

1920s		
1913–1921 Woodrow Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1920: 19th Amendment—Women's Suffrage ratified. Literary Trends—reflected disgust with hypocrisy and materialism of American society: Hemingway's <i>The Sun Also Rises</i>; F. Scott Fitzgerald's <i>The Great Gatsby</i>; John Dos Passos's <i>Three Soldiers</i>. 	Model 3: Democracy in Supervision, Dewey-Hosic-Newlon
1921–1923 Warren G. Harding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular Culture—Movies—Introduction of Sound—<i>The Jazz Singer</i>; Major League Baseball—Babe Ruth; Boxing—Jack Dempsey. Social Conflicts—the automobile, the revolution in morals, rapid urbanization with immigrants, and blacks inhabiting the cities. 	Teachers, curriculum specialists, and supervisors would cooperate to improve instruction.
1923–1929 Calvin Coolidge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1920–1929: Roaring Twenties. 1929: Stock market crashes in October. <p>During the 1920s, when education turned increasingly to "scientific" techniques such as intelligence testing and cost-benefit management, progressive educators insisted on the importance of the emotional, artistic, and creative aspects of human development. (http://www.uvm.edu/~dewey/articles/proged.html)</p>	
1930–1950s		
1929–1933 Herbert C. Hoover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1929–1933: Depression. Literary trends depicted the crushing poverty in America: James T. Farrell's trilogy <i>Studs Lonigan</i> about the struggles of lower-middle-class Irish Catholics in Chicago; Erskine Caldwell's <i>Tobacco Road</i> about impoverished Georgia sharecroppers; John Steinbeck's <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i> depicts "Okies" migrating to California in the midst of the Depression. 	Model 4: Scientific Supervision
1933–1945 Franklin D. Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1939–1945: World War II. 1949: NATO formed. 1954: <i>Brown vs. Board of Education</i> challenged the doctrine of separate but equal. 	Burr—writer. Barr—proponent of science in education—supervisors must possess expertise in instructing pupils and teachers.
1945–1953 Harry S. Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1957: The launching of Soviet space satellite Sputnik created fear that America was falling behind technologically. 1957: National Defense Education Act—millions of dollars allocated to education for math, sciences, and engineering. Dramatic enrollments in high school. 	Stevens—professor, Teachers Coll., Columbia University; classroom observation through recording verbatim accounts of lessons was the first systematic study of classroom behavior.
1953–1961 Dwight D. Eisenhower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1959: James Conant in <i>The American High School Today</i> questioned the adequacy of American education. <p>1930s: Child-centered (progressive) education (http://www.brillion.k12.wi.us/hswebpage/Schools%20of%20the%201930's%20Lesson/index.htm)</p>	

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