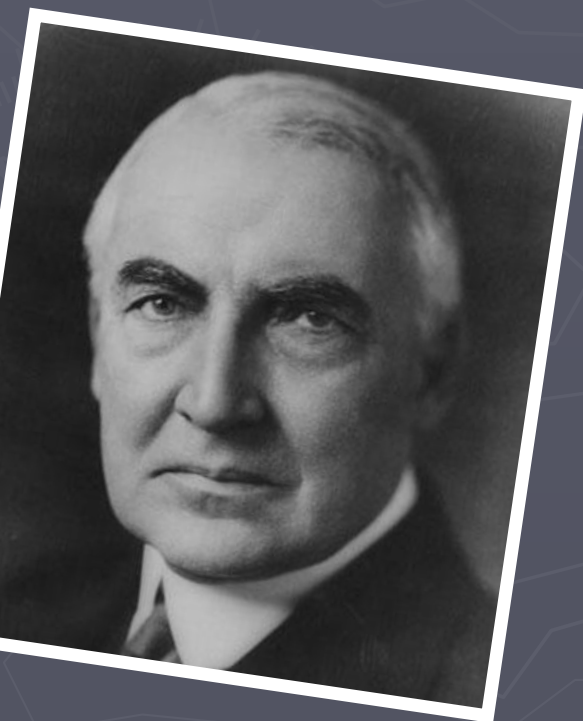
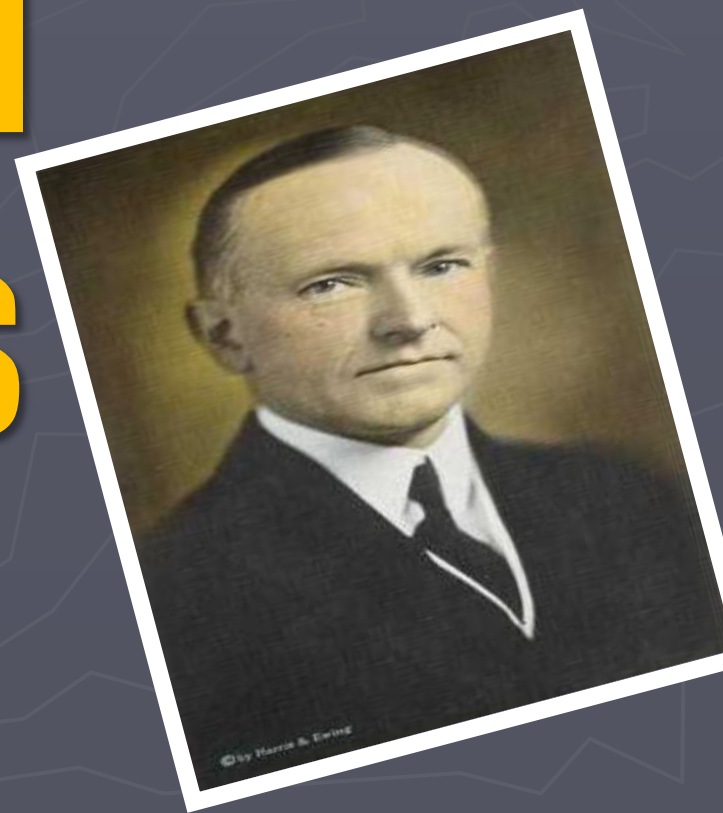




Postwar United States



Essential Questions

In what ways can the 1920s be viewed as a decade-long fight over over America's values?"

In what way(s) is this fight still taking place today?

“Returning to Normal” after World War I caused many challenges

Economic Challenges

Shift from “war products” to “consumer products”

During transition fewer workers were needed —
people lost jobs

Not enough consumer goods were available.

People “bid up” the price of items.

Inflation became a problem

“Returning to Normal” after World War I caused many challenges

Social Challenge - Race Relations Worsen

During WWI, the Great Migration took place.
Tens of thousands of African Americans moved to cities
in the North to work in factories

Returning soldiers struggled to find jobs.
Competition for jobs led to racial tension.

Race riots took place in many cities in 1919.
In Chicago, 38 people killed and 500 injured.

“Returning to Normal” after World War I caused many challenges

Economic / Social Challenge - Striking Workers

Massive increase in labor strikes after WWI

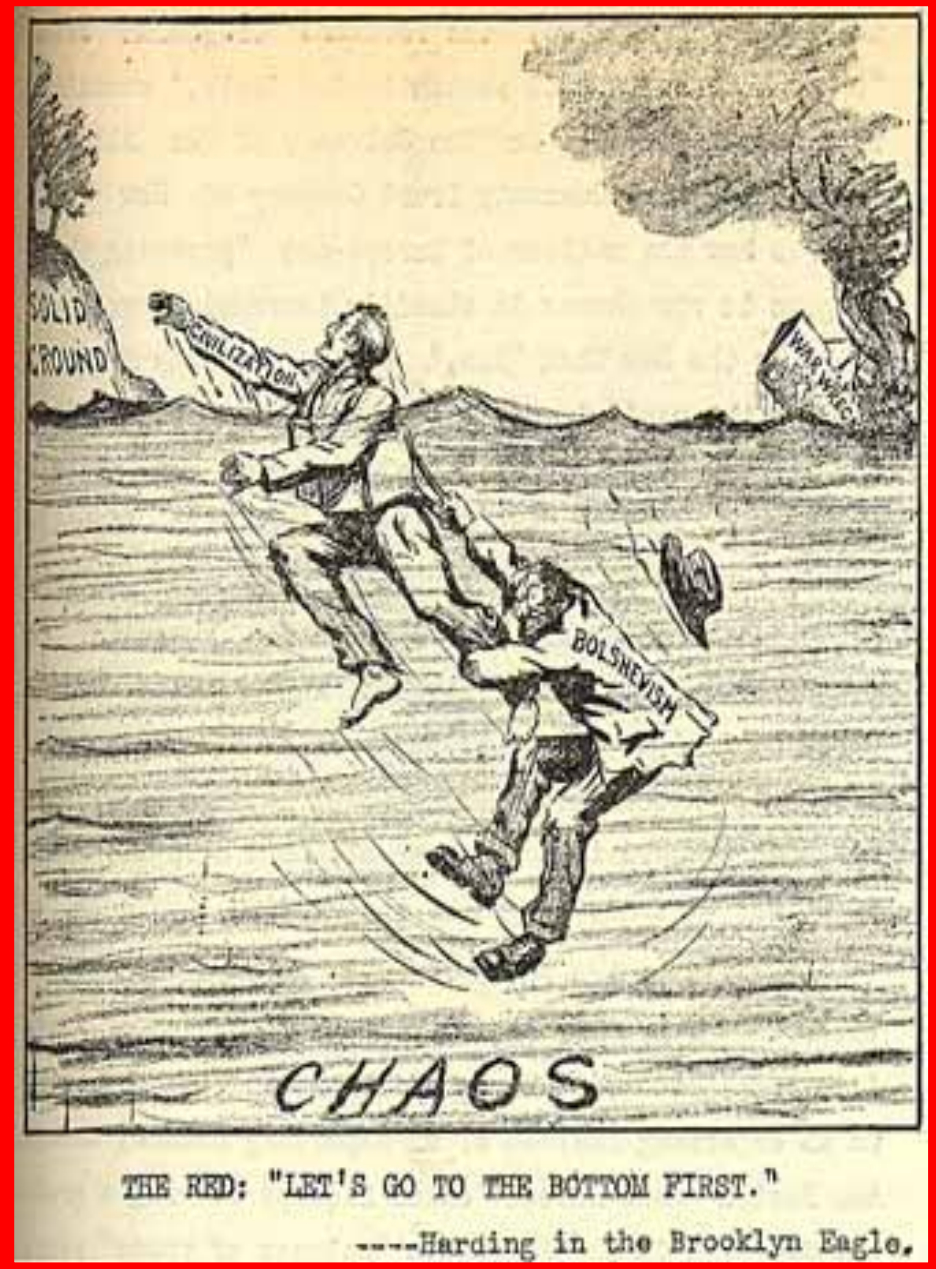
Workers wanted higher pay, fewer hours
and more job security

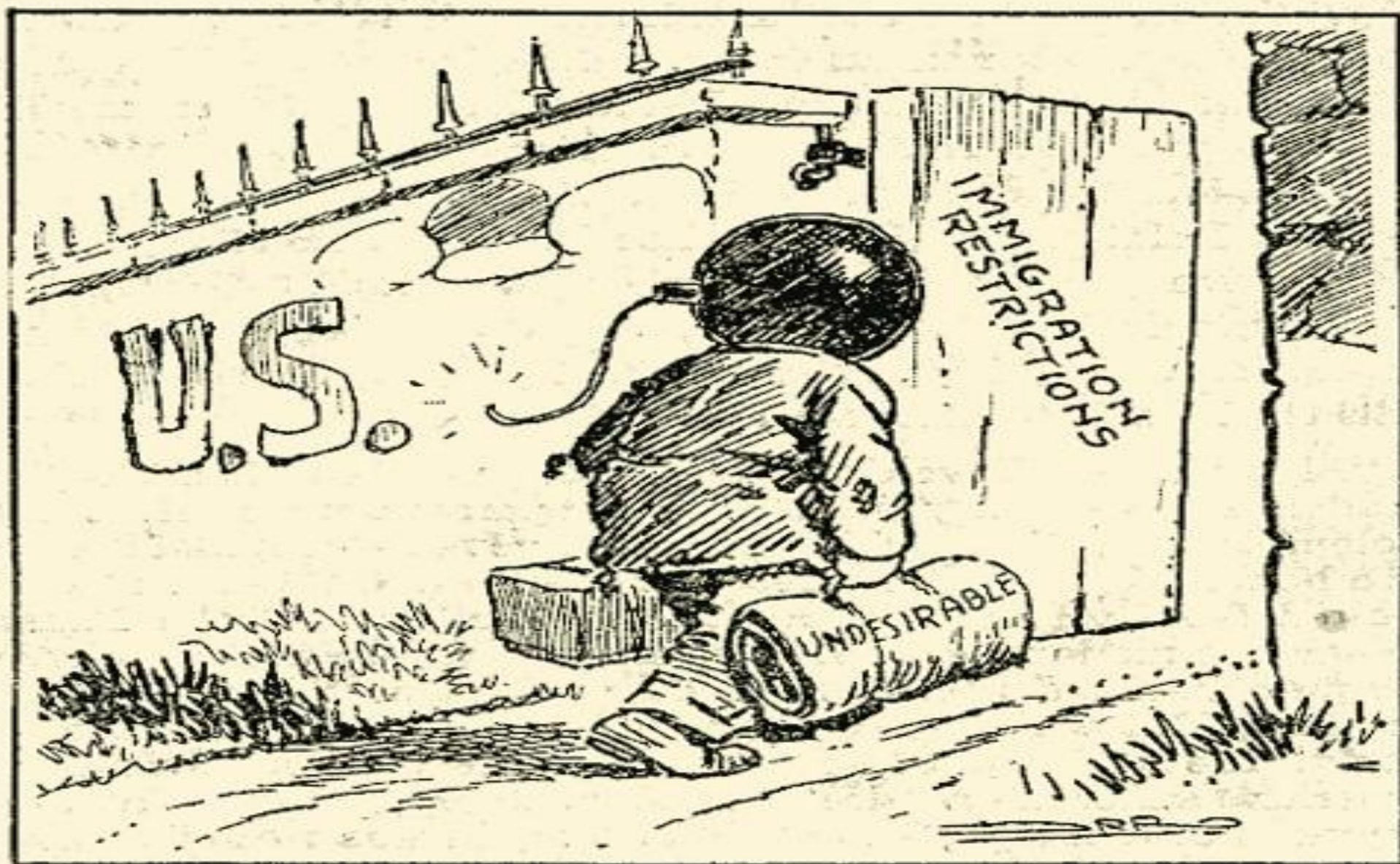
Many Americans believed that the strikes were
organized by communist who wanted to overthrow the
American government

The Red Scare

Because the Russian Revolution started as a workers revolt, many Americans associated labor strikes to Bolshevism

The fear that Communists were trying to overthrow the U.S. government was known as the Red Scare





CLOSE THE GATE.

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

The Red Scare led to calls to limit immigration

Emergency Quota Act 1921

Goal - Temporarily limit number of people immigrating to the US by placing immigration quotas based on country of birth

Annual quotas for each country set at 3% of the total number of foreign-born persons from that country living in the US in 1910

Immigration Act of 1924 (National Origins Act)

Allowed unlimited immigration from Northern
and Western Europe

Annual quotas for people from other countries
set at 2% of the total population of that
nationality living in the US in 1890

After July 1, 1927, annual immigration limit for
those outside of western hemisphere set at 150,00

Domestic Terrorism

- ▶ Many Americans felt Communists wanted to bring about anarchy (overthrow the government)
- ▶ In April 1919 the U.S. Post Office intercepted 30 bomb packages meant for businessmen
 - ▶ In June 8 bombs exploded in 8 cities within minutes of each other
- ▶ One damages the house of United States Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer
- ▶ Palmer creates the General Intelligence Division in the Justice Department

Palmer Raids!

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer orders the raids on headquarters of various radical organization



Targeting mostly immigrants, Palmer had thousands arrested and over 500 deported

People had their civil liberties violated

No evidence of attempts to overthrow the government was found

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti symbolized fear of immigrants

SACCO & VANZETTI

SACCO-VANZETTI AND THE RED PERIL

SPEECH MADE BY
FRANK A. GOODWIN
BEFORE THE
LAWRENCE KIWANIS CLUB

JUNE 30, 1927

Distributed by
INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE ASSOCIATION, INC.
7 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



HART & CHASE

July 20, 1927



SACCO & VANZETTI

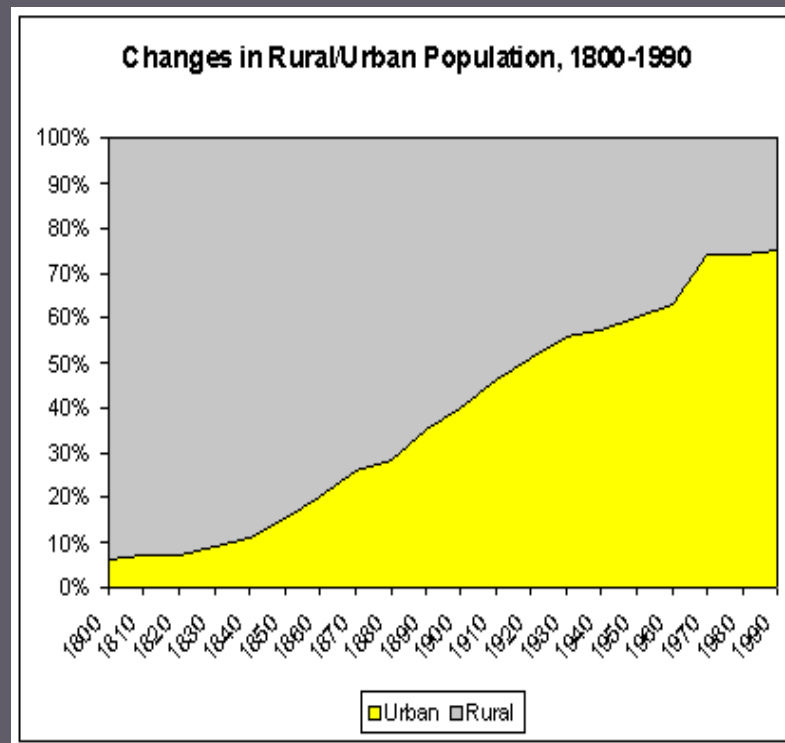
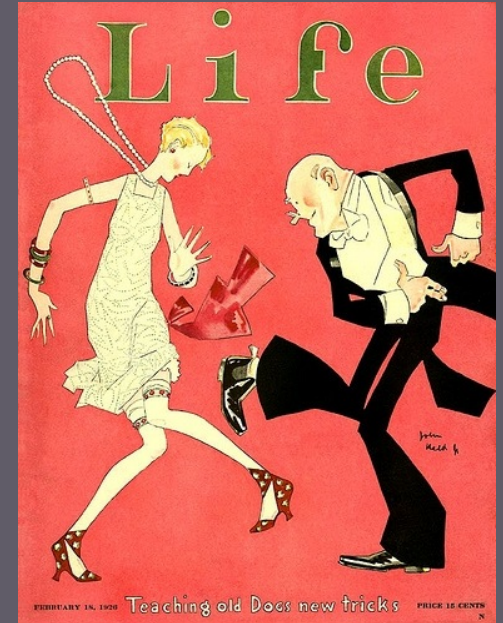
John Held Jr.

Roaring Twenties / Jazz Age



Modern America
is Born

In 1920,
for the first time
the urban
population was
greater than
rural population



People moved to
the cities to have
a higher
standard of
living

An Age of Prosperity

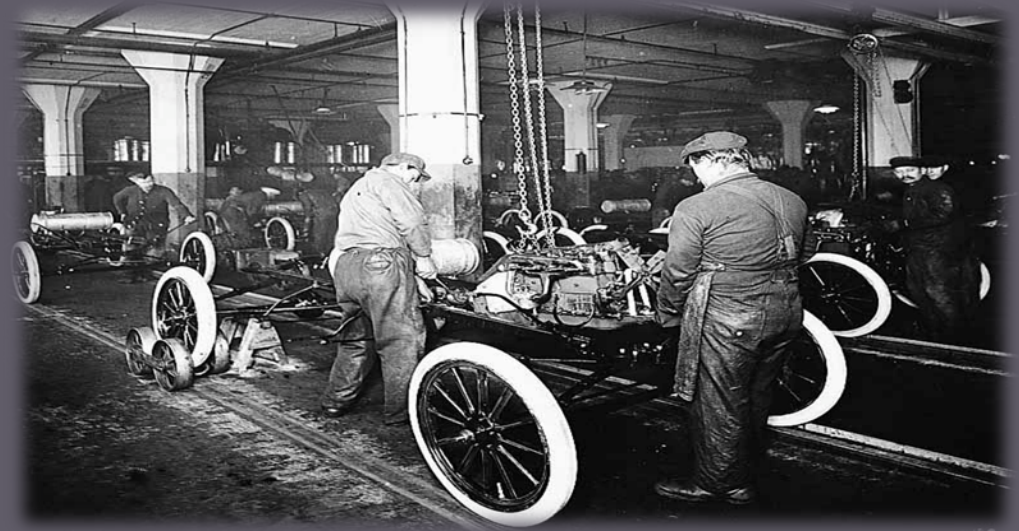
A decade of economic growth

Mass Production of Products

Assembly Line



Not ALL people were
prosperous.
Farms were failing



Farmers Struggle Throughout 1920s

Farmers bought more land and increased production during WW I

When war ended - demand decreased

Farmers maintained production - creating a surplus
(lower prices for farm products)

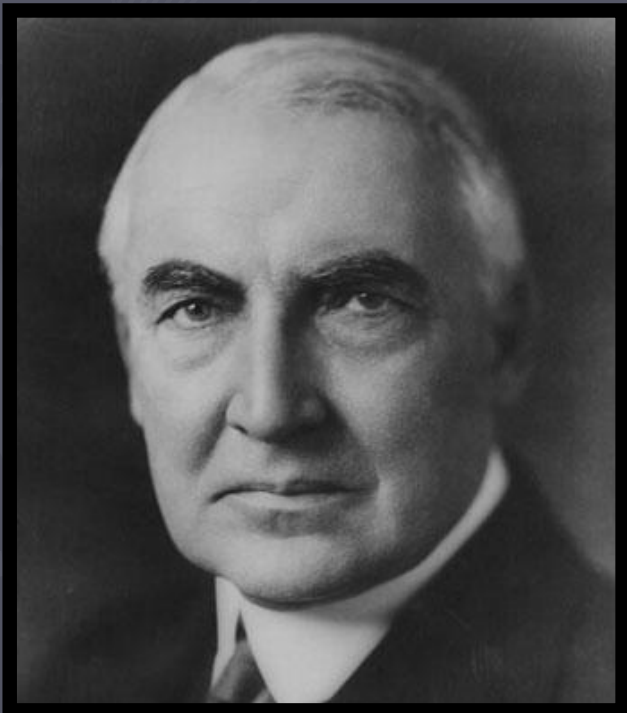


Farm exports begin to fall as wartime demand disappears with World War I's end



Warren Harding

- *People were ready for an end to Progressivism*
- *Harding's policy was a "Return to Normalcy"*
- *His friends were known as the "Ohio Gang"*
- *Presidency became known for corruption and scandals*
- *Biggest scandal was known as the "Teapot Dome Scandal"*

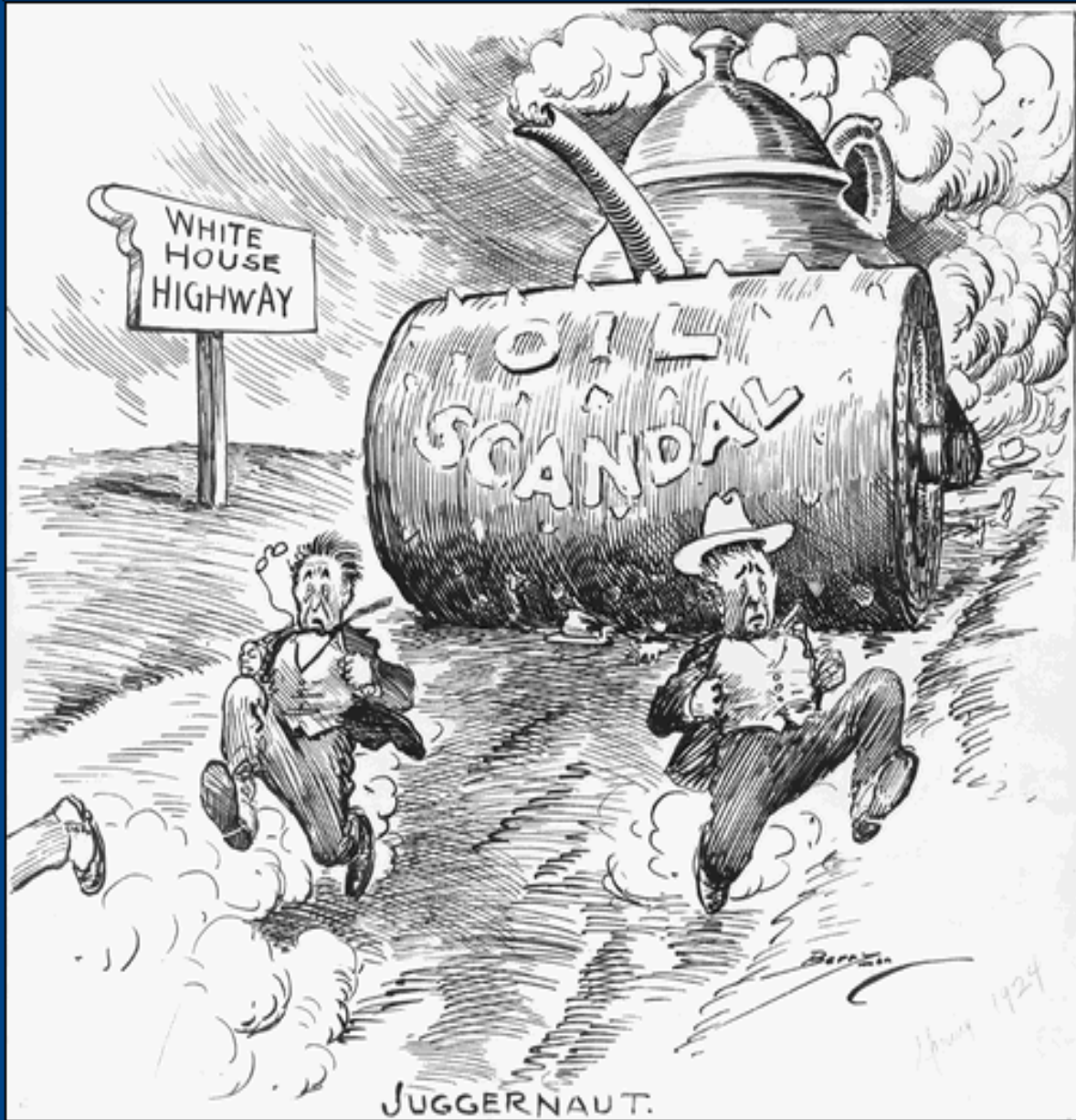


U.S. president 1921 - 1923

Laissez - faire approach

Less-active government - fewer regulations for businesses

Teapot Dome Scandal



*Harding administration
illegally drills for oil on
public land*

*Secretary of Interior
Albert Fall took a
kickback (money) to
allow the drilling*

*Fall goes to prison on
bribery charges*

*Became one of the
biggest government
scandals in U.S. history*



*“The business of America
is business”*

Believed in limited
government [laissez faire]

Cut government spending
by nearly 50 %

“Silent”
Calvin Coolidge
U.S. President, 1923-29

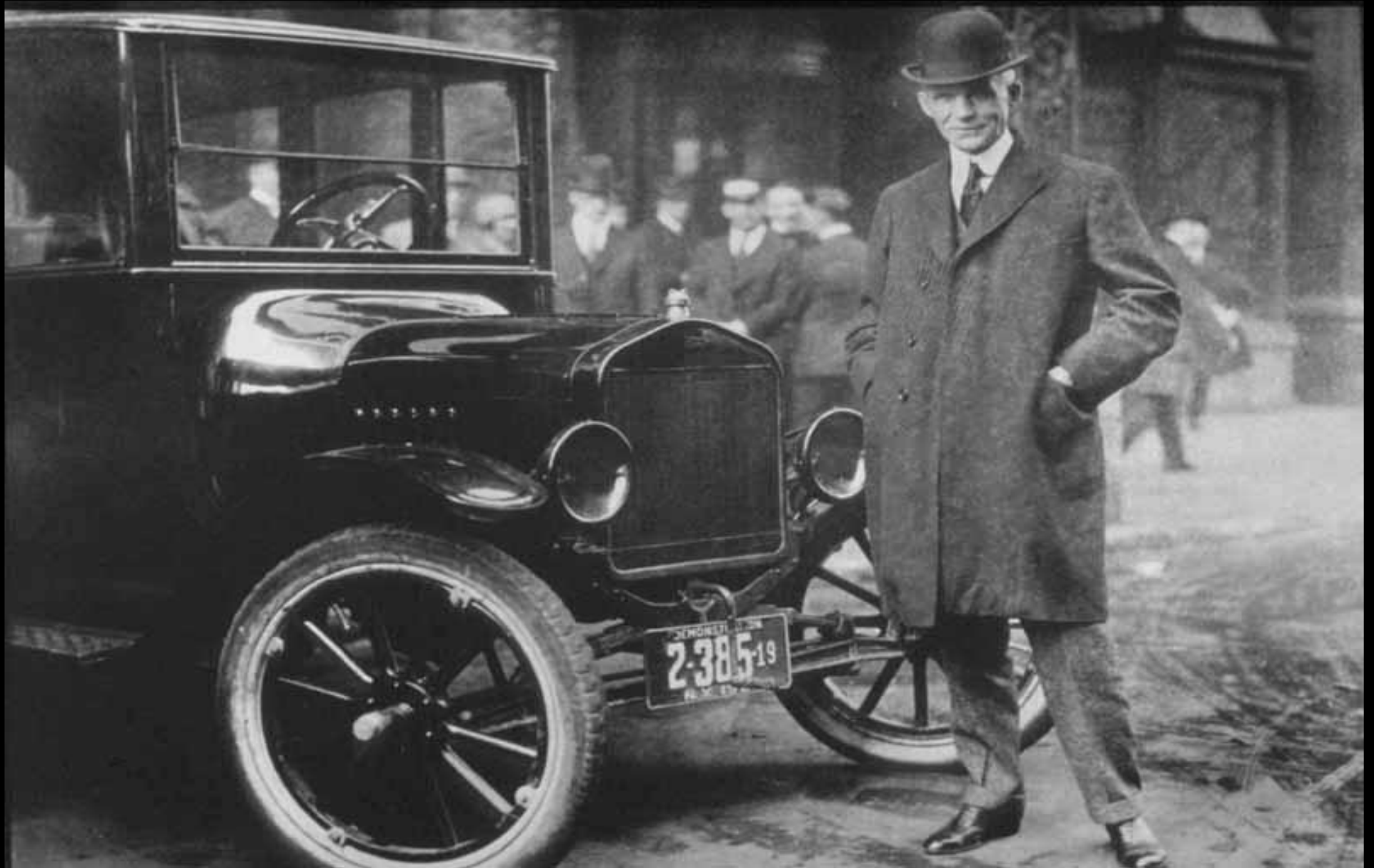
No help for
struggling farmers

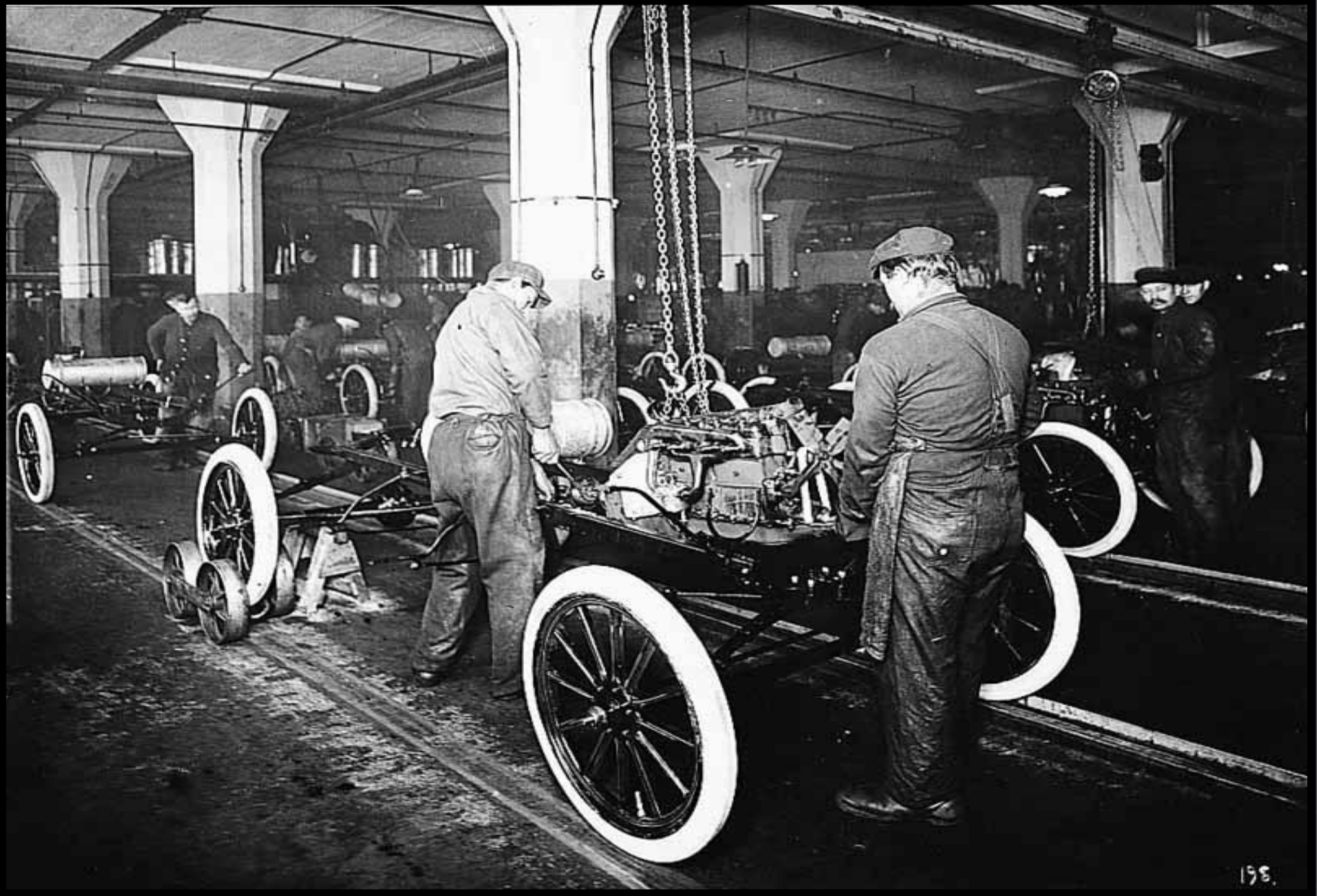
Rise of Mass Production

Keys to U.S. economic growth in the 1920s:

- 1. An increase in overseas markets to sell to*
- 2. Government did not interfere with or put restrictions on big businesses*
- 3. New innovations like the assembly line led to mass production*

“Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.” – Henry Ford





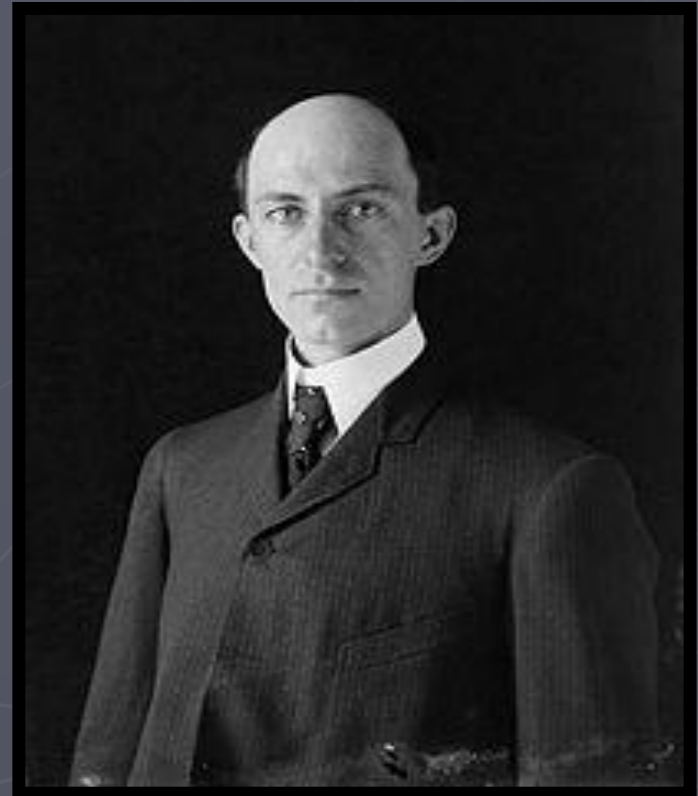
Assembly line led to a massive increase in factory jobs and workers

Wright Brothers first in flight

- ▶ December 17, 1903
- ▶ Kitty Hawk, NC



Orville Wright



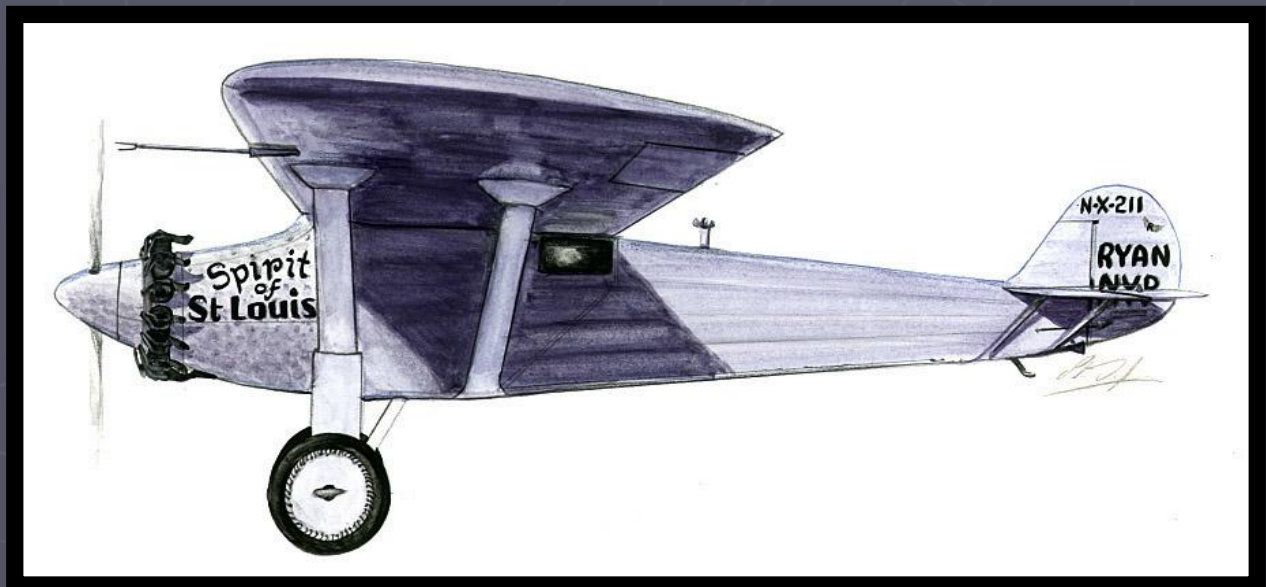
Wilbur Wright

Lindbergh crosses Atlantic



- *Charles Lindbergh makes first solo trans-Atlantic flight on May 20, 1927*
- *Earned him nickname: Lucky Lindy*
- *Flew from New York to Paris*
- *It took 33 hours to make the flight*

- *Name of airplane: Spirit of St. Louis*
- *Lindbergh became a world hero*



American Standard of Living Soared



Americans owned 40%
of the world's wealth

The average annual income
rose 35% during the 1920s

Wealth not distributed equally.
*The income of the top 0.1% of
families equaled the income of the
bottom 42%*

Rise of Consumer Goods

New household items such as washers, dryers, and ovens were mass produced and sold in department stores



Business at department stores such as Sears-Roebuck, JC Penney, and Woolworths skyrocket

for Economical Transportation



CHEVROLET

57376

Bigger and Better

Reduced Prices

The Coach	\$585	The Imperial	\$715
The Standard	\$495	The Limited	\$495
The Touring	\$495	The Sedan	\$495
The Coupe	\$595	(Chassis only)	
The 4 Door Sedan	\$675	The Sedan	\$575
The 4 Door Coupe	\$665	(Chassis only)	

All prices 4 to 5 ft. from Michigan
Check Chevrolet
Delivered Prices
This includes the lowest handling and
financing charges available.



A
**Sensational Achievement
in Beauty and Performance**

Marvelous new bodies by Fisher... longer, lower and roomier... and styled with all the artistry of world-famous designers! A 107-inch wheelbase... the longest ever offered in a low-priced automobile! An improved valve-in-head engine... smooth, powerful and swift in acceleration! Four semi-elliptic shock-absorber springs... permanent assurance of delightful riding ease! Non-locking four-wheel brakes... powerful, dependable and velvety in operation! That's what the Bigger and Better Chevrolet offers you—at prices so low that they are actually amazing! Small wonder that everyone calls it a sensational achievement in beauty and performance! Small wonder that it is everywhere hailed as the world's most luxurious low-priced car!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

QUALITY AT LOW COST

Rise of Advertising

To get people to buy their new products, manufacturers turned to advertising

Advertisers created messages that were appealing and persuasive that linked their products with convenience, leisure, success, fashion and style

Changing Ways of Life

Flappers = “Modern” women

bobbed hair, short dresses,
smoked in public, drove cars,
had jobs & money



19th Amendment (1920)

Women gain
the right to
vote





The Gibson Girl
1910

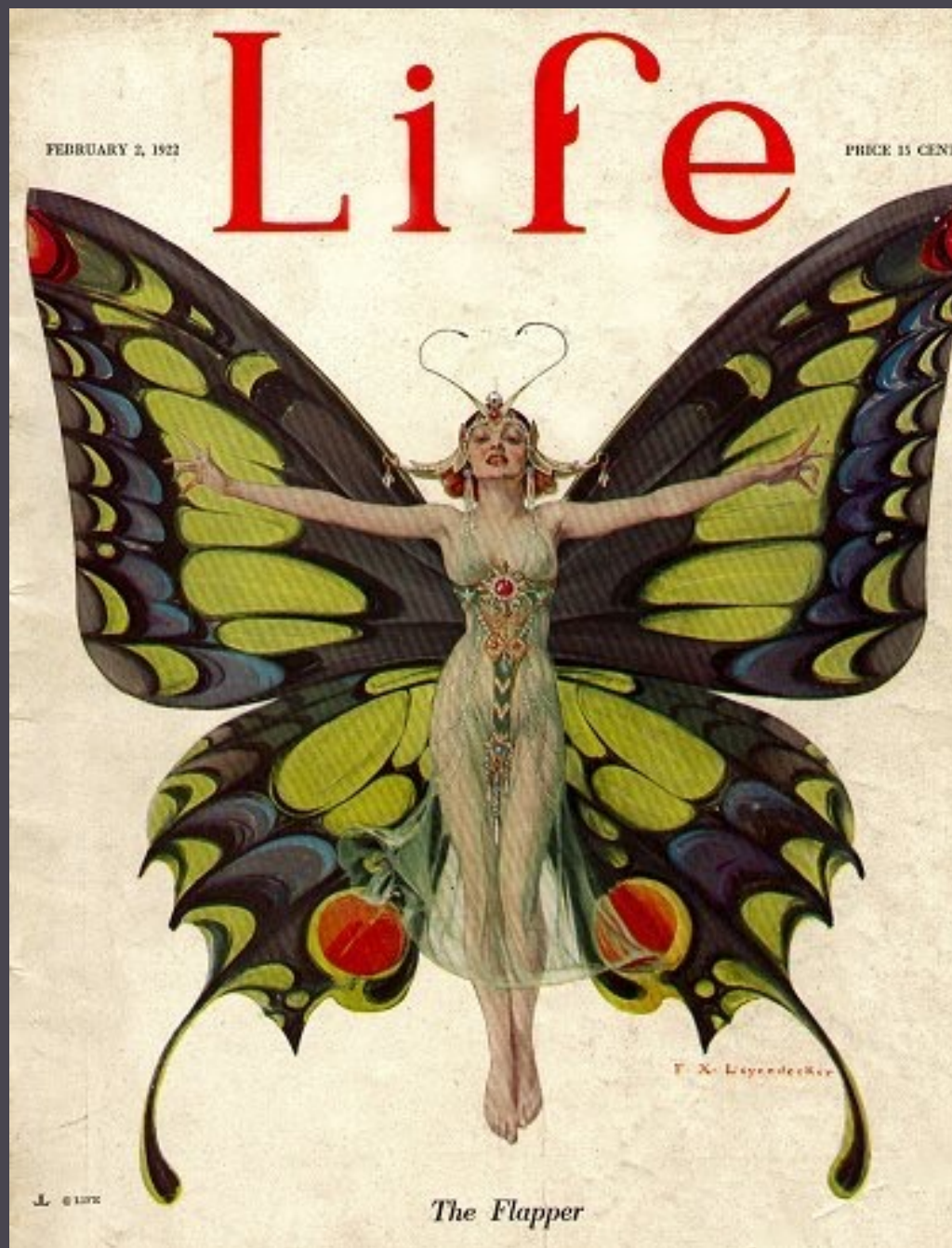


The "Flapper"
1920s

February 1926

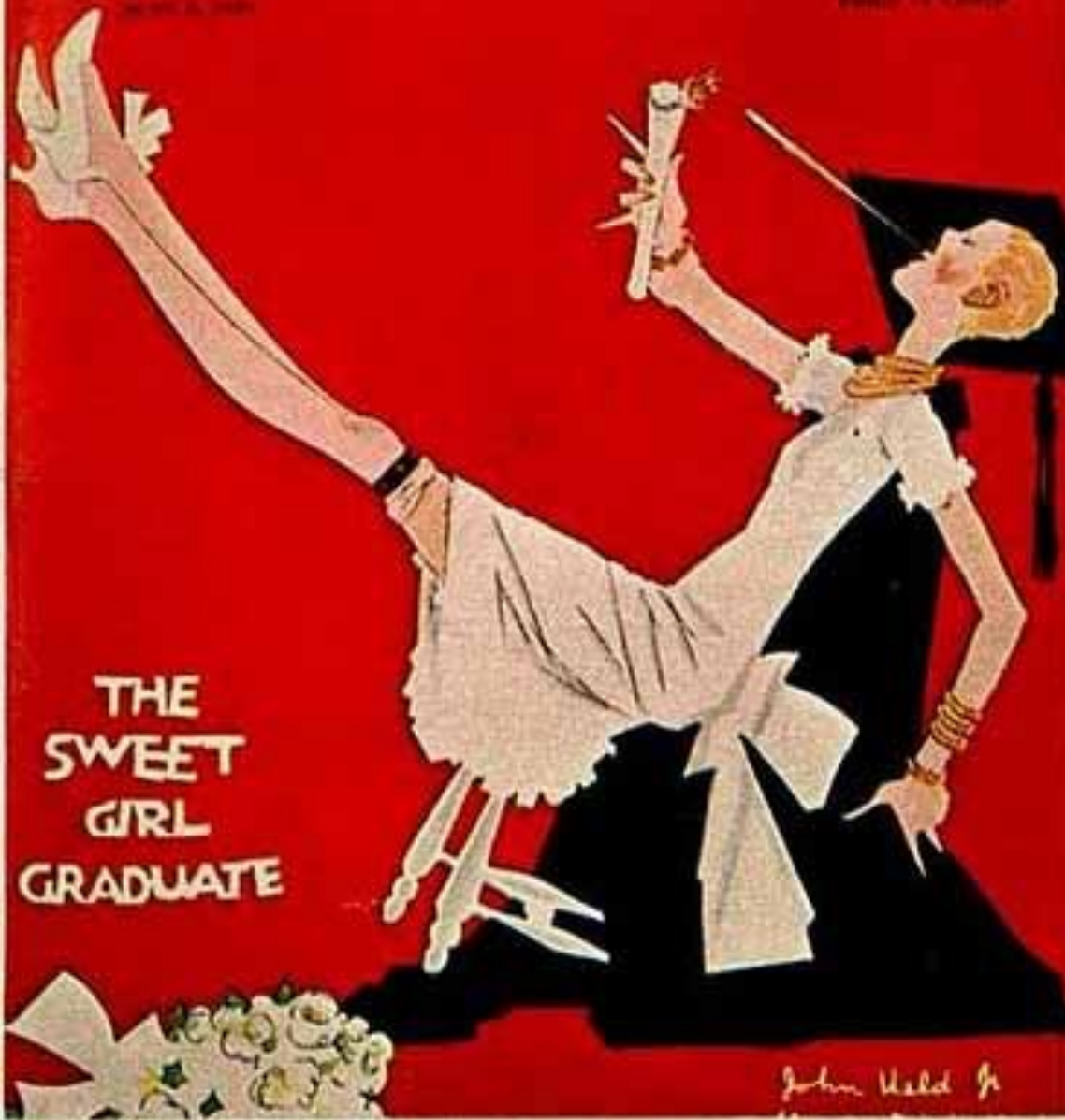


February 1922



Life

COMMENCEMENT NUMBER





What is the
meaning /
message
of this
magazine cover?
(1927)

A Society in Conflict

Changing patterns of immigration brought more immigrants from Southern & Eastern Europe to the U.S.

“New” religions appeared in large numbers
(Catholics, Jews, etc.)

Soviet Revolution - Red Scare

New Wave of Nativism

Fear of those who were
“different”



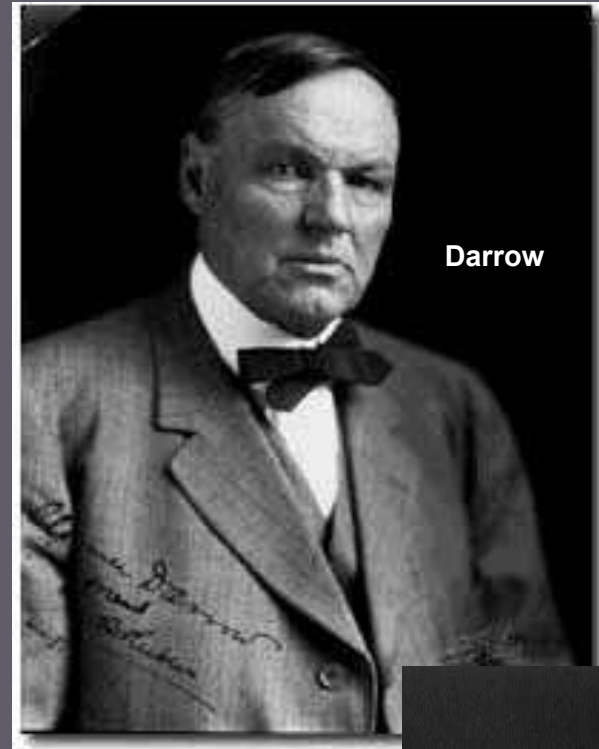
The Scopes “Monkey” Trial



John Scopes
*High School Biology Teacher,
Dayton, Tennessee*

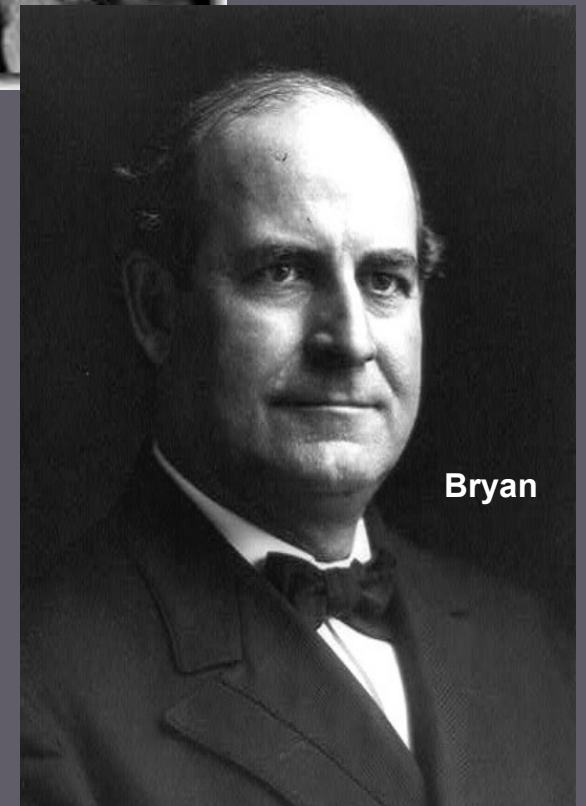
In March, 1925, Tennessee passed a law that made it illegal to teach Darwin's Theory of Evolution

With the support of the ACLU, Scopes decided to challenge that law



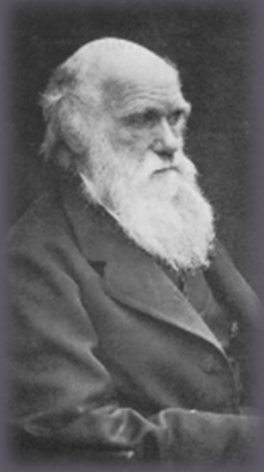
The ACLU hired Clarence Darrow,
the most famous trial lawyer
of the era, to defend Scopes

The prosecution hired William
Jennings Bryan, the three-time
Democratic presidential candidate



The Scopes Trial

Evolution vs. Creationism



The trial began on July 10, 1925.
It was a national sensation!

Ultimately, Scopes was found
guilty of violating the Tennessee
law and fined \$100

Science vs. Religion



*The case is important because
it shows the deep divisions
in American society*

The Fight Over Prohibition

18th Amendment (Prohibition)
went into effect in 1920

Illegal to produce, consume or
transport alcoholic beverages

Those in favor of the law believed
that alcohol led to crime, child &
wife abuse and accidents

Supporters of the law tended to be
religious and / or from rural areas
- especially the south and west





Prohibition can be thought of as an effort to protect the morals of America and its citizens

Speakeasies and Bootleggers

Many people, including immigrants (who tended to live in cities) were not willing to give up drinking

To obtain liquor, drinkers sometimes went to **hidden saloons** - which were known as **speakeasies**

People also obtained alcohol from **bootleggers** (smugglers)

Prohibition contributed to the growth of **organized crime** in America's cities



Prohibition Repealed

By the mid-1920s only 19%
of Americans supported
Prohibition

Many felt that Prohibition caused
more problems than its solved

Prohibition was repealed by the
21st Amendment (1933)



The Great Migration

During WW I, Blacks moved north to take advantage of job opportunities in factories

Harlem Renaissance

Within city neighborhoods like Harlem, a distinct black culture emerged - and flourished



Langston Hughes

One of the most
important writers of the
Harlem Renaissance

My People (1923)

The night is beautiful,
So the faces of my people,
The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people,
Beautiful also is the sun,
Beautiful also are the souls
of my people.



The Ku Klux Klan

Increased Power in the 1920s



http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/anti-masonry/kkk_1925.jpg

K.K.K Marches in Washington (1925)

The K.K.K tried to resist the changes taking place in American society.

Anti-black

Anti-immigrant

Anti-Semitic

Anti-Catholic

Anti-women's suffrage

The Klan DID support
Prohibition!

Stock Market Crash of 1929

Stock prices reached high point in September 1929, then began to fall

October 29, 1929 (**Black Tuesday**) - the stock market crashed.

16.4 million shares were sold.



<http://static3.businessinsider.com/image/5245cf4d69bedd2d708f0407-960/stock-market-crash-1929.jpg>

By mid-November, investors had lost about \$30 billion - an amount equal to how much America spent in WW I



http://makinghistoryatnorthumbria.files.wordpress.com/2013/02/46611240_newspaper_getty512.jpg