

Freedom of ...
Speech
Religion
Press

'Old Immigrants'
British, German, and Dutch.
'W.A.S.P.S'

Persecution
EG - Jewish Pogroms in Russia.

New Immigrants
Irish and Italians.

Industrial Growth
Needed workers.

Unemployment
Some killed workers replaced by machines.

New Immigrants
EG Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans.

Strict class societies
Rich
Middle
Working

New Immigrants
Eastern Europeans.


The American Dream



Colour code or label WHO was in the MELTING POT and then WHY they came.
Pushed or Pulled?



How did the USA emerge from the First World?

 **Research and revision:** make notes for revision to show how the First World War changed the United States of America.



Economic Strength



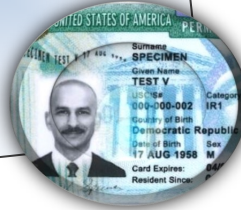
Isolationism

USA POST
WW1

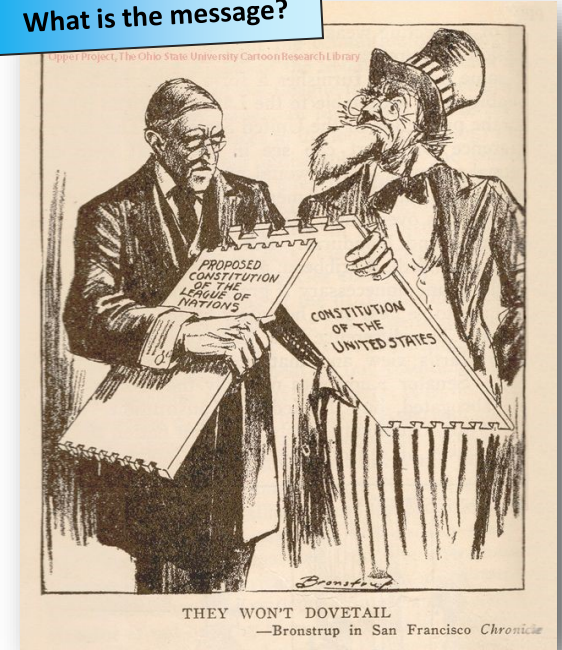
Social + Economic Problems



Immigration Problems



What is the message?



What is the message?



Bandwagon



*Everyone else is doing it
You should too*

Transfer

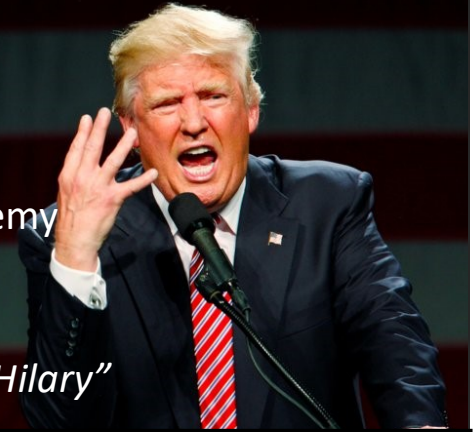
Flags
Logos
Banners
Songs
Catchy Tunes



Name Calling

Create an enemy
Us V Them

"Crooked Hilary"



Generalisation

Strong language
Exaggeration
Boasts
Hyperbole



Nine Propaganda Devices



Plain Folk

I'm just like you



Card Stacking

I am good or
you are bad



Repetition

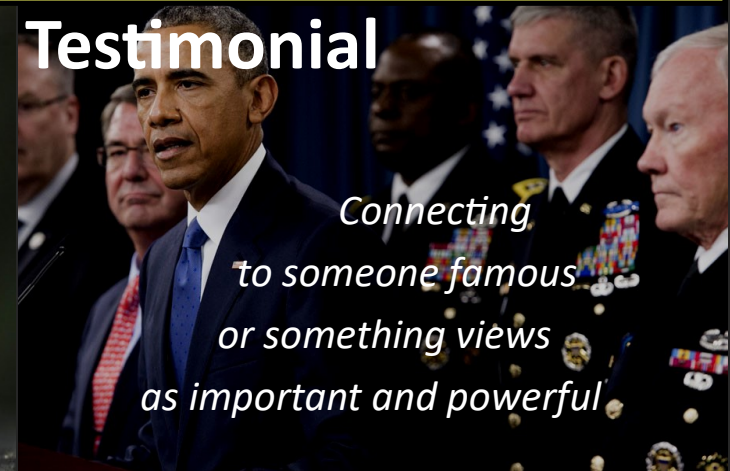
Repetition

Repetition



Testimonial

*Connecting
to someone famous
or something views
as important and powerful*



1920s USA: Why Did the Economy Boom?



Mission: to discover why the American economy boomed during the 1920s.



The Rise of a Superpower

There were a number of reasons why the USA became the leading world power during the 1920's. The following sources will further explain the main reasons listed below.



Impact of WW1



Republican Policies



Industrial Strength



**New Ideas
New Methods**



Other Reasons

Republican Presidents were in office from 1921 to 1933. They followed a policy of **laissez faire**, meaning that the government interfered as little as possible in the running of the economy. Instead, they believed that business should get on with the process of creating jobs and wealth. The government helped in this by keeping taxes as low as possible. This also allowed businesses to invest more money, expand and giving consumers more money to keep spending.

BBC Bitesize Revision Extract



door may say Office Hours 2 to 4, he's actually on call 24 hours a day.

The doctor is a scientist, a diplomat, and a friendly sympathetic human being all in one, no matter how long and hard his schedule.

Marketing : Propaganda

According to a recent Nationwide survey:
MORE DOCTORS SMOKE CAMELS THAN ANY OTHER CIGARETTE



The period from 1920 - 29 is often called the 'Roaring Twenties' because it was a time of noise, lively action and economic prosperity. The First World War had been good for American business. Factory production had risen sharply to meet the needs of the war. America had been able to capture markets that used to buy from Europe. Once the war was over these countries continued to buy American goods.

Schoolshistory.org



The Republican Presidents - Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, tried to help American businesses by increasing taxes on foreign imports. This was achieved with a new law called the **Fordney – McCumber Tariff Act in 1922**. These new import taxes were called 'Tariffs' and made goods that were made outside of the USA more expensive to buy. This encouraged Americans to buy goods made in the USA and led to a boom in the amount of goods being made and sold by American businesses.

Schoolshistory.org



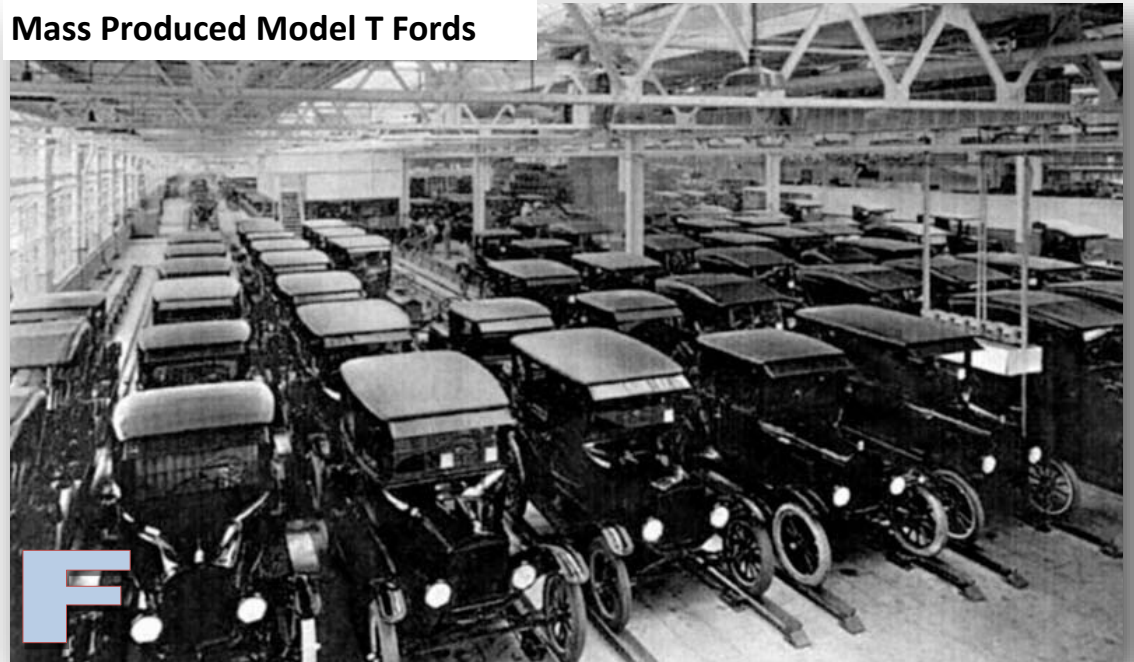
Republican President Calvin Coolidge: 1923 -1929

The Americans stayed out of fighting in the First World War until 1917, but throughout the war they lent money to the Allies, and sold weapons and food to Britain and France. This one way trade gave American industry a real head start before the 1920's. In addition, while European colonial powers fought it out, the Americans were able to take advantage and fill the global trade gap created. There were other benefits too. Before the war Germany had had one of the most successful chemical industries. The war stopped this in its tracks and by the end of the war the USA had taken over Germany in the supply of chemical products. When the USA did join the fighting in 1917, it was not in the war long enough for the war to drain it's morale and resources like it had drained Europe's.

Ben Walsh - Modern World History



Mass Produced Model T Fords



Electrical power was introduced in factories to drive machinery, and thus it became possible to introduce *mass-production* to a number of factories, eg refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and radio sets The car industry is the best example of mass-production during the period. **Henry Ford** was a pioneer with his idea of mass producing affordable cars for the people of America. As he produced more and more cars, he could reduce his prices. By 1925 the price of a car was around \$290, which was much cheaper than the price of \$850 in 1908. Henry Ford was of the opinion that it was better to sell more cars for a small profit, as that meant employing more workers. By 1929 Americans owned 23 million cars. The workers earned good wages (\$5 per day), thousands of jobs were created, roads were built, petrol stations were built, as were hotels and restaurants. Therefore the **entire** economy was given a substantial boost due to the car industry



School History Textbook.

"Work is planned on the drawing board and the operations sub – divided so that each man and each machine do only one thing ... the thing is to keep everything in motion and take the work to the man not the man to the work."

Henry Ford c 1924

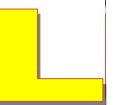


Ever since the 1870s, American industry had been growing quickly. By the time of the First World War, the USA led the world in most areas of industry. It was the leading oil producer. It was leading in developing new technology such as motor cars, telephones and electric lightning. In fact electricity and electrical goods were a key factor in the economic boom. Other new industries such as chemicals were also growing fast. The managers of these new industries were increasingly skilled and professional, and they were selling more and more of their products in the USA and in Europe, Latin America and the Far East.

Ben Walsh—Modern World History



During the First World War **propaganda** was used to persuade people to join the fight - after the war ended, companies hired the same creative people persuade people to BUY via **marketing!**



The Republicans allowed the development of trusts. These were super corporations, which dominated industry. Woodrow Wilson and the Democrats had fought against the idea of trusts because they believed it was unhealthy for men such as Carnegie (steel) and Rockefeller (oil) to have a monopoly (complete control) of a whole industry. Republicans allowed the trusts to do what they wanted, believing that these 'captains of industry' knew better than anyone what was good for the USA.

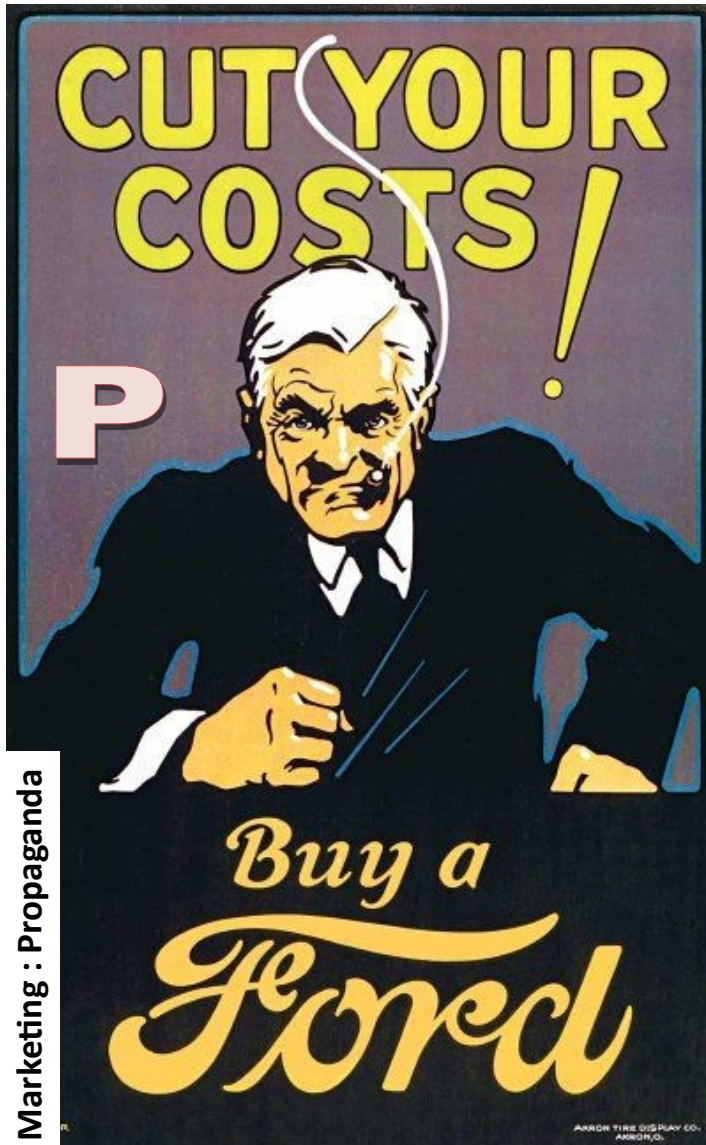


Ben Walsh
GCSE Modern World History.
Textbook



New Consumer Goods - The Radio





Marketing : Propaganda

‘The Republicans kept taxes as low as possible. This brought some benefits to ordinary working people, but it brought even more to the very wealthy. The Republican thinking was that if people kept their own money they would spend it on American goods and wealthy people would invest their money into industries.’

Ben Walsh - Modern World History



In order to help American people to purchase the new goods that were available, systems of *hire-purchase* and *credit* were introduced. This meant that a person could buy something by paying for it on a monthly basis. As a result, the majority of Americans could afford expensive goods. In order to encourage Americans to take advantage of the scheme, advertisements were placed on roadsides, on the radio, in newspapers and in cinemas. During the same period, chain stores appeared for the first time, eg J P Penney. Catalogue shopping also became fashionable as it was a convenient way of buying goods.

BBC History Bitesize



The USA was a vast (very big) country, rich in natural resources. It had a growing population, c120 million by 1923. Most of the population was living in towns and cities. Most worked in industry and usually earning higher wages than in farming. These new town dwellers became an important market for the USA’s new industries. Most companies had no need to export outside of the US and had access to all the raw materials they needed.



Ben Walsh - GCSE Modern World History.



Resources By State

The Impact of WW1

Industrial Strength

WHY

Other Reasons

BOOM ?

Republican Policies

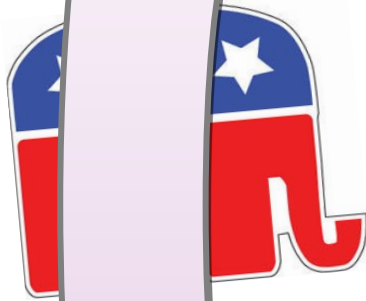
New Ideas - New Methods

B

Impact of WW1



Republican Polices



O



Industrial Strength

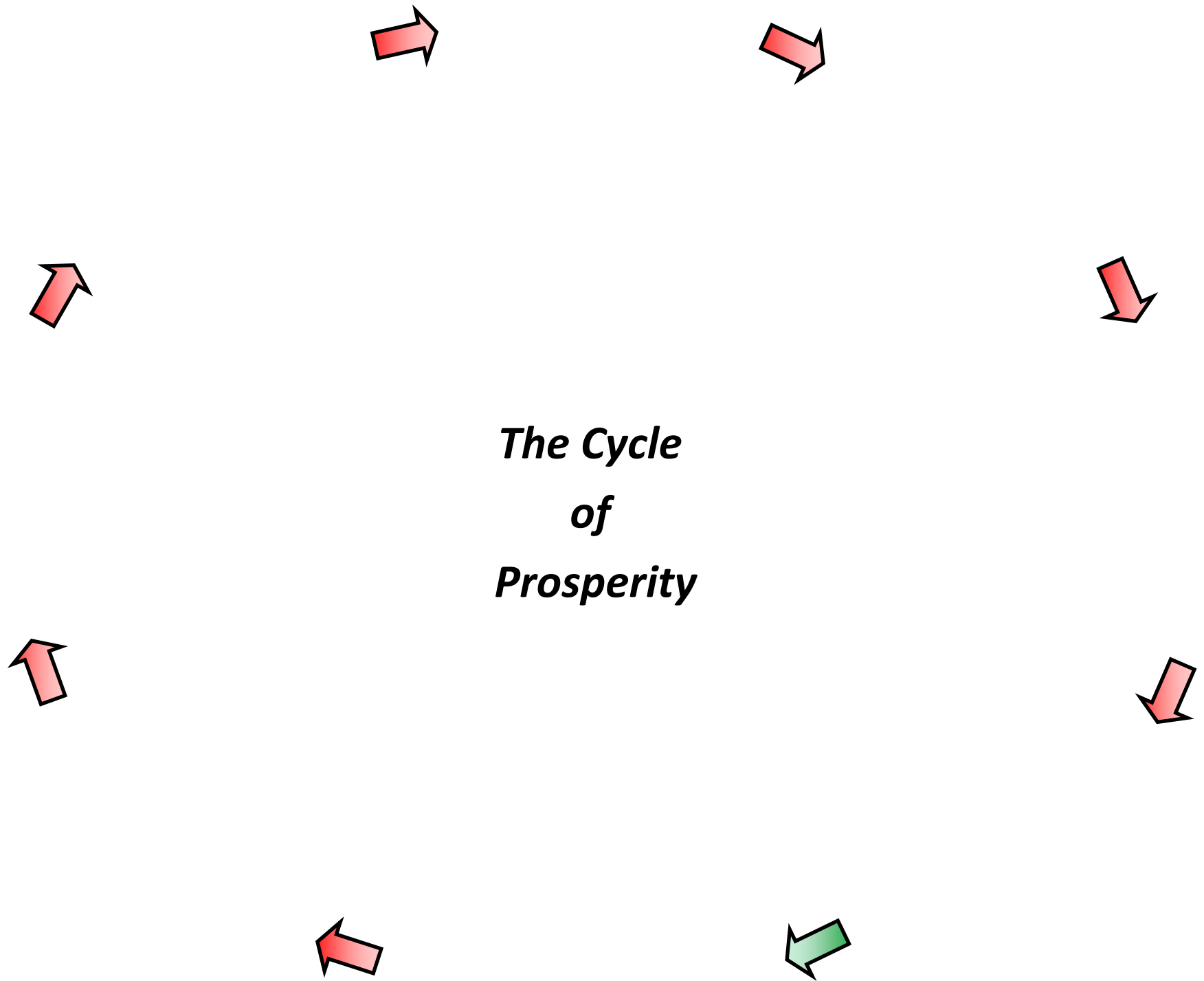
New Ideas + Methods



W

Make revision notes in and around BOOM

*The Cycle
of
Prosperity*







The cartoon about a man leaning on a rake



Know: how to identify the main features of a cartoon **Understand:** how to interpret these features **Skill:** cartoon analysis + evaluation.



Political Cartoon

Origins / Provenance - 1920s USA

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)



DESCRIBE the main features of the cartoon / poster

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



EXPLAIN / interpret the main features of the cartoon / poster

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.




CONTEXT: what historical event / period is this cartoon about?





Reliable message or not? (circle a score below)


Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable


Why Did The American Economy Boom?


 **Mission:** use the sources to understand why the USA boomed in the 1920s.



Propaganda



Evaluate



Guess



Do Sum


Choose


Spot Bias


Corroborate


List


Explain

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐

A

Define **laissez faire** and explain how it helped the American economy.

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐

B

Identify the **propaganda devices** used in this advertisement .

Plain Folk	Bandwagon	Generalisation
Name Calling	Testimonial	Repetition
Symbolism	Card Stacking	Other

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐

C + G

What is **corroborated** in these two sources ?

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐

D

Explain how the **Fordney – McCumber Tarriff Act** helped the economy

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐

H

Do some **sums** !

How much cheaper were cars in 1925 compared to 1908 =

Roughly How many days would a car worker need to work to buy a car in 1925 =

The US population was 122 million in 1929 - what was the ratio on car owners to non car owners =

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐

J + F + H

List 3 benefits of Henry Ford’s method of mass production

1 -

2 -

3 -

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐



What's **new** after 1870?

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐



Identify the **propaganda devices** used in this advertisement .

Plain Folk	Bandwagon	Generalisation
Name Calling	Testimonial	Repetition
Symbolism	Card Stacking	Other

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐



Trusts in the trusts ?

Trusts were
Captains of industry were ...
Trusts helped the economy by ...

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐



N,L,O

Explain the connection between these 3 sources in relation to the boom

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐



Q

What's **new**?

1.	2.
3.	4.
4.	6.

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐



R + U

How did America's resources helped the economic boom ?

1 -
2 -
3 -

WW1 Legacy ☐ Republican Policy ☐ Industrial Strength ☐ New Ideas / Methods ☐



S

Why did Republicans prefer low taxes ?

Why Did The American Economy Boom?


Major Reasons For The Boom

1= Impact of WW1

2= Republican Policies

3= Industrial Strength

4= New Ideas + Methods

 **Mission:** use the sources and understand reasons for the economic boom.

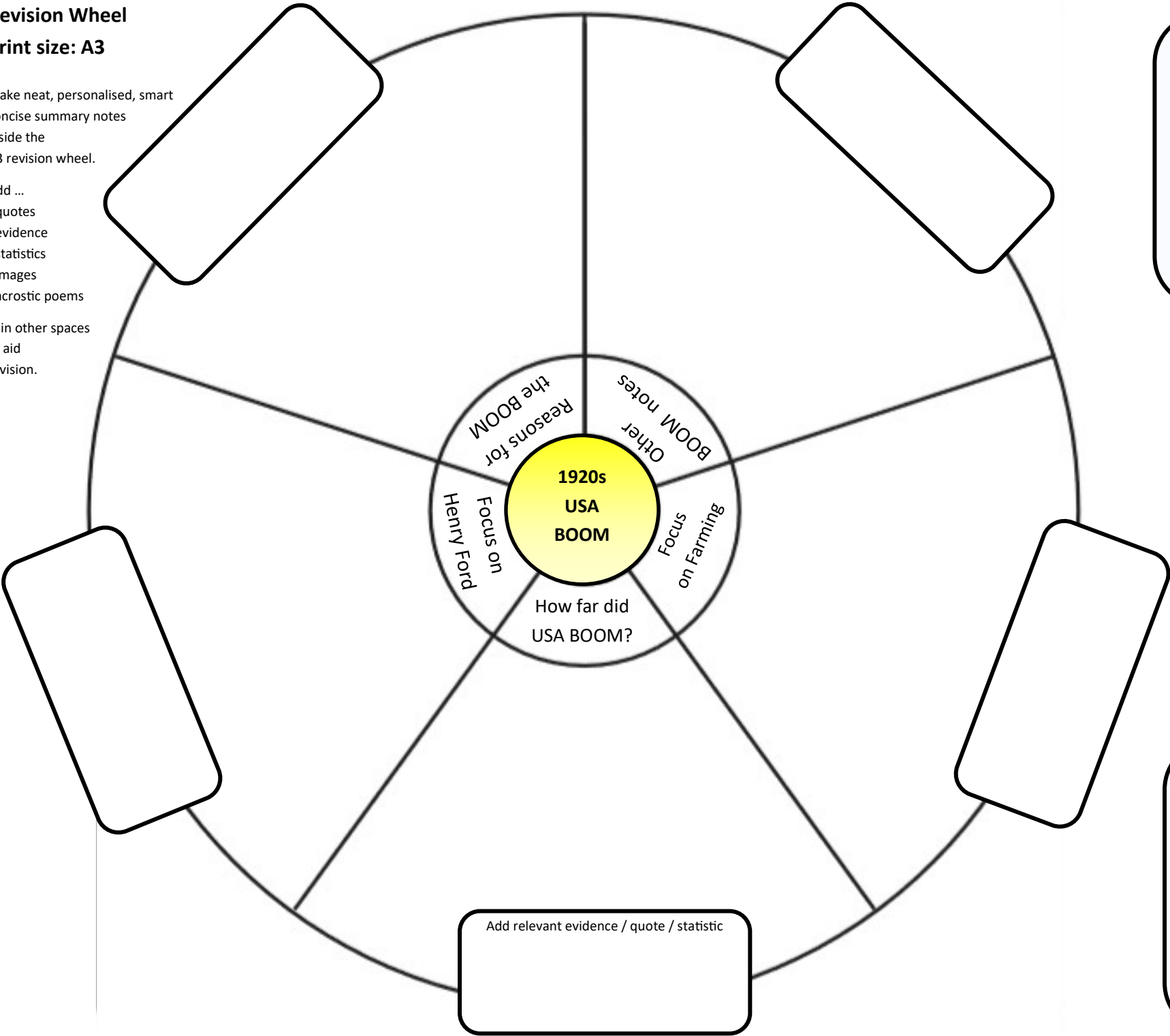
	Key Point	Explain / develop	1	2	3	4
A	Policy of Laissez Faire	This Republican policy gave businesses a lot of freedom to grow without interference from the government.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B	Marketing and advertisements	Companies became skilled at selling products to the American consumer - even things they didn't need!	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
K			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
M			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
R			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
S			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Revision Wheel
Print size: A3

Make neat, personalised, smart
concise summary notes
inside the
A3 revision wheel.

Add ...
- quotes
- evidence
- statistics
- images
- acrostic poems
... in other spaces
to aid
revision.



Images / sketches?

USA in the 1920s - Boom

Sample Unit Resources

Drop me a line phil@ichistory.com to receive
part 2 of this resource or for details of how to subscribe.

www.icHistory.com