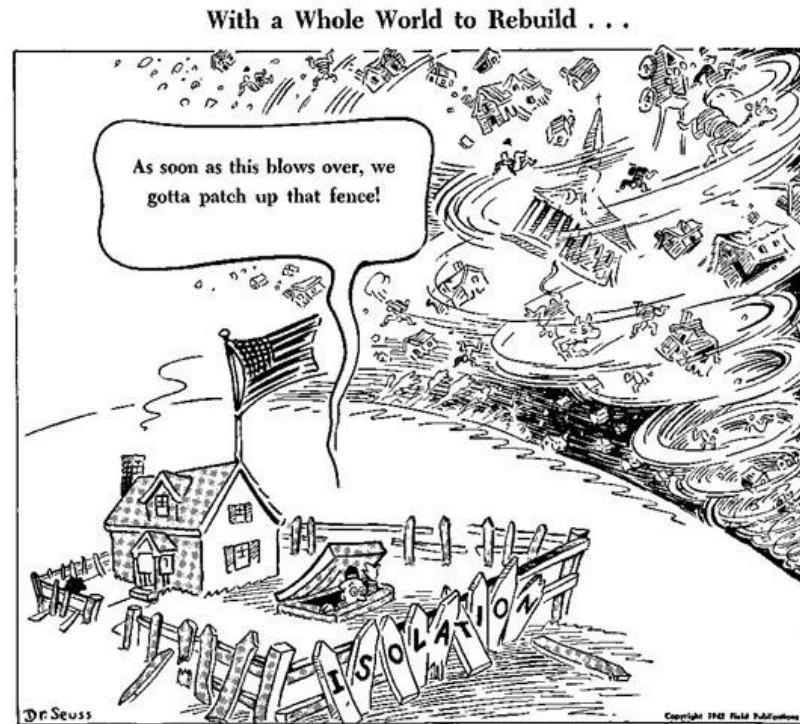


Good Morning (or Afternoon)!

Please grab your binder and the Roaring 20s Notes.

Bell Ringer: Annotate the political cartoon.



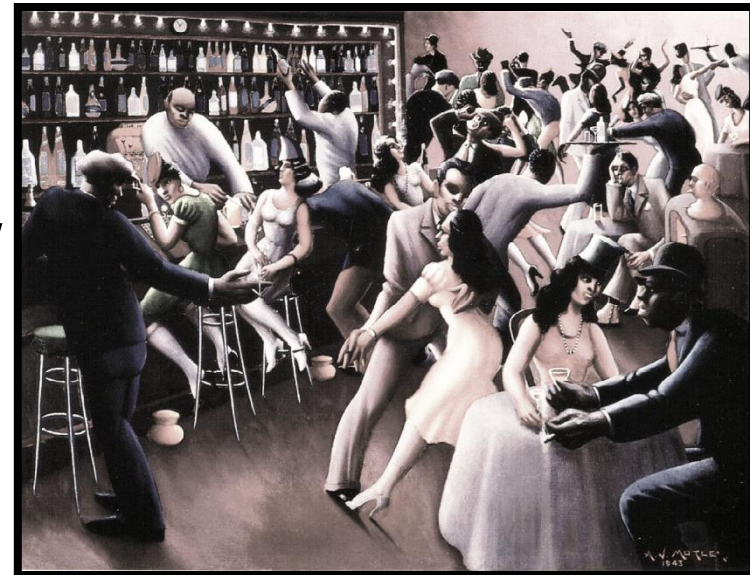
What is the main idea of the political cartoon?

The Roaring 20s

Lecture 1: Adjusting to Peace

The Twenties

- After World War I, America would enter a new age of prosperity with automobiles, telephones, and electricity making life better.
- American's began focusing on making more money and enjoying themselves.
- The 20s would be a period of economic prosperity and of new cultural values.
- But, it didn't start that way!



Learning Objective

What were some difficulties Americans faced adjusting to peace after World War I?

Things to look for ---

1. Government began to spend less money.
2. Recession in the US economy.
3. Jobs became harder to find.
4. Isolationism became the American theme.
5. Fear of the spread of **Communism**.

The Post War Recession

- After World War 1, America went into a period of isolationism, refusing to be drawn into Europe's drama.
- Government stopped spending money on the war effort.
- Factories shut down to convert to making civilian products.
- Soldiers returned home from war and had a hard time finding work.
- Farmers lost money since their European market was now gone.



THE RED SCARE

- The end of World War 1 brought new fears to Americans about Communists, anarchists, and immigrants.
- In 1917, the Russians led by Lenin had a revolution, but instead of setting up a democracy, it became a communist nation.
- Communists threatened to spread their revolution to other nations in Europe.
- When labor strikes hit the USA in 1919 many in the USA feared a communist revolution happening in the U.S.



THE RED SCARE

This new fear of communism led the government to violate many individuals civil rights.

The Palmer Raids:

- 1919, Italian anarchists sets off a bomb at Attorney General Palmers's house.

- It was one of series of attacks across America on that day.

- The nation demanded action be taken.

- The US Attorney General rounded up suspected communists, without warrants, and had them jailed or deported, often without any evidence of wrongdoing.



THE RED SCARE

This new fear of communism led the government to violate many individuals civil rights.

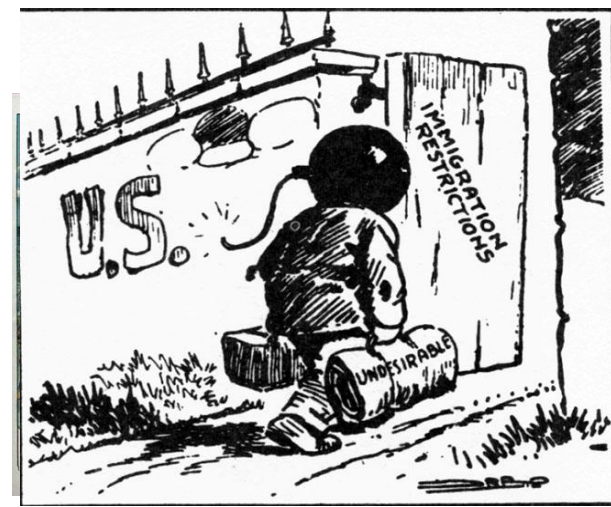
Sacco and Vanzetti:

- Two Italian immigrants who admitted to being communist were tried, convicted, and executed of a robbery & murder on flimsy evidence.
- Many thought they were executed for being anarchists and communists.

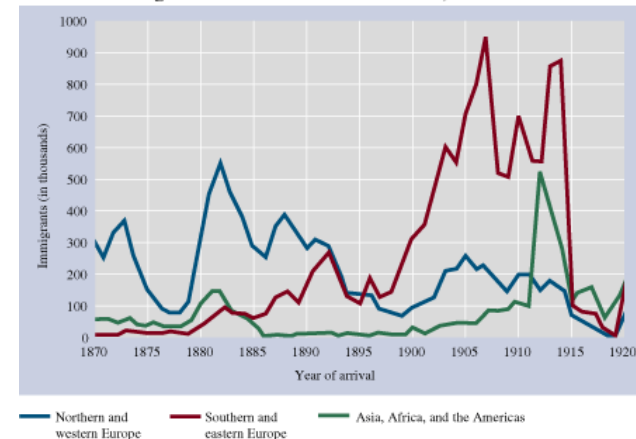


Rise of Nativism

- The **RED SCARE**, radical **anarChist** bombings, and the Sacco & Vanzetti trial led to a rise in **nativism** – the **dislike of foreigners**.
- Nativists believed white Protestant Americans were superior to others.
- These **nativist** attitudes would bring restrictions on immigration.
- In the early 1900s over 70% of immigrants to the USA were from **Eastern and Southern Europe**, they were the '**New Immigrant**'



Immigration to the United States, 1870-1920



Rise of Nativism

- After World War 1, immigration was reduced to a trickle as nativists pushed for Congress to restrict European immigration for the first time.
- The 'New Immigrant' without skills, education, or ability to speak English was seen as a threat to USA's economic stability.
- These 'New Immigrants' settled in the cities and added to the strain of providing public services.



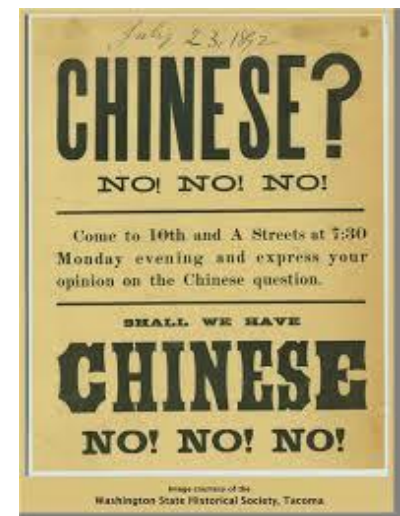
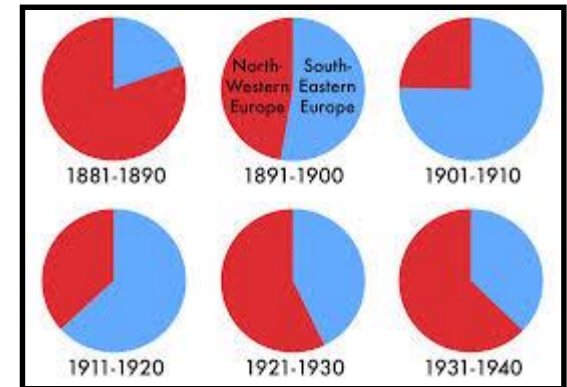
Rise of Nativism

Immigration Acts

of 1921, 1924, and 1929

Immigration and the Quota Laws		
	Immigrants from northern and western Europe	Immigrants from other countries, principally southern and eastern Europe
Average annual flow, 1907-1914	176,983	685,531
Quotas under Act of 1921	198,082	158,367
Quotas under Act of 1924	140,999	21,847

- These were laws designed to keep immigrants from **Eastern and Southern Europe** out of America.
- Quotas were set allowing a certain number of immigrants from each nation to enter the USA.
- **Great Britain, Ireland, & Germany** were allowed the most, while the 'New Immigrant' was limited, and the **Asians** were totally stopped.



Eugenics

- During the 1920s there was a belief in the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon 'race'.
- The theory of **Eugenics** was the belief that the human race could be improved by breeding.
- Many held racist beliefs that light-skinned, blond-haired, blue-eyed people were superior.
- **Social Darwinism** was the idea that the different races competed for survival just like plants and animals did, this explained that the rich were rich because they were superior or better adapted.



Let's play a game..

- You are working as a team.
- The goal is to build a card tower using all of the cards in the deck.
- But, there's a catch.. one member of your group is a "Red" - or traitor who is trying to sabotage your team.
- It is your job to determine who is the "Red."
- You get 3 guesses.
- If the class does not figure out who the "Red" is...the next exam will be all essay.
- If the "Red" does not get caught, they will be exempt from the exam. (Free 100!)

Guess No. 1

So, who's the "Red?"

Guess No. 2

So, who's the "Red?"

Guess No. 3

So, who's the "Red?"

Good Morning (or Afternoon)!

Please grab your binder, and the Roaring 20s Presidents Graphic Organizer.

Bell Ringer:

Think about how yesterday went. Who is your final guess for who the Red is?

Remember... if your class can't figure out who the Red is, then its an all essay question exam for this unit.

Last chance..

So, who's the "Red?"

- Who do you think is the "Red," or team traitor?
- What makes you think they are the traitor?
What gave them away?

So, here's the deal..

- There is NO Red.

Let's Talk About It

- What have you learned?
- How does this relate back to the Red Scare?
- You built up frustration and paranoia based on what someone else had told you – just like with the Red Scare.

The Roaring 20s

Lecture 2: Presidents

Learning Objective

What was the 1920s Republican Presidents approach to a laissez-faire government?

Things to look for ---

- 1. *Laissez-faire*** attitude that limited government interference in business.
2. Big supporters of Big business.

Three Republican Presidents: Harding, Coolidge, & Hoover

During the 1920s, three Republicans would control the White House for twelve years.

They supported a *laissez-faire* policy of minimal government interference in business activities.



Warren Harding



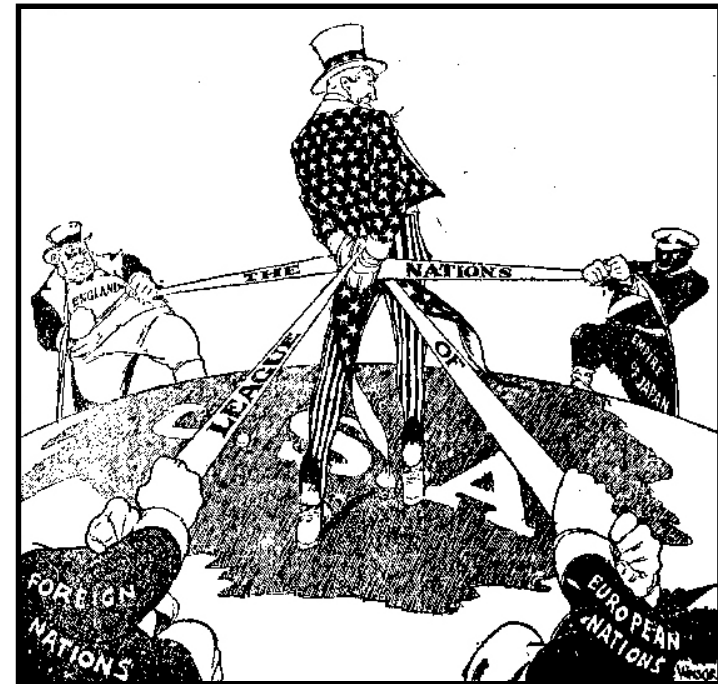
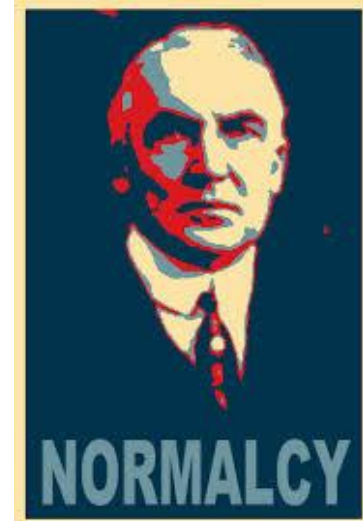
Calvin Coolidge



Herbert Hoover

Pres. Warren G. Harding

- In 1920, Warren Harding won the presidency in a landslide.
- Pres. Harding captured the national spirit with his campaign slogan of **'return to normalcy'**.
- Harding focused less on foreign policy and more on peace and prosperity at home.
- Under Harding the USA refused to join the League of Nations, lowered taxes, and restricted immigration.



Pres. Warren G. Harding

- Pres. Harding urged tolerance towards other races, supported greater rights for African Americans, like anti-lynching laws and tolerance of Jews.
- Pres. Harding appointed friends – the **Ohio Gang** - to positions of power.
- The **Teapot Dome Scandal** was one of the worst in history, as one of Harding's Cabinet members leased government land to friends for bribes.
- Additional scandals included Harding appointees stealing U.S.A.'s money.



The Spoils System



Pres. Calvin Coolidge

- Calvin Coolidge served as Pres. Harding's Vice Pres., when Harding died, Coolidge became President.
- Coolidge was re-elected again in 1924 on a pro-business policy and the slogan "Keep Cool With Coolidge".
- "Silent Cal" had a motto of:
"the business of America is business."
- The U.S. economy boomed under Coolidge, in fact some say that his laissez-faire attitude towards the economy led to over speculation that resulted in the stock market crash.



Pres. Herbert Hoover

- **Herbert Hoover** organized U.S. food production in WW 1 and predicted the end of poverty if elected president.
- Hoover was impressed with the achievement of business in raising the standard of living in America.
- Hoover said this '**rugged individualism**' had happened because:
 - Individuals were given equal opportunities,
 - They had a free education,
 - They had a will to succeed
- Hoover felt too much government interference in business would ruin a good thing.



Television Now Reality; Device Demonstrated

Secretary Hoover First
to Make Use of Latest
Scientific Achievement

*Image of Speaker is
Carried by Phone
and Radio.*

**RESULT OF YEARS
OF EXPERIMENT**

**New York-Washington
Tests Complete
Success.**



HERBERT HOOVER.

New York, April 7.—(AP)—Television, a scientist' dream ever since the telephone was invented half a century ago, became an actuality today when Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover spoke over the telephone in

Good Morning (or Afternoon)!

Please grab your binder, and the Factors Contributing to the Prosperity of the 1920s Graphic Organizer.

Bell Ringer: Define each of the following vocabulary.

1. communism:

2. anarchy:

3. Red Scare:

4. nativism:

5. standard of living:

6. rugged individualism:

7. return to normalcy:

The Roaring 20s

Lecture 3: The Roaring 20s

Learning Objective

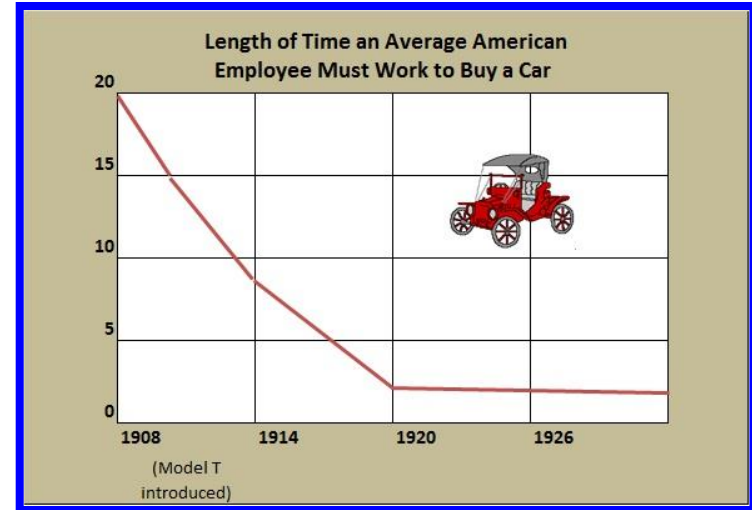
What made the Roaring 20s roar?

Things to look for ---

1. The automobile and other industries.
2. More efficient production techniques.
3. Advertising and mass consumption.
4. Stock market speculation.

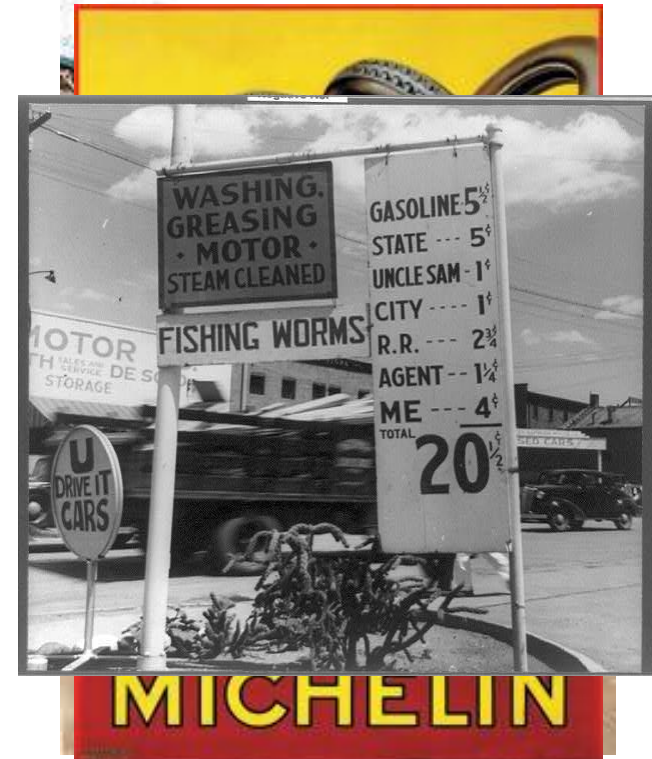
Factors Responsible for the Prosperity of the 1920s

- **Laissez-faire Economics**
- **Rise of the Automobile**
- **Other New Industries**
- **More Efficient Production Techniques**
- **Age of Mass Consumption**



The Rise of the Automobile

- The single most important factor behind the prosperity of the 1920s was the expanded use of the automobile.
- Cars greatly affected all aspects of American life, as ownership rose from 8 to 24 million owners.
- By 1929 1 out of every 9 jobs was in an auto-related business.
- It also stimulated other industries like oil, steel, glass, & rubber.



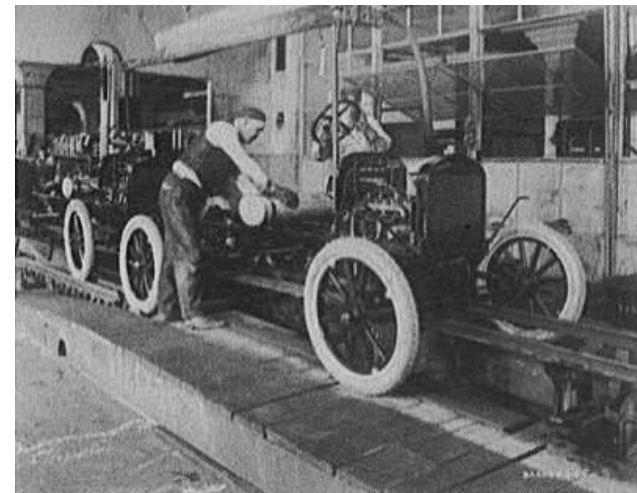
The Rise of the Automobile

- Cars gave people mobility.
- Families went on vacations or to visit relatives.
- People moved out of inner cities to the suburbs.
- School buses allowed rural student to attend school regularly for the first time.
- Rural people were no longer as isolated.



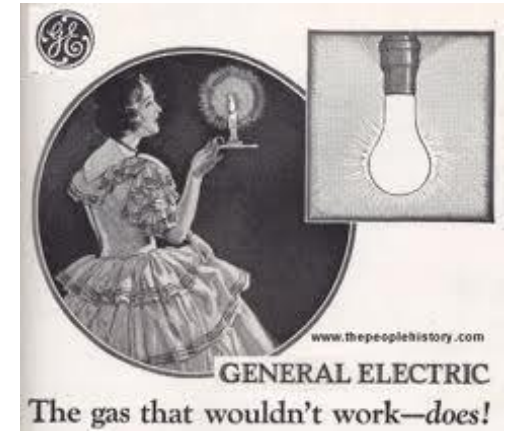
Henry Ford

- **Henry Ford** didn't invent the car, but he did perfect a way to make them cheaper and faster so more people could afford a car.
- Ford pioneered the use of the **assembly line** to mass produce cars.
- By 1924 Ford was producing one car every 10 seconds at a price of \$300 per car.
- He increased workers wages so they could afford to buy a car and other goods being mass produced



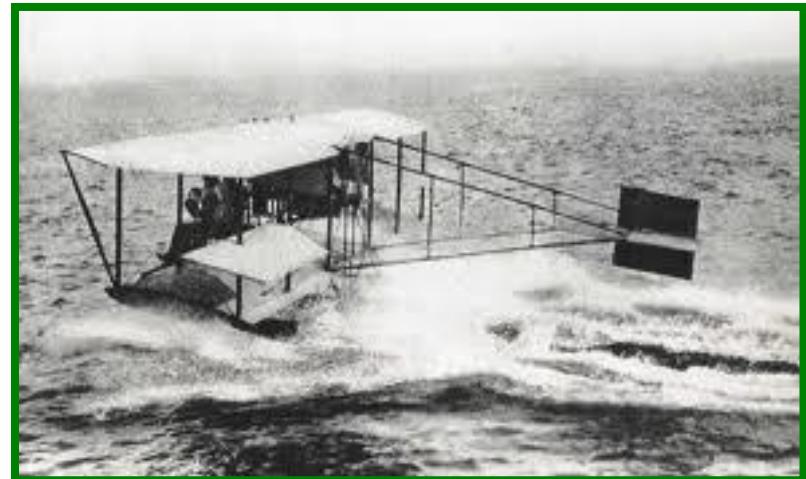
Rise of Other New Industries

- The 1920s saw new discoveries and inventions in almost every field, opening the way for many new businesses.
- Inventions made improvements in transmitting electricity to homes, businesses, & factories.
- New household appliances like vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, toasters, coffee makers, stoves, radios, and motion pictures made life easier and more fun.



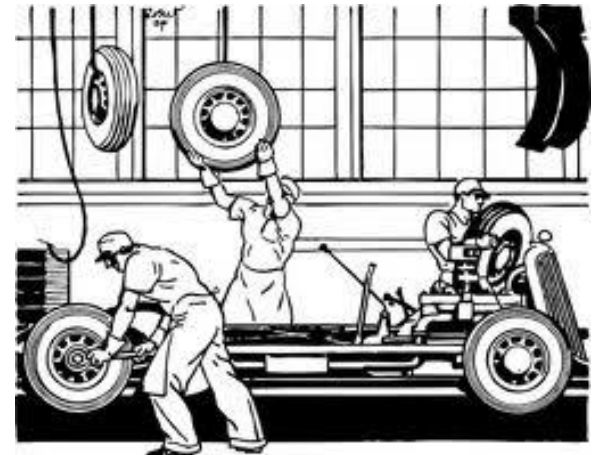
First Flights

- **Wright Brothers** – in 1902 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina became first to fly.
- **Glenn Curtiss** – in 1908 designed a seaplane that could take off and land on water.
- Curtiss eventually flew his hydroplane and marked the birth of the U.S. Naval aviation.



More Efficient Production Techniques

- New manufacturing techniques, such as the assembly line, led to improved efficiency.
- As efficiency increased consumers benefitted from lower prices for goods.
- An unintended consequences of this improved efficiency was that skilled workers were no longer needed leading to an increase in unemployment.



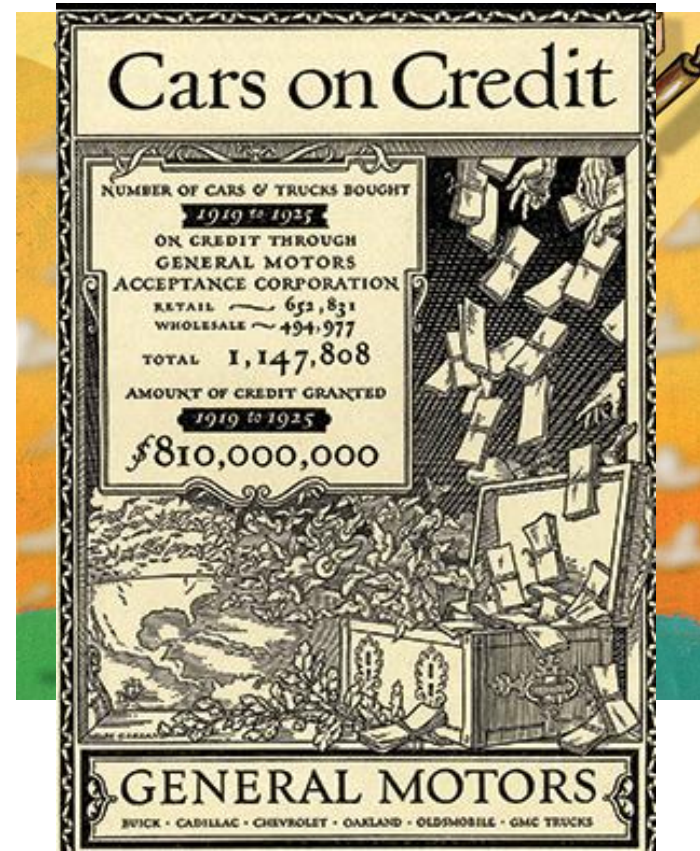
The Age of Mass Consumption

- Production techniques changed and so did patterns of consumption.
- Goods began to be mass marketed on a national level.
- **Advertising** stimulated demand.
- Workers were receiving higher wages and they had more money to spend and also more leisure time.
- The more money a person made the more things they wanted to buy.



The Age of Mass Consumption

- Consumers for the first time began **buying on credit**.
- VISA, MasterCard, and other credit cards were not yet around, but **installment plans** were easy for a person to pay a small down payment and take the item home and then pay a little each month.
- Suddenly Americans were in debt!



0 DOWN, INTEREST
AND PAYMENTS FOR
90 DAYS ON ALL
ELEPHANTS



Speculation Boom

- **Speculation** is the purchase of an item, not for personal use, but in the hope of selling it later at a higher price, to make a quick n' easy profit!
- 1920s saw millions speculate in the stock market and in real estate (buying property).
- The price of a share of a corporation skyrocketed as more and more people began to invest in the stock market.



Uneven Prosperity

- But not everyone shared in the prosperity of the 1920s.
- A small percentage of Americans had the largest percent of the wealth.
- With new farm equipment, electricity & fertilizers costs, farmers faced lower incomes due to overproduction of crops.
- Textile workers faced competition for jobs with immigrants.
- Minority Groups faced discrimination.



Good Morning (or Afternoon)!

Please grab your binder, and the Culture of the 1920s Graphic Organizer.

Bell Ringer:

Why are the Roaring 20s called the Roaring 20s?

The Roaring 20s

Lecture 4: Change in Cultural Values

Learning Objective

How did cultural values change?

Things to look for ---

1. Prohibition and the 18th Amendment.
2. Religion vs. Science.



Temperance Movement and Prohibition

- During the Progressive Era the growth of **Temperance Movement** (those against the drinking of alcohol) led to the passage of **18th Amendment**.
- The Temperance Movement thought that drinking alcohol was sinful, led to crime, and domestic violence.
- **Frances Willard** was an outspoken leader of Temperance Movement, women's rights, women's suffrage & better working conditions for labor.



FRANCES E. WILLARD
WCTU PRESIDENT
1879 - 1898



Prohibition - 18th Amendment



- In 1919, the U.S. Congress passed the **18th Amendment** to the Constitution which **banned the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcohol**.
- But instead of people obeying the law there was a growing disrespect for the law.
- **Speakeasies** and **bootlegging** alcohol allowed the average consumer to obtain liquor without any problems.





Prohibition - 18th Amendment

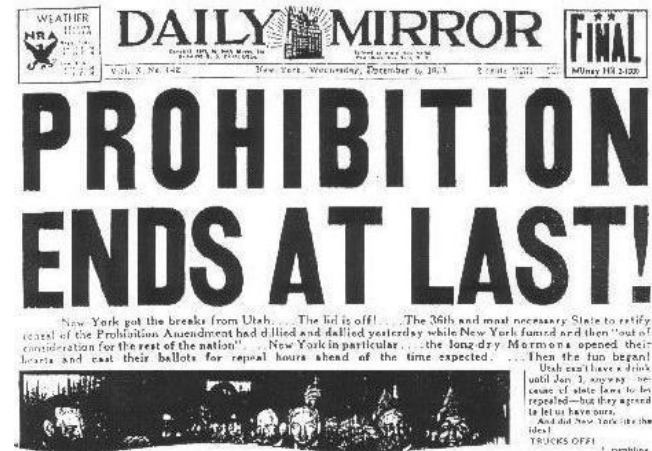
- Many Americans believed that Prohibition tried to force one group's morals on others.
- Still others opposed Prohibition because it closed breweries, bars, and distilleries where thousands worked.
- Many said that Prohibition led to an increase in organized crime, the gangsters which willingly supplied illegal booze to consumers became rich and famous.





Prohibition - 18th Amendment

- By 1933, the American public saw that **Prohibition** was a 'failed experiment'.
- People had been unwilling to accept the law, Pres. Harding even served alcohol in the White House.
- The **21st Amendment** repealed or did away with Prohibition.
- Prohibition proved that unpopular laws are often unenforceable.

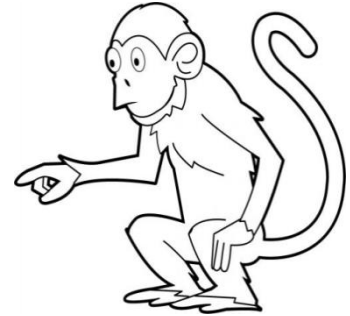


The Scopes Monkey Trial

Fundamentalism vs. Modernism



The Bible vs. Science



In the 1920s many southern states passed laws making it illegal to teach

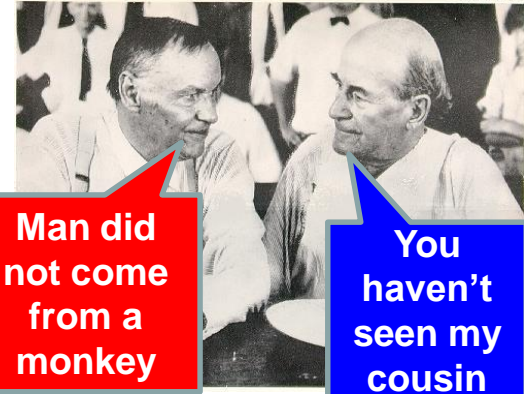
Darwin's Theory of Evolution in schools.

John Scopes taught evolution in his Tennessee Biology class and was arrested and put on trial for it.

The **Scopes Monkey Trial** became the most sensational trial of the decade.

The Scopes Monkey Trial

- William Jennings Bryan prosecuted John Scopes and Clarence Darrow defended him.
- The Scopes Trial was the first trial to be broadcast over radio, as it pitted older religious beliefs against newer scientific theories,
- Darrow cross-examined Bryan about inconsistencies in the Bible and made him look old school and out of touch with the modern world.
- The result of the trial was that Scopes was found guilty and fined \$1.



Man did not come from a monkey

You haven't seen my cousin



Good Morning (or Afternoon)!

Please grab your binder.

Bell Ringer:

Which of these resulted from the prohibition of alcohol during the 1920s?

- F A decline in immigration rates
- G A growing fear of communism
- H The expansion of the consumer economy
- J The rise of organized crime

During the 1920s, Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan were most closely identified with the —

- F increased use of credit by U.S. consumers
- G development of new forms of popular entertainment
- H decline of public support for Progressive reforms
- J conflict between modernism and traditionalism

During the 1920s, what was one result of innovations in U.S. transportation technology?

- F Commercial airplanes replaced ocean liners as the primary means of travel to Europe.
- G Mass-produced automobiles made travel more affordable for many people.
- H Cable cars provided a comfortable means of quick travel to any city within a state.
- J Container ships delivered agricultural goods to ports along the Pacific coast.

The Roaring 20s

Lecture 5: Openness & Self-Expression

Learning Objective

How did new values encourage greater openness and self-expression?

Things to look for ---

1. Flappers and women's changing role.
2. Different forms of Music blend together.
3. Those crazy kids!
4. The Harlem Renaissance

The Emergence of New Values

Traditional values that had existed in America before the 1920s were found to be old and outdated.

Instead the 1920s led to newer, more modern values which encouraged a greater openness and self-expression.

Changes in music, art, literature, and sexuality provided the opportunity for expression of these freedoms.



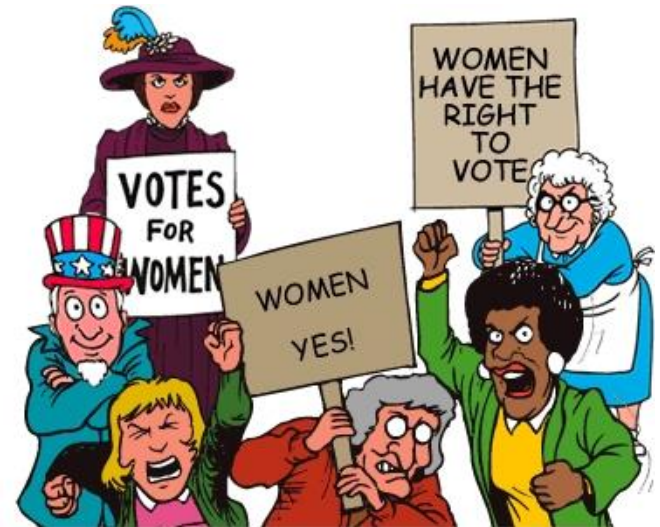
Changing Roles of Women

- Women had demonstrated their abilities during World War I.
- A booming economy created new jobs & more women began working outside the home.
- Women wanted equality with men in all areas.
- In 1920, the **19th Amendment** gave women suffrage or the right to vote.



Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

These women worked for women's suffrage





Changing Roles of Women

- A new independent attitude began to appear among young, urban women.
- These new women came to be known as **flappers**.
- These flappers took more risks, cut their hair short, wore short skirts, smoked and drank in public, danced, and even chewed gum.



Flappers came to symbolize the new freedoms that many women felt during the 1920s

- Women of today owe a great deal to the flappers who helped women gain their independent spirit!

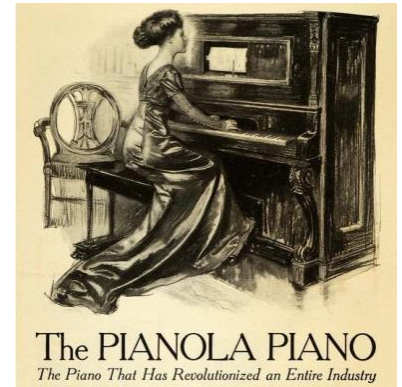




Tin Pan Alley

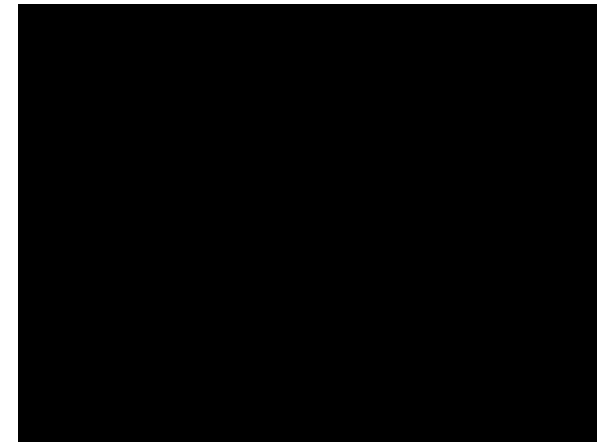


- Following the Civil War, thousands of pianos were sold, as a result the sale of sheet music exploded.
- Around 1910, New York City became the music publishing capital.
- **Tin Pan Alley**, a section of New York, was the center of this activity.
- Song-writing and musical ideas mixed together to form American popular music.

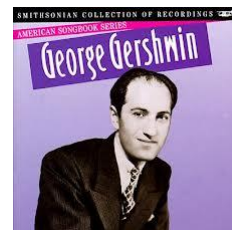
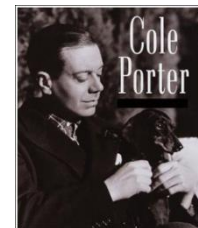
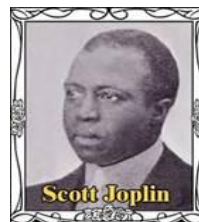
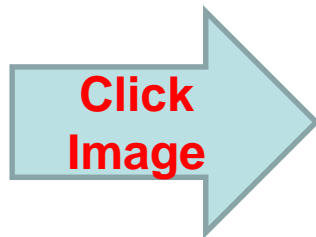




Tin Pan Alley

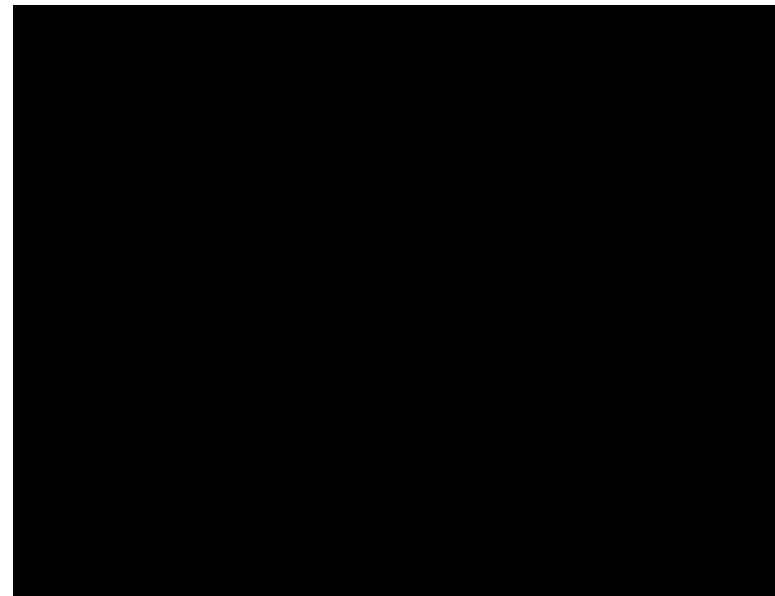


- Publisher found that average people bought sheet music for popular tunes, just so they could play this music at home.
- **Vaudeville** became the most popular form of entertainment and its shows had a great need for music.
- Musicians like, Scott Joplin, Irving Berlin, Cole Porter, and George Gershwin became famous.



Youth and the Lost Generation

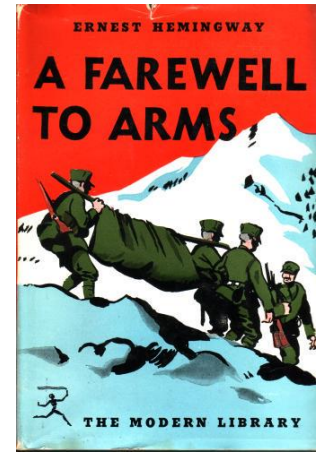
- During the 1920s, young adults were responsible for many fads, like flagpole sitting and marathon dancing.
- Dances like the Charleston became wildly popular.
- New words came into use:
 - Bootlegging – hiding booze in your boot or pant leg.
 - Speakeasies – place to buy illegal booze.
 - Flat Tire – dull, or boring person
 - Gam – a girl's leg
 - Jake – okay
 - Spifflicated - drunk
 - White Cow – a vanilla milkshake



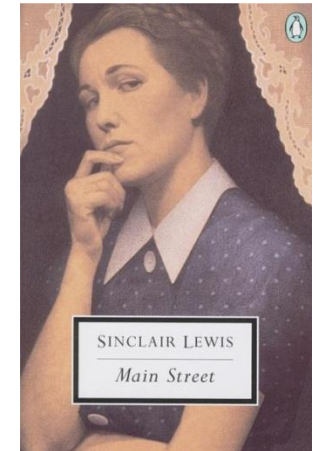
Youth and the Lost Generation

- A new group of writers, known as the “**Lost Generation**”, rejected the desire for material wealth.
- These writers believed they did not fit the patterns of everyday life after the horrors of World War I.
- The Lost Generation felt America had become overly materialistic and lacked spirituality.

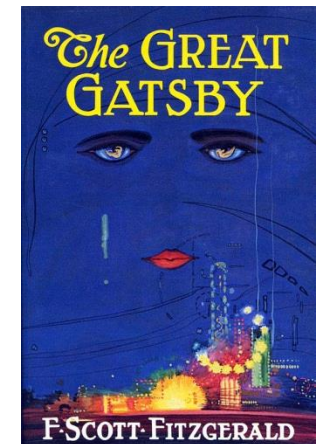
Ernest Hemingway
Wrote about W.W. I experiences in ‘**A Farewell to Arms**’



Sinclair Lewis
Ridiculed the narrowness and hypocrisy of American life in ‘**Main Street**’

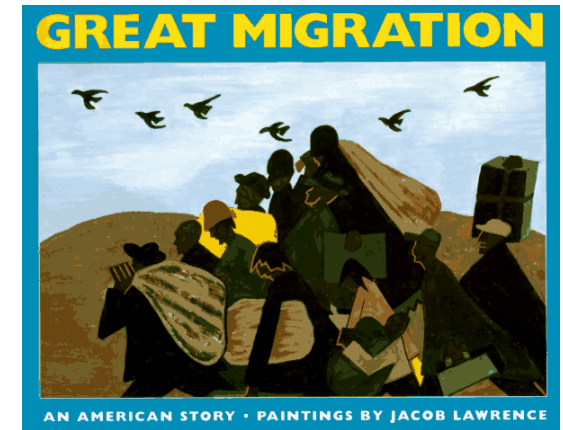


F. Scott Fitzgerald
About rich, but unhappy man in ‘**Great Gatsby**’



The Great Migration

- During the 1920s many African Americans began moving out of the South to the 'Promised Land' of the Northern cities.
- This mass movement became known as the **Great Migration**.
- They left in search of jobs in the industrial cities, and to escape sharecropping, tenant farming, and the deep racism of the South.
- It changed the culture of these northern cities, especially **Harlem**, a section of New York.



Good Morning (or Afternoon)!

Please grab your binder.

Bell Ringer:

Describe the differences in American culture between the 1920s and now. (ex. women)

Describe our culture today.

What would someone from the 1920s say about today's culture?

The Roaring 20s

Lecture 6: Harlem Renaissance

Learning Objective

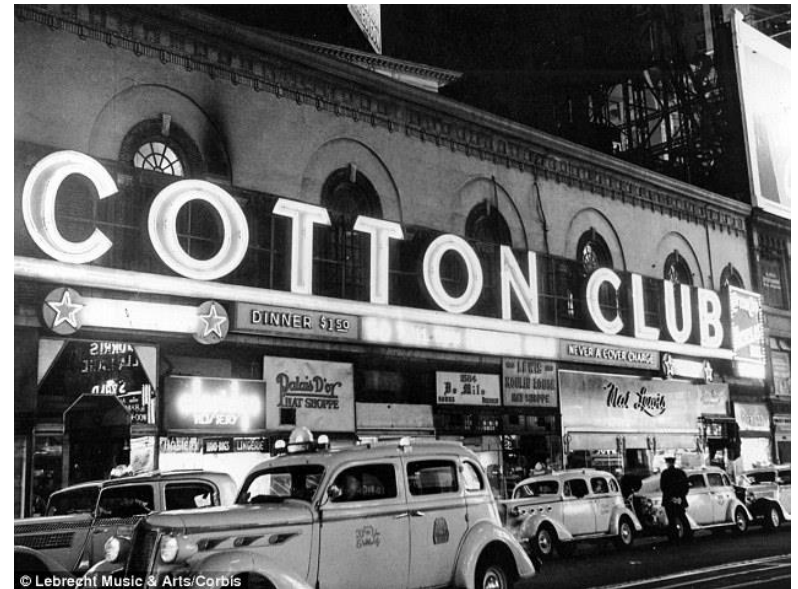
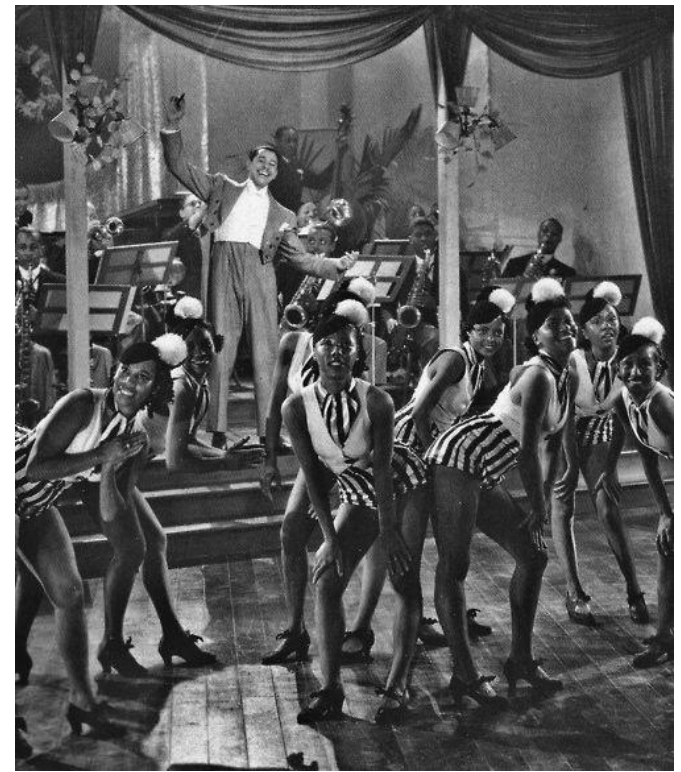
What impact did the “Harlem Renaissance” have on America?

Things to look for ---

1. The Jazz Age
2. African American Literature
3. Back-to-Africa Movement

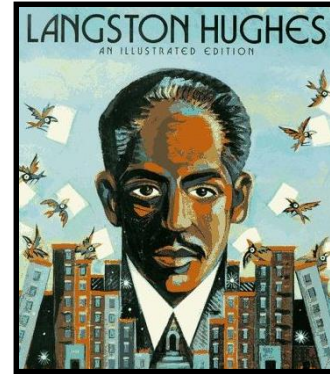
The Harlem Renaissance

- The 1920s is often called the **Jazz Age**, because of the importance of the new form of African American music.
- This ‘rebirth’ in the interest of the African American culture became known as the “**Harlem Renaissance**”.
- The Renaissance was more than just about the music, it included dance, visual arts, literature, and poetry.



The Harlem Renaissance

- **Langston Hughes** – writer/poet who expressed his pride in his heritage as well as attacking racism.
- **Countee Cullen** – won more major literary awards than any other African American writer.
- **Zora Neale Hurston** – one of first successful African American women writers, her greatest novel “Their Eyes Watching God”



Harlem
—→:~←—
What happens to a dream deferred?
Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore—
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over—
like a syrupy sweet?
Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.
Or does it explode?

*"For we must be one thing
or the other, an asset or a
liability, the sinew in
your wing to help you
soar, or the chain to bind
you to earth."*
Countee Cullen



Sometimes, I feel
discriminated against,
but it does not make
me angry. It merely
astonishes me.
How can any deny
themselves the pleasure
of my company?
It's beyond me.
Zora Neale Hurston

Back-to-Africa Movement

- **Marcus Garvey** was a controversial political activist known for his fiery speeches and his fancy uniforms.
- Garvey formed the '*Universal Negro Improvement League*' with a goal of total liberation of African people around the world.
- There was disillusionment with those who had 'migrated' to the North.
- The frustration of coping with urban life and the racism that had followed many African Americans set the stage for his **Back-to-Africa Movement**.

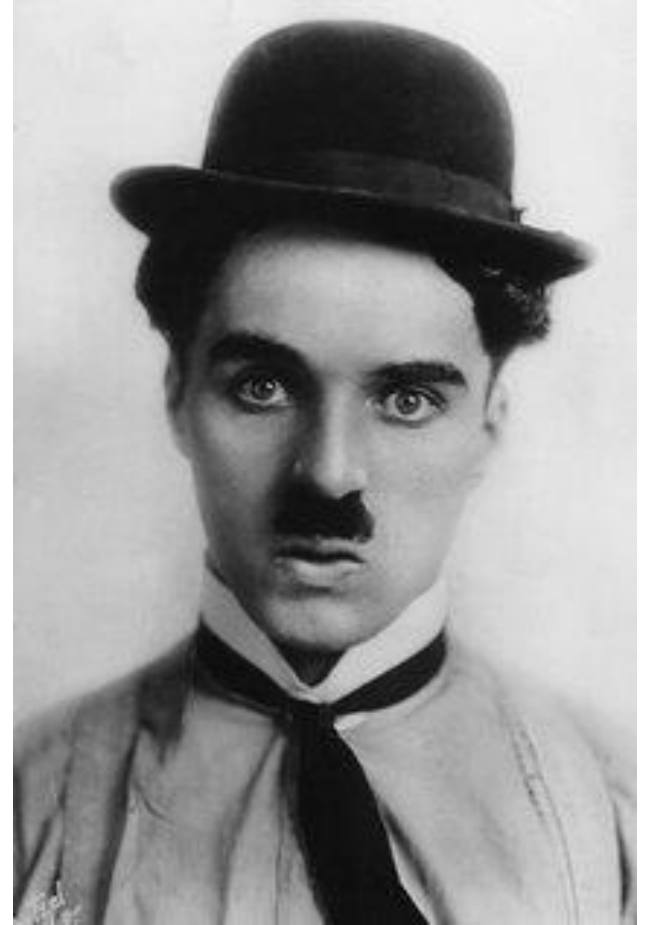


"If we as a people realized the greatness from which we came, we would be less likely to disrespect ourselves"



Popular New Heroes

- The 1920s saw people have more leisure time and a greater opportunity for entertainment.
- The American public embraced spectator sports, the radio, movies, and magazines.
- On the radio people tuned into hear drama, crime, or mystery stories.
- Charlie Chaplin was one of the early movie stars.





Charles Lindbergh

- In the 1920s a \$25,000 reward was offered to the 1st person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean to deliver the mail.
- On May 20, 1927, **Charles Lindbergh** became the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic.
- Lindbergh's flight made him a national hero and he opened the way for commercial flights between America and Europe!



Popular New Heroes

Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey

Sports figures became legendary heroes during the 1920s, as well.



Babe Ruth



Jack Dempsey

Summary of the Roaring 20s

The 1920s was a time of great excitement and rapid changes that ended with a crash!

The 1920s started out slowly but grew into a period of great prosperity.

A fear of communism, immigrants, & alcohol helped create feelings of mistrust, hatred, and unlawfulness.

Women's suffrage, flappers, Ford cars, the Harlem Renaissance, and new technologies made the 1920s an exciting time to live.

The 20s roared until the stock market crashed and brought on the Great Depression.