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Distraught by World War I, then left short with his stroke, President Woodrow Wilson had almost every post-war issue. The booming economy began to collapse in the mid-1920s. Republican candidates for president and vice presidents Warren J. Harding and Calvin Coolidge easily defeat their Democratic opponents James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt. 1. Which U.S. president suffered a stroke during his second term? a. Calvin Coolidge b. Franklin D. Roosevelt c. Warren G. Harding d. Woodrow Wilson 2. Who was elected president of the United States in the 1922 election? a. Calvin Coolidge b. James M. Cox c. Franklin D. Roosevelt d. Warren G. Harding Following ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, women vote in a presidential election for the first time. 3. Which amendment has given women the right to vote? The first two years of harding's government saw the continuation of the recession that had begun in Wilson's time. But by 1923 the boom went backwards. For the next six years, the country enjoyed the strongest economy in its history, at least in urban areas. State economic policy was prominently conservative during the 1920s. It was based on the belief that if the government nurtured private business, the benefits would radiate to most of the rest of the population. 4. Rural areas benefit most from the economic prosperity of the 1920s. a. True b. False 5. Republicans of the 1920s believed that if the government nurtured private business, the benefits would radiate to most of the rest of the population. a. Real B incorrectly accordingly, Republicans are trying to create the most favorable conditions for U.S. industry. The Fordney-McCuumber tariff in 1922 and the Hawley-Smoot tariff in 1930 brought U.S. trade barriers to new heights and guaranteed U.S. manufacturers in a post-monopoly context of another domestic market, but blocking a healthy trade with Europe that would revive the international economy. Hawley Smoot, which occurred at the beginning of the Great Depression, retaliated against other manufacturing nations and greatly contributeed greatly to the collapse cycle of global trade that exacerbated the world's economic misery. 6. What two U.S. tariffs stood as barriers to trade with Europe? The federal government also launched a tax cut program that reflected Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon's belief that high taxes on individual incomes and companies discouraged investments in new industrial enterprises. Congress responded favorably to his proposals in legislation passed between 1921 and 1929. 7. Why did the U.S. reduce taxes on individuals and corporations during the 1920s? The senior business of the American people is business, declared Calvin Coolidge, a Vermont-born vice president who succeeded in business. In 1923, after Harding's death, he was elected in his own right in 1924. Coolidge went into the conservative economic policies of the Republican Party, but he was a much more capable manager than the hapless Harding, his administration bewildered by corruption charges in the months before his death. 8. Who became president of the United States in the wake of warren J. Harding's death in 1923? During the 1920s, private businesses received significant encouragement, including construction loans, lucrative postal carriage contracts, and other indirect subsidies. The Transport Act of 1920 (also known as the Esch-Cummins Act), for example, had previously been returned to the country's private rail management, which was under state control during the war. State-owned and largely run Marine Merchant was sold to private operators. 9. What two important trade and transportation organizations were privatizing during the 1920s? Republican policies on agriculture, however, faced growing criticism, as farmers shared at least during the boom of the 1920s. This period has been one of the increase in farm prices since 1900. Unprecedented war-time demand for American farm crops had provided a strong stimulus for expansion. But by nearly 1920, with the abrupt end of war-time demand, commercial agriculture of major crops such as wheat and corn fell sharply. Many factors took on depression in American agriculture, but it was primarily the loss of foreign markets. This was partly in response to U.S. tariff policy, but also because surplus farm production was a worldwide phenomenon. When the Great Depression stagnated in the 1930s, it devastated an already fragile farm economy. 10. What was the main cause of depression in U.S. agriculture in the after of World War I? Agricultural distress aside, the twenties brought the best life ever to most Americans. For decades, ordinary families bought their first car, took over fridges and vacuum cleaners, listened to radios for entertainment and regularly went to motion pictures. The welfare was real and was widely distributed. Republicans thus gained political gain by claiming credit for it. 11. List of three examples of common mass use in the 1920s. 12. Imagine that you were part of a farming family during the 1920s, watching those living in cities grow as you grow poorer and poorer. How do you feel about harding and coolidge presidency? Explain your answer, page 2 through the early 20th century, most larger cities and more than half of the states had established an eight-hour day on public works. Equally important was employee compensation laws, which made employers legally responsible for injuries sustained by employees at work. New income laws were also enacted by taxation Income, and property or corporate income, seek to put the burden of government on those who are best able to pay. It was clear to many people - especially President Theodore Roosevelt and progressive leaders in Congress (primarily among them Wisconsin Senator Robert LaFollette) - that many of the problems reformists were concerned could be solved only if they dealt on a national scale. Roosevelt announced his determination to give the American people a field deal. In his first term, he began a policy of increasing government oversight by enforcing antitrust laws. With his support, Congress passed the Elkins Act (1903), which greatly restricted the railroad practice of giving discounts to favorite shipbuilders. The practice made the rates published legal standard, and the shipbuilders are equally responsible with rail for discounts. Meanwhile, Congress had created a new Commerce and Labor Cabinet Department, which included a capable corporate administration to investigate the affairs of large business congregations. Roosevelt earned acclaim as a trust-buster, but his true attitude toward big business was complicated. He believed economic focus was inevitable. Some trusts were good, some bad. The government's job was to make reasonable distinctions. When, for example, the Corporate Administration discovered in 1907 that the U.S. sugar refining company had evaded import duties, subsequent legal action recovered more than $4 million and denounced several company officials. Standard Oil was convicted and fined a staggering $29 million for receiving secret discounts from chicago and Alton railroads. Roosevelt's remarkable personality and trust activities captured the imagination of the ordinary; the adoption of his progressive actions has been cut across party lines. Moreover, the country's great prosperity at this time made people feel satisfied with the party in office. He won an easy victory in the 1904 presidential election. Bold by a massive electoral victory, Roosevelt called for stronger rail regulation. In June 1906, Congress passed the Hepburn Act. This gave the Interstate Commerce Commission the real authority in setting rates, extending the commission's jurisdiction, and forcing railroads to surrender their interconnected interests in steam ship lines and coal companies. Other congressional actions carried the principle of federal control still further. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 prohibited the use of any removing, chemical, or preservative medicine in prepared medicines and foods. The Meat Inspection Act of the same year mandated a federal inspection of all meat packaging institutions involved in interstate commerce. Protecting the country's natural resources, managed development of the public sphere, and The vast stretches of neglected territory were among the other great achievements of the Roosevelt era. Roosevelt and his aides were more than conservationists, but conservation grew on their agenda given Helter Skelter's exploitation of public resources that were before them. While his predecessors had set aside 18,800,000 hectares of timber to preserve and park, Roosevelt increased the area to 59,200,000 hectares. They also launched systematic efforts to prevent forest fires and re-timber tracts. With thousands of children around the world reading kama sutra buyers and sellers today know the advantages of Kumon Reading Sheet free download. Many aspiring and collected singers also ballet... Voltage may subsequently be restrained to perform the work due to the resulting cost imbalance. Electricity was used to make esten. Even though it could be an intruder or even a threat, as in... Mass molar practice sheet key response can be a very important tool in dental training. Students should study it because it can make learning easier for them. In some cases, students may need to get... This worksheet is regular irregular verbs for a bit of a challenge for you. We all know that your regular verbs use the same everyday sound, but you can play around with the way you pronounce... Printable Bible study sheets provide a handy tool to those who want to get organized. They help build a Biblical foundation, teaching basic principles and doctrines. They'll also help the studio... Polyal atomic ionics (PAI) are a form of ionic liquid that contains several ionics. PAI properties are very unique, and many methods can be used to enhance their therapeutic effects. Scientists... Sayed...

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