

The Roaring 1920s



*An Era of Prosperity, Republican Power
and Conflict over America's Future*

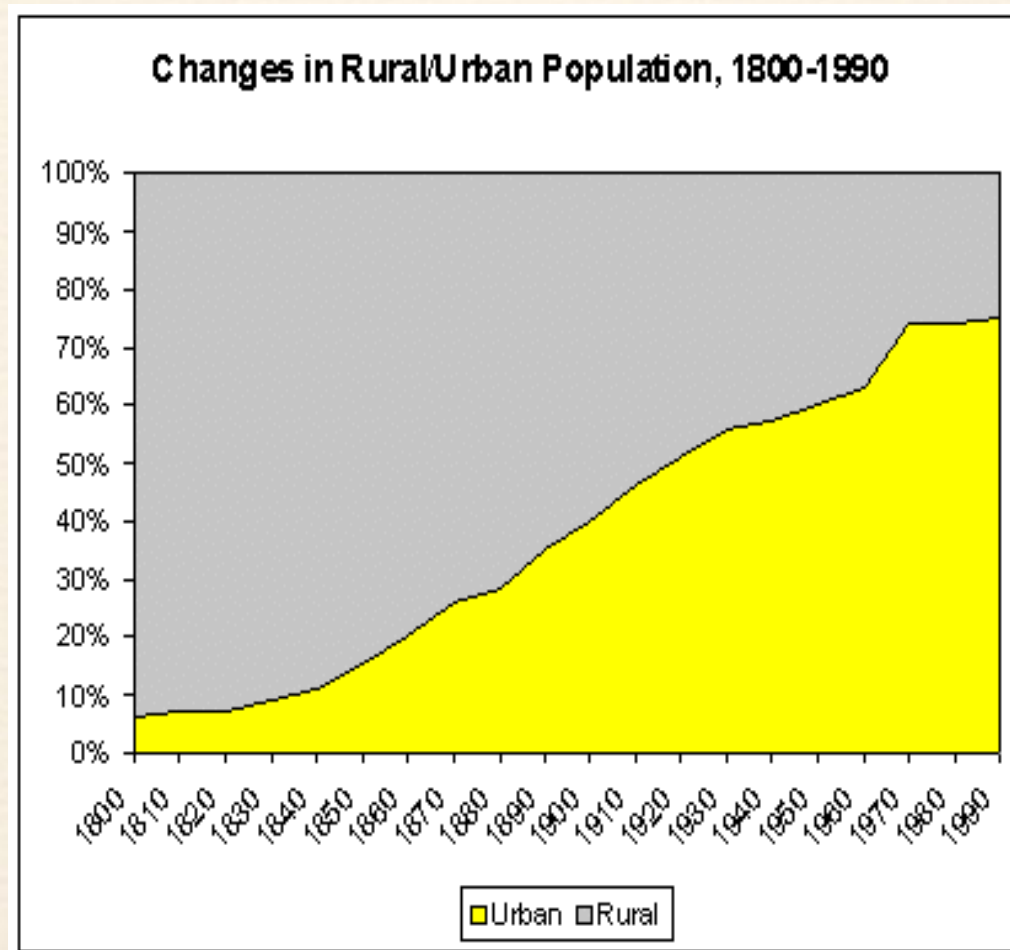
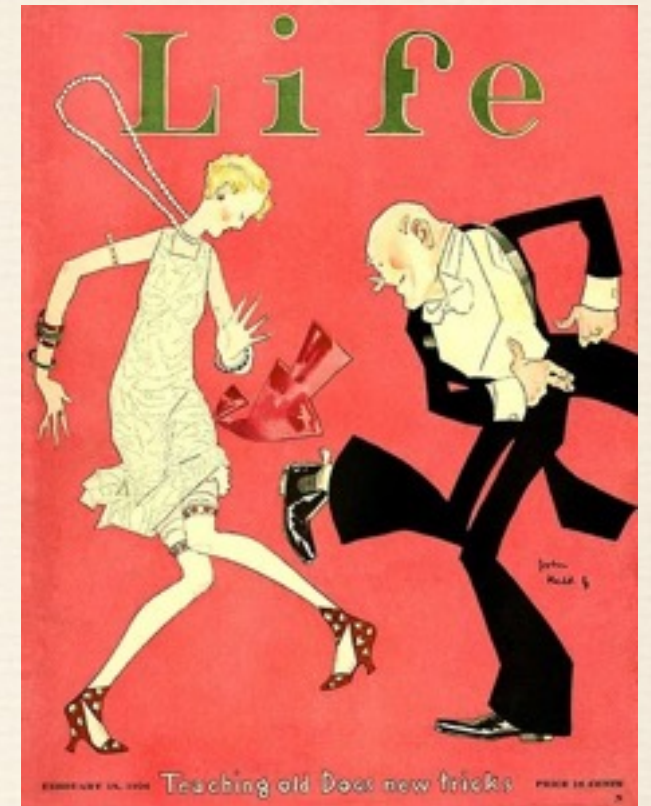
*Mr. Sean McAtee
Iroquois High School, Elma, NY 14059
May 2016*

Roaring Twenties / Jazz Age



Modern America is Born

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



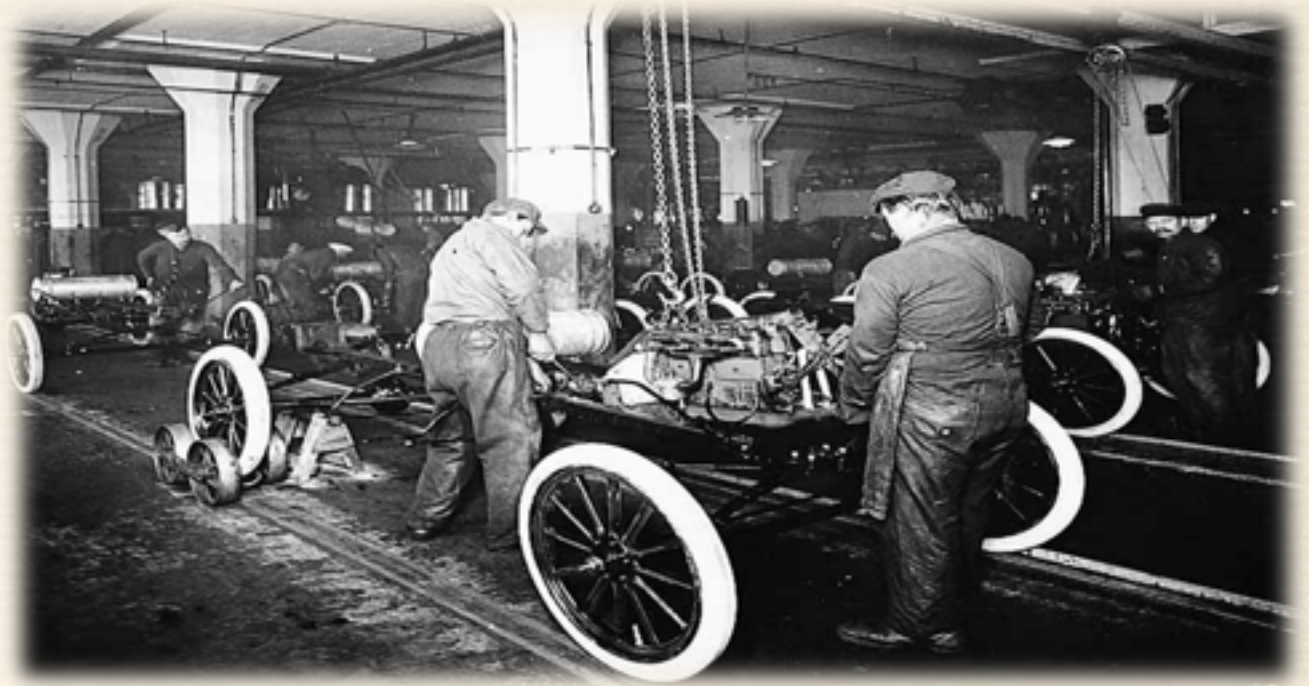
People moved to
the cities to have
a higher
standard of
living

An Age of Prosperity

A decade of economic growth

Mass Production of Products

Assembly Line



Government in the 1920s - Republicans in Control

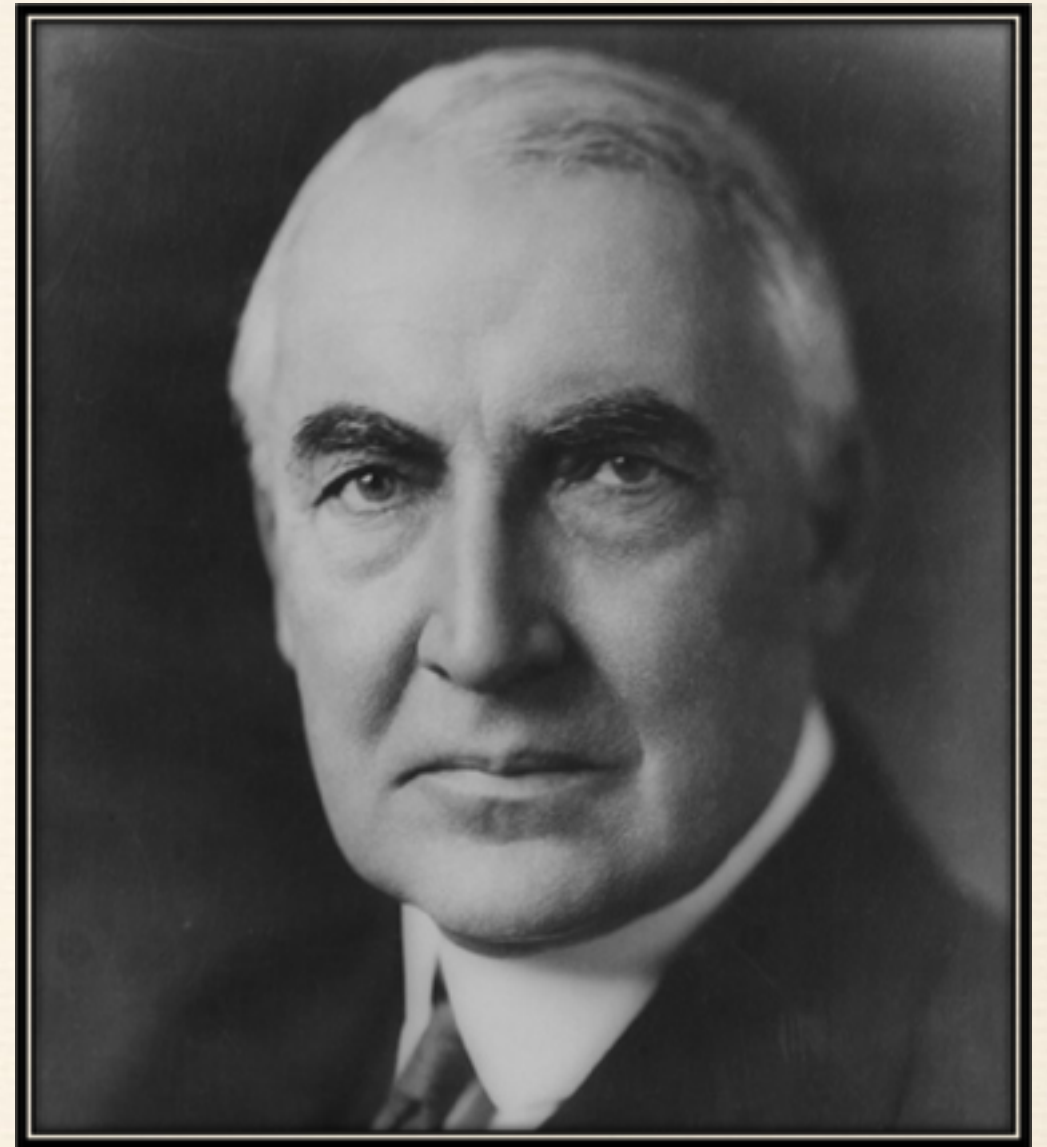
Warren G. Harding (Ohio) was elected
President in 1920

This was the first presidential election in
which women were able to vote
(19th Amendment)

Harding - a Legacy of Scandals

Teapot Dome Scandal / Ohio Gang

Harding died in office in 1923
He was replaced by Calvin Coolidge



Warren G. Harding
Return to Normalcy



Calvin Coolidge

*“The business of America
is business”*

Believed in limited government
[laissez faire]

Cut government spending by
nearly 50 %

Tariffs to protect American businesses
(Smoot - Hawley Tariff)

“Silent” Calvin Coolidge

U.S. President, 1923-29

Herbert Hoover

*“A chicken in every pot and a car
in every garage”*

Led relief effort to help European
civilians after World War I

He was a successful businessman
(an engineer) who knew how to
succeed in the “modern world”

The perfect man to Continue
America’s decade of economic growth

U.S. Stock Market crashed eight
months into Hoover’s presidency



<http://learningzoneclass.com/aoat11/rahman/Images2/HerbertHoover.jpg>

Herbert Hoover
U.S. President, 1929-33



American Standard of Living Soared

Americans owned 40% of the world's wealth

The average annual income rose 35% during the 1920s

Discretionary income increased

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



A Consumer Economy



Electricity transformed people's lives

People were eager to buy the “latest and greatest” new appliance

Eventually people reached their limit - spending (even using credit) slowed down



Changing Ways of Life

Flappers = “Modern” women

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



A Society in Conflict

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

People with “different” religions appeared in large numbers (Catholics, Jews, etc.)

Communism in Russia - Red Scare

New Wave of Nativism

Fear of those who were “different”

Quota Acts to limit immigration



“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

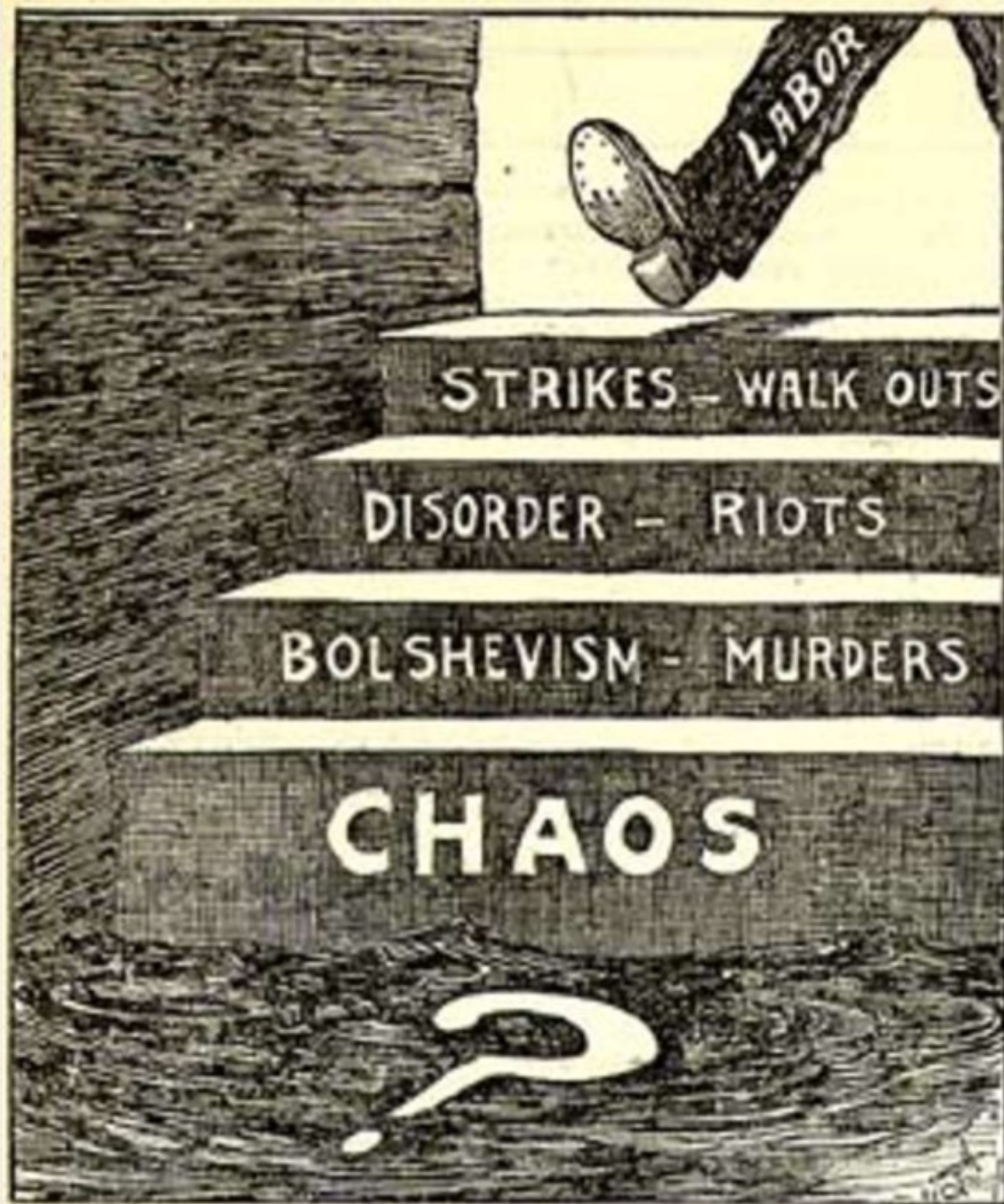
Workers who had jobs wanted higher pay,
fewer hours and more job security

Large increase in number of labor strikes after WWI



COMING OUT OF THE SMOKE.

—Kirby in the New York World.



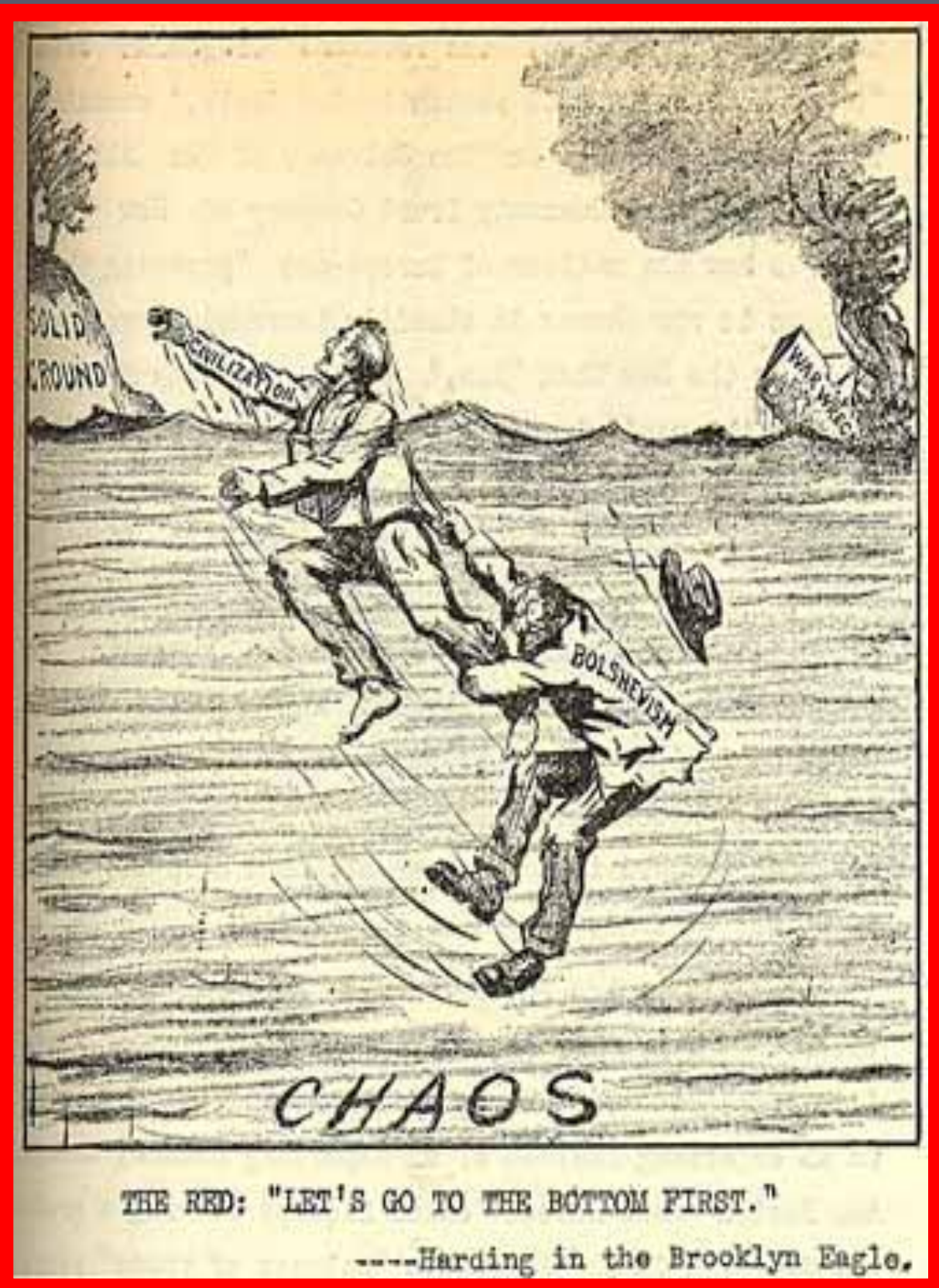
STEP BY STEP

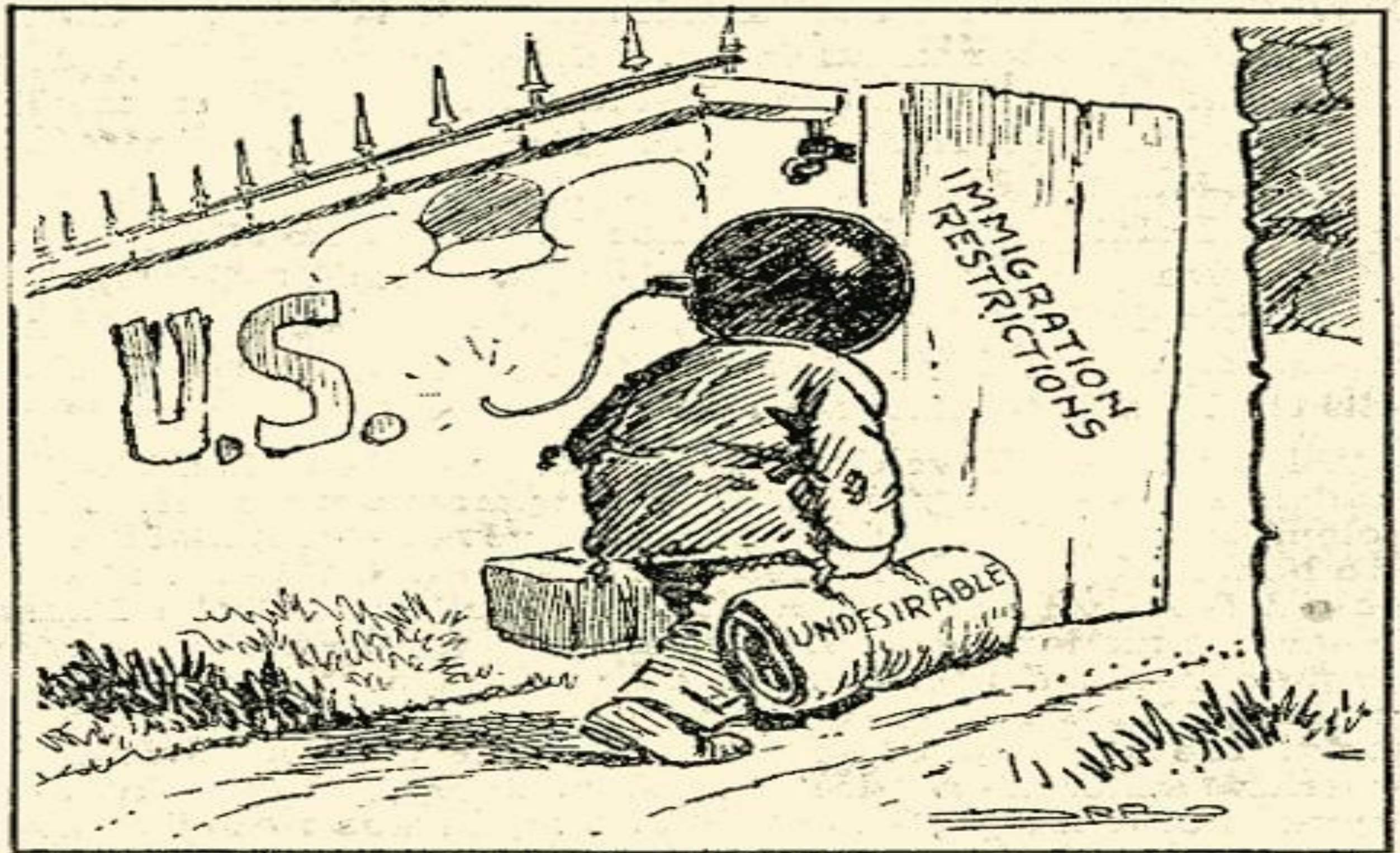
-- Greene in the New York Evening Telegram

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 the number of people immigrating to the US

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



Judge

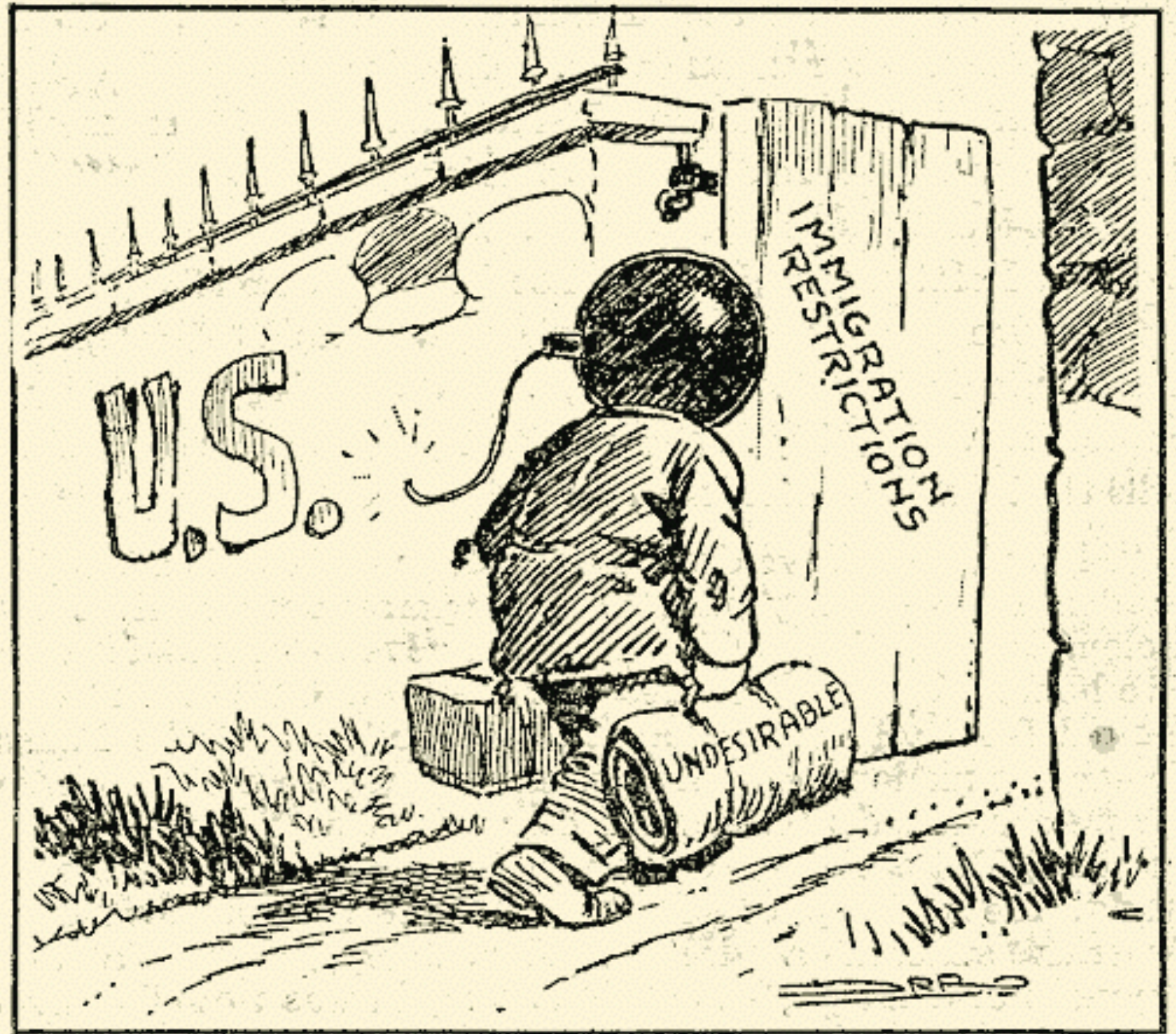


THE UNRESTRICTED DUMPING-GROUND.

Immigration Act 1924 - The National Origins Act

Unlimited immigration
for Northern & Western
Europe peoples

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



CLOSE THE GATE.

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

Sacco - Vanzetti Trial

Sacco & Vanzetti were Italian-born immigrants who came to the United States in 1908. They were anarchists.

In 1921 they were put on trial for murdering two men during an armed robbery in Boston in 1920.

Despite much evidence showing their innocence, they were found guilty.

They were executed in 1927

The consensus is that they were unjustly executed - due to America's fear of anarchists and anti-Italian prejudice



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



The Ku Klux Klan

Increased Power in the 1920s



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

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

Anti-black

Anti-immigrant

Anti-Jew

Anti-Catholic

Anti-women's suffrage

The Klan DID support Prohibition!

K.K.K rally in Washington, DC (1925)

Farmers Struggle Throughout 1920s

Farmers bought more land and increased production during WW I

When war ended - demand decreased

Farmers maintained production - surplus (price falls - farmers cannot pay bills)



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



The Scopes “Monkey” Trial



John Scopes

*High School Biology Teacher,
Dayton, Tennessee*

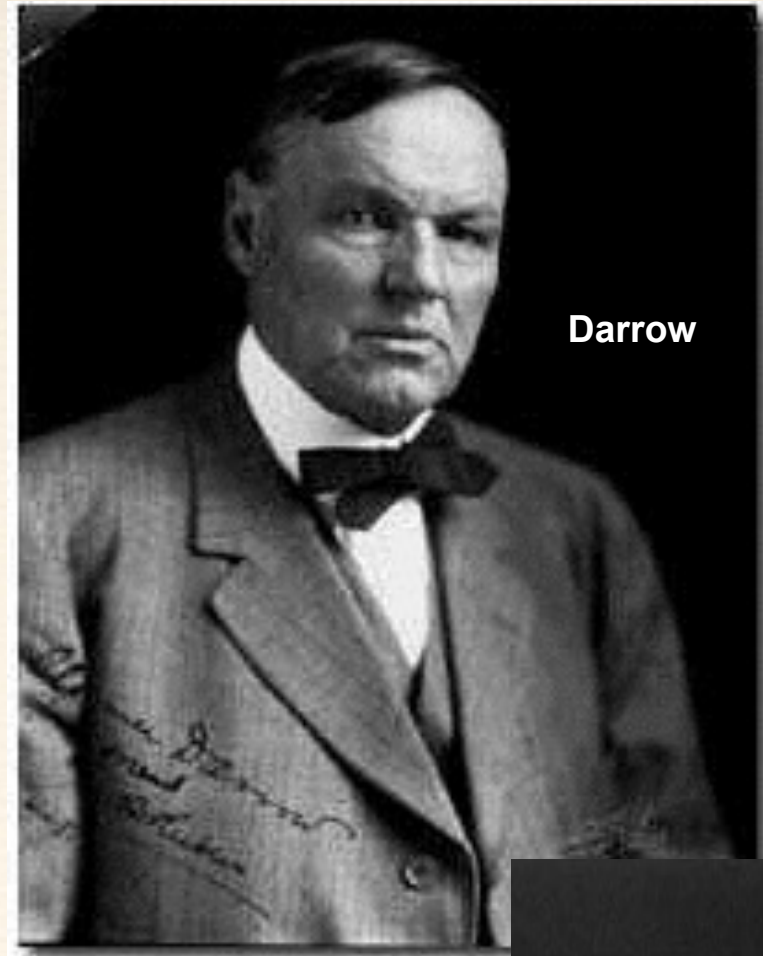
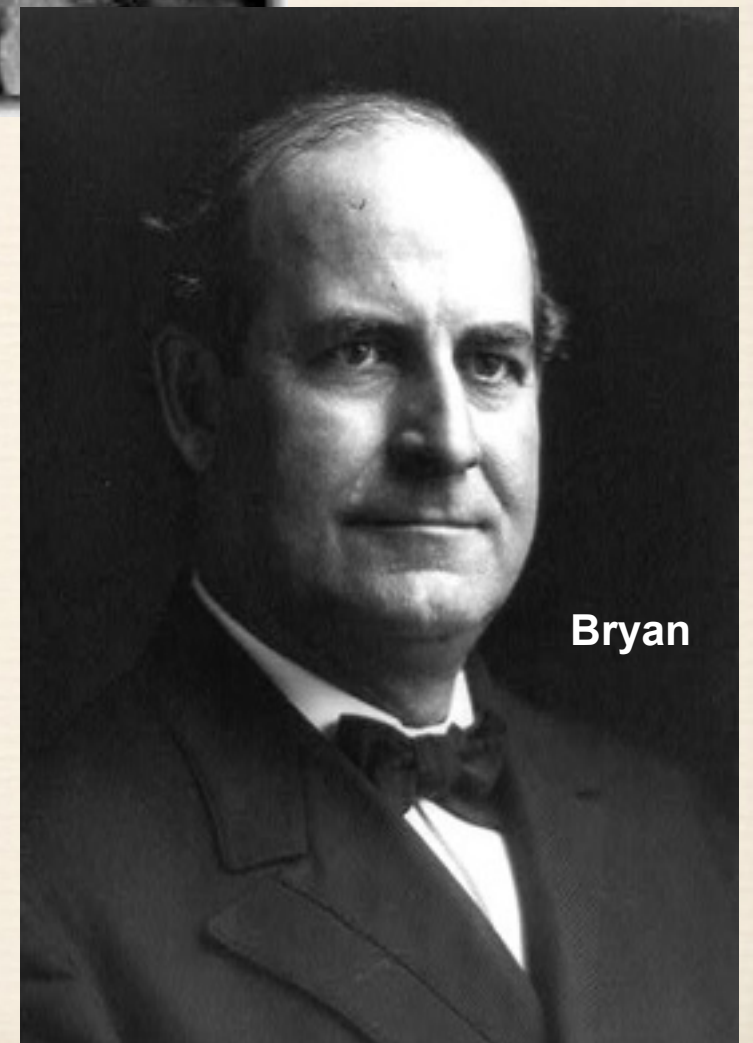
In March, 1925, Tennessee passed
a law that made it illegal to teach
Darwin's Theory of Evolution

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!

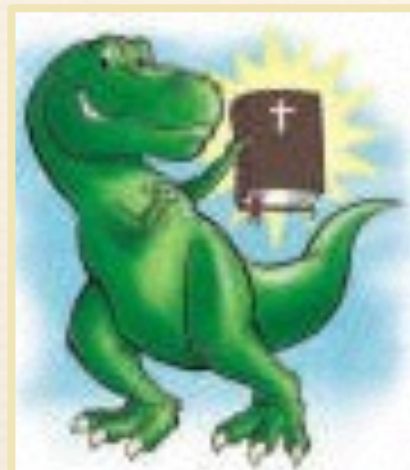
Ultimately, Scopes was found
guilty of violating the Tennessee
law and fined \$100

Science vs. Religion

EUROPE IS AMAZED
BY THE SCOPES CASE

British and Continental Press
Report the Proceedings and
Comment on its Significance.

NOTED SCIENTISTS PROTEST



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

It became 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



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)



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