Unit #7
The Roaring 20s

LESSON #7:2
Foreign relations of the 1920s

p. 210-211
LESSON #1 – Foreign relations
(2/2)

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

3. What are the three most interesting “new” ideas or actions from the 1920s?

4. How was USA NOT isolationist in the 1920s?

VOCABULARY

p. 210
• Supply side economics
• Cooperative individualism
• Isolationism

p. 211
• The Dawes Plan
• The Washington Conference
• Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty
• Kellogg-Briand Pact
What’s are some ways a nation to become richer?
Will raising the minimum wage help America get richer?
Intro thoughts

Will raising taxes help America get richer?
Will lower taxes help America get richer?

In other words, if you tax the wealthy job creators less, they will have more money. Do you think they will then create more jobs and lower unemployment?

If they DO create more jobs, will America become richer?
This is NOT an easy issue...

Conservatives, like Trump, believe that if you tax the wealthy less, that’s putting $$ in the hands of the wealthy. And they will then create jobs with their extra $$ so they can get richer. And that means everybody wins.

Guys like Trump also believe that if you tax rich people more, they’ll cut jobs because they have less $$ to expand. That’s BAD for everyone.
But liberals, like Bernie Sanders and Hillary Clinton think that’s crap.

Liberals think that giving you should tax wealthy people MORE, since that’s where the $$ is.

And then the government can create more jobs, and everyone is happy.
Who’s right?

Can they both be right?

Are both arguments flawed?
CREATION OF WEALTH IN THE 1920s
Policies of Prosperity

The economic growth was based on conservative ideals. **What does that mean?**

1. Taxes were cut.
2. The hope is that all Americans would benefit.
3. This is called “supply side economics.”
4. Because the government “invests” in the supply side... the factory owners (the wealthy)
5. The result: FAST ECONOMIC GROWTH
6. Including a lot of irresponsible investing
7. It’s like gambling with money you borrowed from someone else...
8. What happens when the lender wants his $$ back?
The “roaring” 20s...
The “roaring” 20s

The 1920s are called the “roaring 20s” for several reasons:

1. Economic growth was enormous
2. People were so happy war was over, it was like a constant celebration
3. People, especially the young, started breaking away from parental expectations.
4. They had fun, went to college, wore clothes differently, made up new sayings like “24 skidoo!” and “don’t take any wooden nickels!”
http://www.history.com/topics/roaring-twenties
"THAT'S THE BERRIES!"
FLAPPERS OF THE 1920'S
FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE 1920s
International Relations

United States became the richest nation on earth. How did that happen?

1. We borrowed money from European nations prior to WWI
2. During the war, THEY borrowed from us.
3. A LOT.
4. And by the end of the war, they owed us more than $10 billion!!
American International relations

• Most Americans were done with European problems.
• They wanted to become **ISOLATIONIST**.
• **What does that mean?**
• They wanted stay out of issues “out there.”
• But, we did stay involved
New American leadership

• The allies owed us way more than they could pay
• Germany was the worst off
• Our theory: an angry and poverty stricken nation like Germany was a breeding ground for problems
• Our goal: get everyone economically stable
• We got involved in four diplomatic discussions:
  1. Dawes Plan
  2. Washington Conference
  3. Kellogg-Briand Pact
  4. The London Naval Treaties
American Involvement

• For each of the four ways Americans led Europe, choose one group member to read each section.

• Find out:
  1. What it was
  2. What it did
  3. What it would change
Dawes Plan

1. **What was it?**
   
   Meant to decrease German reparations payments to France by proving loans to Germany. France and Britain were then supposed to pay us back some of their loans, and accept that Germany would be paying them less.

2. **What did it do?**

3. **What was it supposed to change?**
Washington Conference

1. What was it?
   Disarmament talks held in Washington, DC. The result was a ten year plan called the Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty between Britain, France, Italy, Japan and USA.

2. What did it do?

3. What was it supposed to change?
Kellogg-Briand Pact

1. **What was it?**
   
   US and 14 other nations signed a law that made war illegal as a means of diplomacy.

2. **What did it do?**

3. **What was it supposed to change?**
The London Naval Treaties

1. **What was it?**
   
   An extension of the Washington Conference, it set ratios for limits on the size of Navies of Britain, France, Italy, Japan and USA. It lasted from 1930-1934, when Japan and Italy dropped out.

2. **What did it do?**

3. **What was it supposed to change?**
Wrap up activity

Name the three changes or new “things” you found most interesting and bizarre.

Share with your group. See if you can agree on a top three.