

# The Roaring 20s

Chapters 26-29

# Sacco and Vanzetti

- Found guilty of murder and robbery
  - Larger issue



# Economic Tension

## CAUSES

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- The economy had been centered around war production
- The government had no plans for demobilization
- Overnight, the federal government canceled its wartime contracts
- The army discharged nearly 4 million veterans, flooding the labor market

## EFFECTS

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- Hundreds of factories closed
- Millions of American were thrown out of work
- The standard of living decreased
- The economy lapsed into recession
- Crime increased

# Labor Tension

## CAUSES

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- The federal government no longer encouraged good labor relations
- Corporations reduced wages
- Corporations paid less attention to employee safety
- The workday increased to 12 hours

## EFFECTS

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- Many Americans joined unions for the first time
- Strikes erupted across the country
- Supreme Court decisions diminished the power of unions
- Workers lost ground

# Political Tension

## CAUSES

- In April 1919, authorities discovered 36 bombs and blamed them on radicals
- Americans feared radical groups such as socialist, communists, and anarchists
- In June 1919, eight bombs went off simultaneously in eight cities, one of them targeting Attorney General Mitchell Palmer

## EFFECTS

- Attorney General Palmer launched the Red Scare, a campaign against subversives
- During the Palmer Raids, homes and businesses were raided and thousands of radicals were arrested
- Some 30 states passed sedition laws
- Subversive books were removed from libraries
- Mobs attacked suspected radicals
- The civil liberties of citizens were violated

# Social Tension

## CAUSES

- Immigrations to the United States increased during the early postwar period
- Many new immigrants were from southern and eastern Europe
- Nativists called for restrictions in immigration
- Union members favored tighter immigration laws

## EFFECTS

- Emergency Immigration Act of 1921 instituted a quota system
- Immigration Act of 1924 -limited immigration from southern and eastern Europe and banned immigrants from Asia
- KKK was revived and used violence to intimidate targeted groups
- KKK openly marched in major cities to show their strength and endorse political candidates
- ACLU was created to protect the freedom of speech for all people
- ACLU took challenging cases, such as the Sacco and Vanzetti case

# Racial and Religious Tension

## CAUSES

- Asian immigrants faced severe legal discrimination
- Some states prohibited Asian immigrants from owning land and marrying whites
- African Americans faced continuing racism
- African American veterans had trouble finding employment
- Lynching made a comeback in the SOUTH
- Anti-Semitism continued during the postwar period
- Catholics were target of religious prejudice

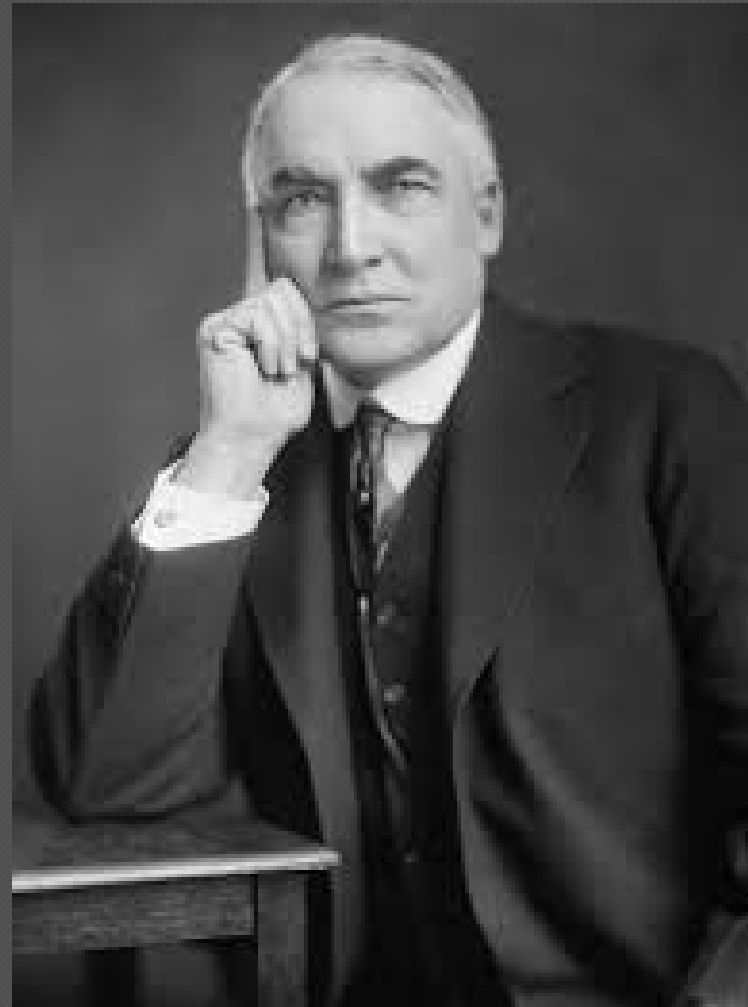
## EFFECTS

- Tensions between whites and blacks erupted into nationwide race riots in the summer of 1919
- Marcus Garvey created the Back-to-Africa movement, urging African Americans to leave the racist society of the United States
- The Anti-Defamation League was created to fight for an end to anti-Semitism

# Warren Harding

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- ◉ Cut taxes and government spending
  - Helped bring down the postwar debt
- ◉ Teapot Dome Scandal
  - Appointed many of his friends
    - Albert Fall took bribes for oil leases in Wyoming
- ◉ Died in office – Heart Attack 1923





# Calvin Coolidge

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- Continued to work on cutting government spending and taxes
- Well liked
  - Integrity, hard work, thriftiness
- Did not run for reelection in 1928



# Herbert Hoover

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- ◉ American success story
  - Orphaned, put himself through college, successful engineer
- ◉ Encouraged business to improve efficiency
  - Poverty would disappear if business flourished



# Return to Normalcy

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- End of progressive reforms
- Advocate for isolation

# Isolationism

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- Desire to stay out of international affairs
- BUT
  - Washington Naval Conference
    - To discuss disarmament with France, Britain, Italy, and Japan...not a big success
  - Kellogg-Briand Pact
    - Agreement between France and U.S. to outlaw war – eventually 62 nations signed
  - Dawes Plan
    - U.S. banks would loan Germany money so they could pay reparations to France and Britain. France and Britain could then repay loans to the U.S.
- The U.S. did however stay out of Latin American affairs – including a revolution in Cuba

# Popular Culture-Shopping

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- Consumer Culture= buy, buy, buy
  - Many new products emerged
  - Electrification of the home = new appliances
- Advertising
  - Increases consumer demand
- Installment Buying
  - Buy now, pay later
  - Credit



# WHY PAY CASH?

This Popular Store affords you an opportunity to make your selection of its immense stock of Wearing Apparel at any time you wish and to take advantage of our liberal Credit System—paying the account by the week or month.

## SPRING & SUMMER TAILORED SUITS

The styles shown here are in many instances exclusive—the prices are popular and our alteration department is in charge of an expert.



**\$1.00**

PER WEEK

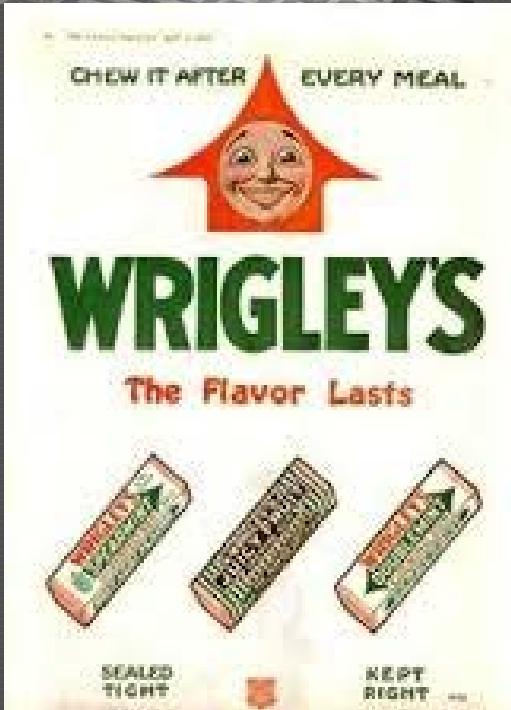
**POPULAR PRICED MILLINERY**—This is the first season of this new department and Smartly Tailored and Ready Trimmed Hats are being shown exclusively. This splendid line is offered at prices that will save you money.

## National Outfitting Co.

SEATTLE'S POPULAR CREDIT STORE

1515 Second Avenue

Property of University of Washington Lib



# Popular Culture-Travel

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## ○ Automobiles

- Henry Ford, assembly line, \$5 a day, Model T
- Changed all aspects of life
  - Where to live, leisure time, dating

## ○ Airplanes

- Charles Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*
  - *1<sup>st</sup> solo flight across the Atlantic*
- Amelia Earhart
  - *1<sup>st</sup> women solo across the Atlantic, disappeared when trying to fly around the world*

## Route 66

Commissioned on the cusp of the Depression, Route 66 symbolized the road to opportunity. Also known as "the Mother Road," it became the subject of countless songs, films, books, and legends.

**1916** Federal-Aid Road Act sets up highway program with the federal government paying half the cost of states' highway construction.

**1921** Highway construction in 11 western states begins under administration of Bureau of Public Roads.

**1926** U.S. Highway 66, which would run 2,448 miles from Chicago to Los Angeles, California, is established.

Route 66 linked hundreds of rural communities in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas to Chicago, enabling farmers to transport produce.

The "Auto Camp" developed as townspeople roped off spaces alongside the road where travelers could sleep at night.

Routing of highway through 392 miles of Oklahoma gave the state more miles, more jobs, and more income than other states on Route 66.



# AMELIA EARHART



[www.t-ford.co.uk](http://www.t-ford.co.uk)



# Popular Culture-Mass Media

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## ○ Print

- Increased magazine and newspaper circulation
  - *Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, Readers Digest*

## ○ Radio

- Reach large audiences
  - Music, sports, news, comedy programs

## ○ Motion Pictures

- 1927 *The Jazz Singer* = 1<sup>st</sup> “talkie”
- Charlie Chaplin

WARNER BROS. SUPREME TRIUMPH

# AL JOLSON

## THE JAZZ SINGER

WITH  
MAY MCAVOY  
WARNER OLAND  
Cantor Rosenblatt

BASED UPON THE PLAY BY FRANK MURPHY  
MUSIC BY MAX REINSTEIN  
DIRECTED BY ALAN CROSLAND

A WARNER BROS. PRODUCTION

# LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

10

JUNE, 1927

10 CENTS

In This Issue  
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JOHN BARRYMORE

THE LITTLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA



# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

For  
Franklin

FEB. 6, 1927

Beginning  
Merton of the Movies—By Harry Leon Wilson

# Popular Culture-Women

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- Suffrage Movement
  - 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment 1920
- Opportunities
  - Expanded job and education
- Flappers
  - Rebelled against old customs



# Popular Culture-Music

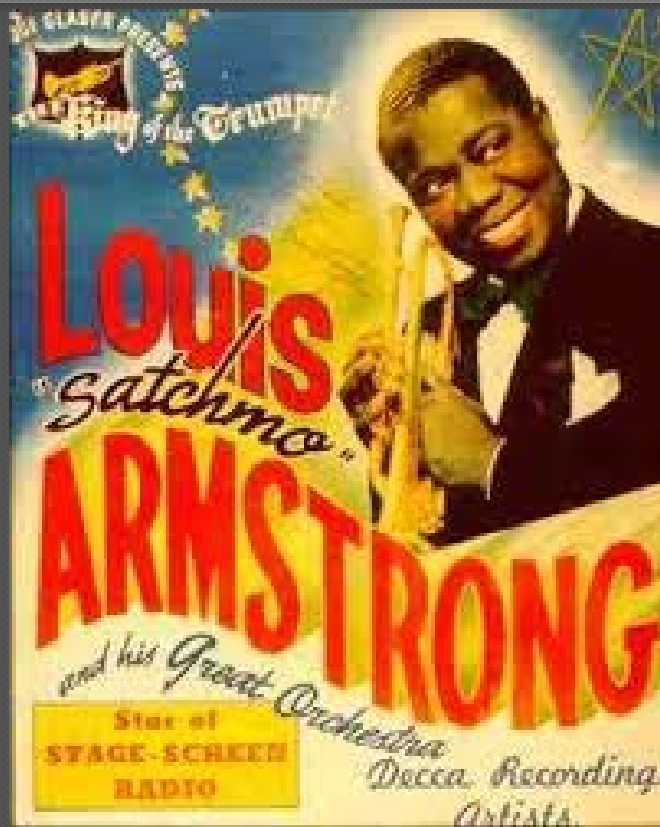
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## ◉ Jazz Age

- Louis Armstrong
- Grew out of Blues and Ragtime
- Growth of nightclubs

## ◉ Charleston

- Dance craze



# Popular Culture- Writers&Artists

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## ◉ Harlem Renaissance

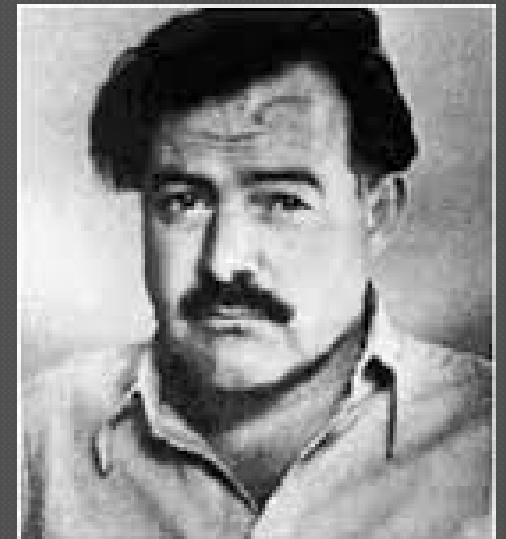
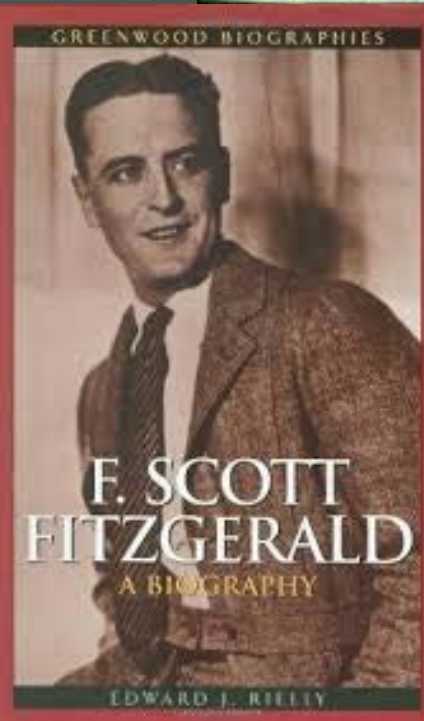
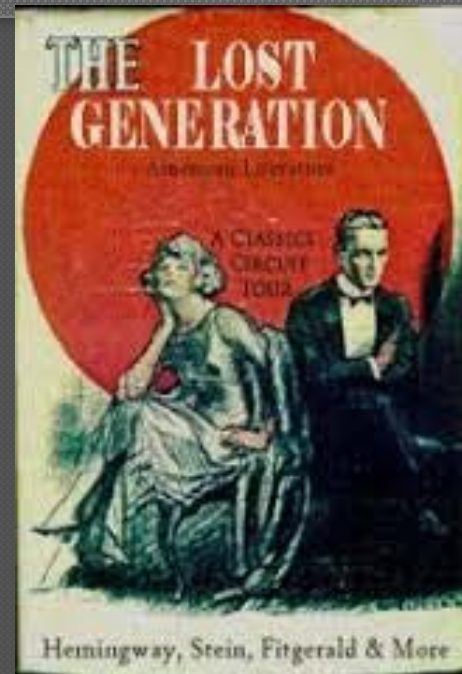
- Outpouring of Creativity by African Americans
- Langston Hughes – writer

## ◉ Lost Generation

- Artistic Americans living in Europe
- E.E. Cummings, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald



## THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE





# Popular Culture-Sports

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## ○ Spectator Sports

- Baseball, Football, Boxing, Wrestling= many fans

## ○ Celebrities

- Jack Dempsey-boxing
- Babe Ruth- baseball
- Jim Thorpe – football, baseball, Olympics in track



# Traditionalism vs. Modernism

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- Traditionalism = want things to stay the same
  - Rural
  - Religious
  - “dry”
- Modernist = want things to change
  - Urban
  - Younger
  - “wet”

# Urban vs. Rural

## Traditionalist

The behavior of today's city dwellers is immoral. It is as if they have completely forgotten the values we were founded on, and what the Bible has taught us.



1. As the economy in urban areas boomed, demand for workers increased, as did wages.

2. The standard of living for urbanites improved, allowing them to go to movies, museums, drink and gamble.

3. Demand for U.S. farm products dropped after the war, crop prices fell.

4. Many farmers could not repay loans they had taken out during the war leading to many foreclosures.

## Modernist

Rural Americans are behind the times. Life is short, we need to live and have fun.



# Young vs. Old

## Traditionalist

The behavior of today's youth is despicable. Young women dress too provocatively, their dating rituals are lewd, and they participate in ridiculous fads!



1. Young people began to spend more time than ever outside the home and developed their own culture that revolved around music, school, sports, dating, dances, and fads.
2. Flappers wore short dresses and makeup and cut their hair short. They acted in a way that had previously only been associated with "loose" women.
3. Many young people rebelled against their parents because they did not respect them for the terrible waste of life that they had allowed during World War I.
4. Most adults considered the behavior of their children as reckless and immoral and tried to prevent their behavior through censorship and the legislation of more conservative behavior.

## Modernist

Young people today are not out of control. We are just living by our own moral standards instead of our parents' standards.



# Prohibition: Wet vs. Dry

## Traditionalist

Prohibition is good for society. It prevents alcoholism, public drunkenness, and violence.



1. At first, prohibition did seem to deliver its expected benefits. Consumption of alcohol declined.
2. The Volstead Act, which was passed to enforce prohibition, did not adequately fund the Prohibition Bureau. Therefore, little could be done to stop people from drinking illegally.
3. Opposition to prohibition centered in large cities, where speakeasies opened to serve alcohol illegally.
4. Violence increased as bootleggers, like the famous gangster Al Capone, tried to control the production and distribution of alcohol.

## Modernist

Prohibition has hurt society by leading to increased violence, and it has not stopped the consumption of alcohol.



# Evolution

## Traditionalist

States should be able to reject the teaching of any idea or theory, like evolution, that contradicts the Bible.



1. Many modernists embraced the concepts of natural selection and evolution and wanted those theories taught in schools.
2. Traditionalists saw science and religion as conflicting, especially over the issue of evolution.
3. Tennessee passed a law banning the teaching of evolution. This set the stage for the famous Scopes trial.
4. Traditional fundamentalists won the Scopes trial but lost in their crusade against the teaching of evolution in schools.

## Modernist

It is unconstitutional for states to exclude the teaching of evolution in schools because it conflicts with the Bible.



# Evolution

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## ◉ Scopes Trial

### Scopes Monkey Trial



John Scopes



Clarence Darrow



William Jennings Bryan