

US ISOLATIONISM IN 1920-1930

- 1. Fordney McCumber Act**
Raised American tariffs/duties/costs on imported goods in 1922
- 2. Smoot-Hawley Tariff**
Passed by Hoover in 1930's to raise customs more.
- 3. Neutrality Acts**
American ships were forbidden to enter war zone.
- 4. Volstead Act (No more booze)**
Forced Prohibition

1. Dawes Plan

In 1924 a new scheme for the payment of reparations by which Germany paid a % of their industry output

2. Young Plan

In 1929 further reduced German war reparations by about 75%.

3. Cash + Carry

Britain could purchase materials from USA in the arsenal of democracy. (only cash basis)

4. Lend Lease

American Prez could give credit to any country whose defense is deemed vital to the defense of the USA

AGENCIES	AAA	PWA
PHABET	Agricultural Adjustment Administration Controls growth and live stock	Public Works Administration Employment on large scale

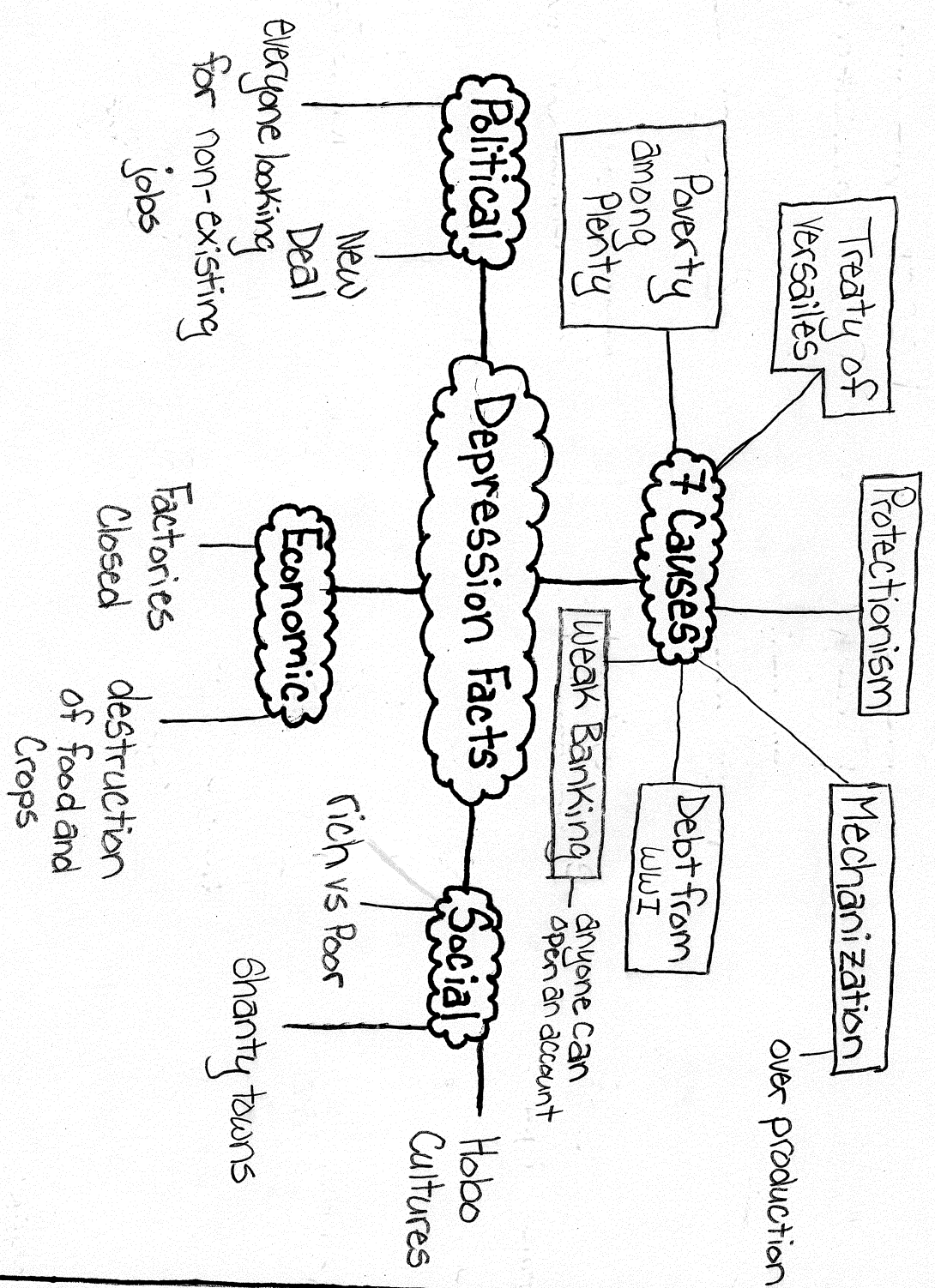
PRELUDES

- Warren Harding
- Lowered immigration
 - isolationism
- 1921-1923 Standpoint

- Calvin Coolidge
- code rest of the economic Prosperity wave
- 1923-1929

- Herbert Hoover
- "Chicken in every pot"
 - Leize Faire
- 1929-1933

- Franklin Roosevelt
- Keynesian economic
 - Architect of New Deal
 - Ended Prohibition
 - fireside chats
- 1933-1945



NRA	SSA	TVA	Wagner Act	WPA
National Recovery Administration Stabilise prices of manufactures improve work rights	Social Security Act State of "welfare"	Tennessee Valley Authority Build dams to control floods	Universal right to negotiate allows for unions	Work Progress Administration Provide work for 3 million Americans

4 Messiahs

- 1. Huey Long**
Assinated Louisiana Senator against new deal. 'Share our health Program'
- 2. Charles Coughlin**
Catholic Priest against the New Deal. longest regular radio audience around the world.
- 3. Francis Townsend**
Focused on pension. Appealed to old people. Framed regions.
- 4. John Maynard Keynes**
Government should spend their way out of the depression. British Economist

CCC	Supreme Court Decision 1935
Civilian Conservation Camps organised activity for young unemployed men	Struck down NRA Threatened the New deal Codes of employment

Roosevelt closed the banks because he rebuilt the banking system by making rules and reassure people that the banks had their money.

Fireside Chats and 4-day bank closure:

People deposited more money than they took out.

They were prepared to believe anything he said and accept whatever he did.

New Deal: Series of programs, public work projects and regulations enacted by President Roosevelt. 1933-1936

Dustbowl: period of severe dust storms that greatly damaged the ecology and agriculture of the American and Canadian prairies

WWII ended the depression in the US because everyone was put to work in order to fund for the war.

The 3 Rs: relief for the unemployed and poor, recovery of the economy back to normal levels and reform of the financial system to prevent a repeat depression.

Second New Deal: more liberal and more controversial than the "First New Deal" 1935-1936