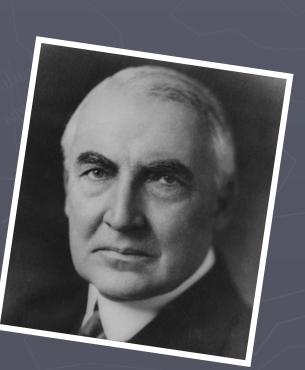


HOSTIL

United States





Postwar Problems

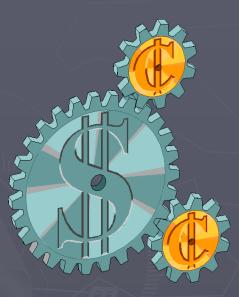
- 1. Rising Inflation
 - 2. Race Riots
- 3. Fear of Communism













Inflation:

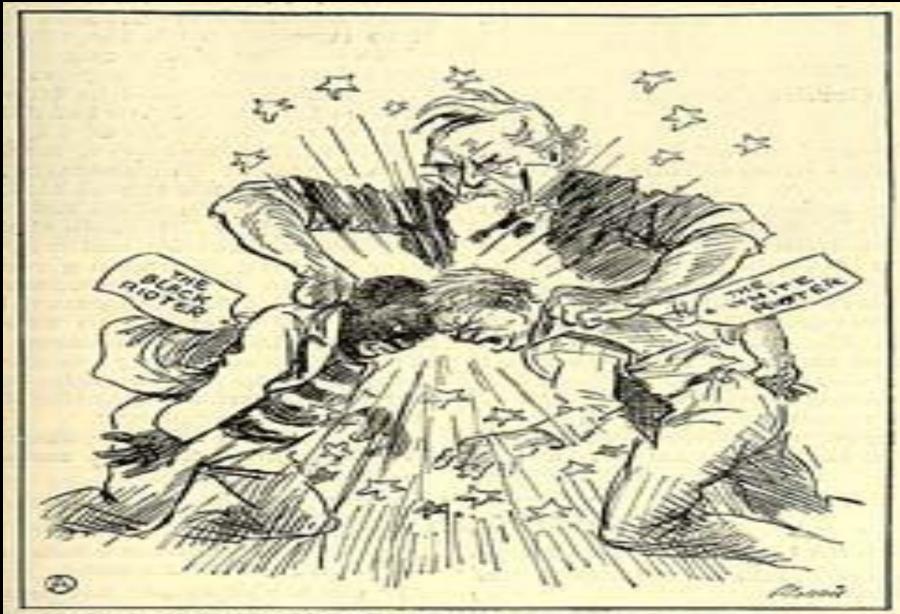
A rise in the cost of goods while wages remain the same; or: the loss of value of money

Race Relations



worsen

- Soldiers return home from war
- Competition for jobs in northern cities sparks racial tensions
- Riots break out throughout the nation in 1919
- 38 people killed, 500 injured in rioting in Chicago



Protocol by George Matthew Advance.

TREAT 'EM ROUGH.

-Morris for the George Matthew Adaras Syndicate.

Numerous labor Strikes

- > Following the war, there was a massive increase in labor strikes in the United States
- >3,600 strikes by more than 4 million workers
- General Strike: strike of all union workers in a certain location, not just one industry
 - > A strike in Seattle left the city at a standstill
- > Many felt that Communists were behind strikes

Charleston

For four days in early February 1919, the Seattle labor establishment closed down the city and captured nationwide attention in the first city-wide general strike in U.S. History. Politicians and newspapers in the pacific northwest and throughout the country interpreted the action as the beginning of a Bolshevik-style revolution.



JOHN L. LEWIS

STRIKE BULLETIN

OF SHIPBUILDERS INDUSTRIAL UNION No. 325, L.W. W.

L. 1 Seattle, Washington, February, 1, 1919







The fear of communism led to something called...

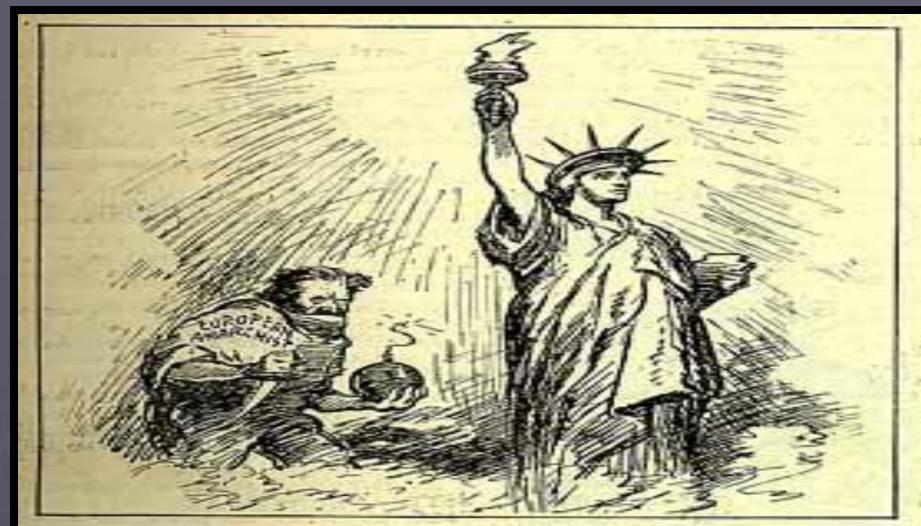
The Red Scare

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



THE RED: "LET'S GO TO THE BOTTOM FIRST."

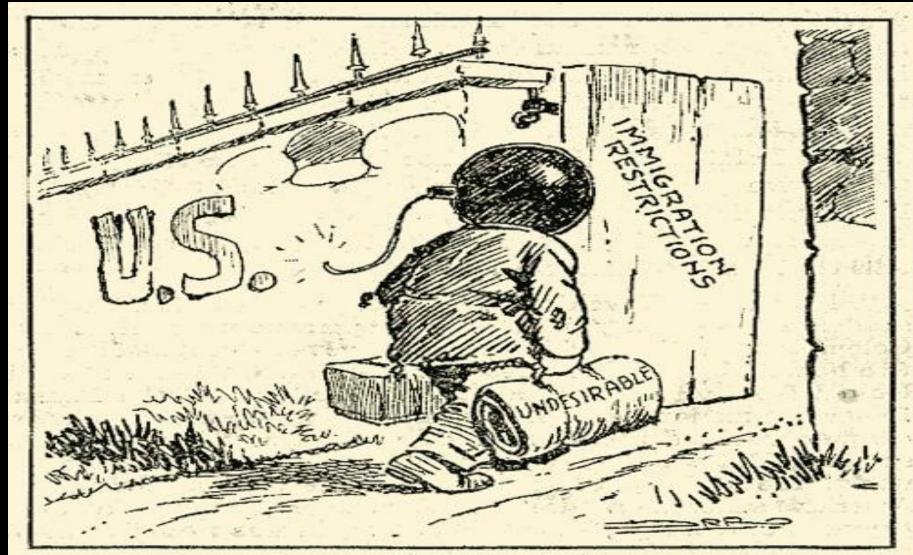
---- Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.



"COME UNTO ME, YE OPPREST!"

—Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

People feared labor strikes were roots of attempts to overthrow the government

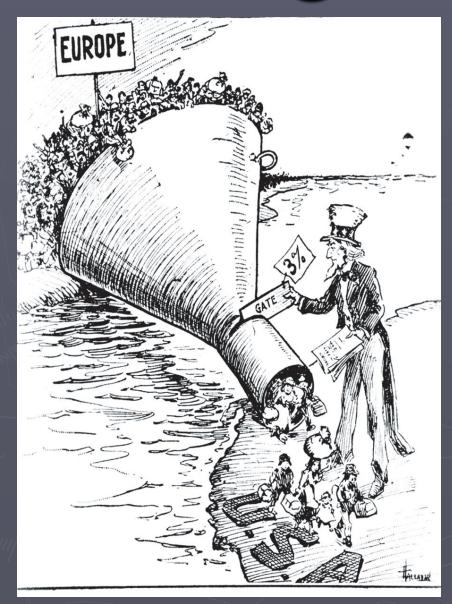


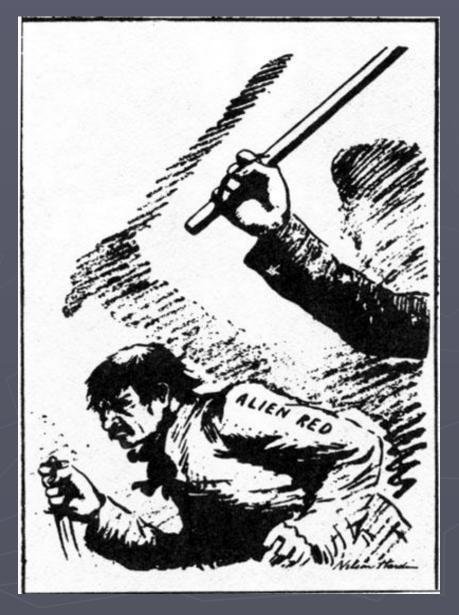
CLOSE THE GATE.

-Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

The Red Scare led to calls to limit immigration

A Resurgence of Nativism





Emergency Quota Act

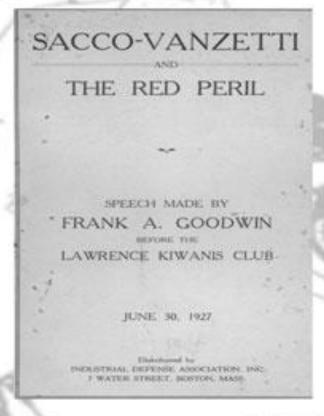
- Set up a temporary quota system for immigration
- Law limited amount of people admitted to U.S.
- Provision discriminated against people from Southern and Eastern Europe
- People feared communism coming in from parts of Europe

National Origins Act

- Allowed unlimited immigration for people from Northern and Western Europe
- Immigration from Mexico was not limited
- Mexican immigrants fill jobs created by reduction of European immigration

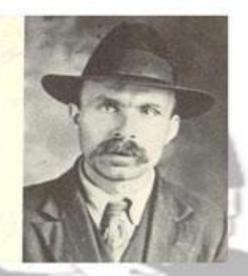
The case of Sacco and Vanzetti symbolized fear of immigrants

SACCO & VANZETTI











HAVE A CHRIST

Auto 20, most

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

Attacks lead to the creation of the:

(Federal Bureau of Investigations)



FBI was led by:

Became known
for hunting
down criminals
Top law
enforcement
official for next
40 years



J. Edgar Hoover

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

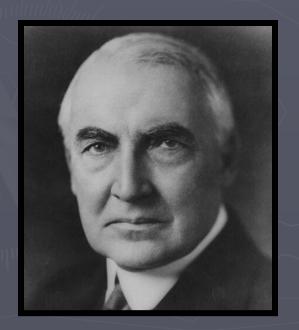
No evidence of attempts to overthrow the government was found

Palmer Raids were an abuse of federal power



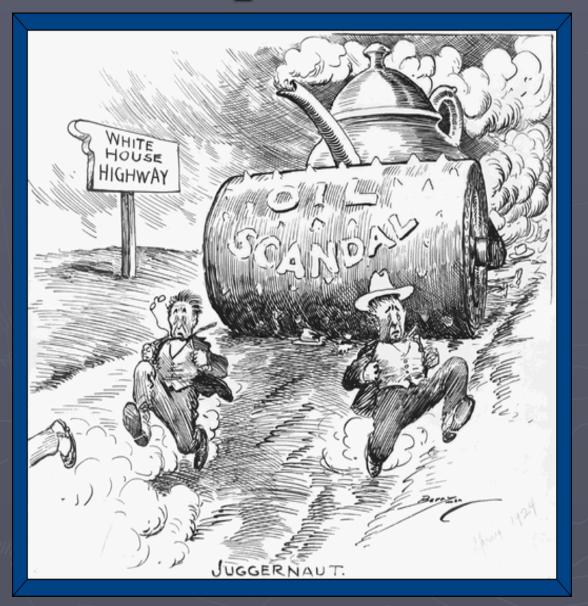
Warren Harding

- > 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"



- > Warren G. Harding
- **U.S. President 1921-1923**
- Died of heart attack brought on, some say, but numerous scandals during his presidency

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

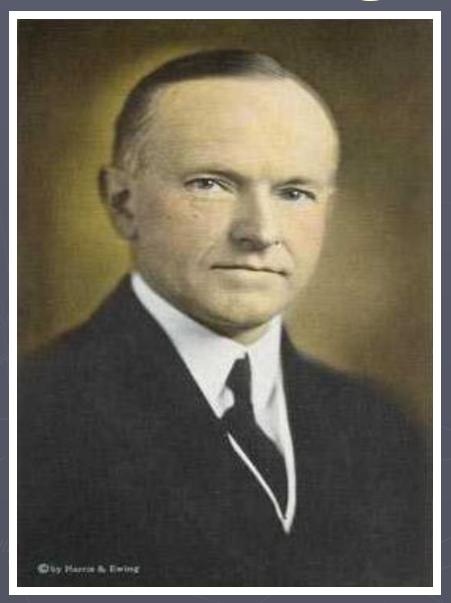
Corruption and Scandal



Harding's
presidency was
marked by
corruption and
scandals

Harding died in 1923 of a heart attack brought on, some say, but the scandals

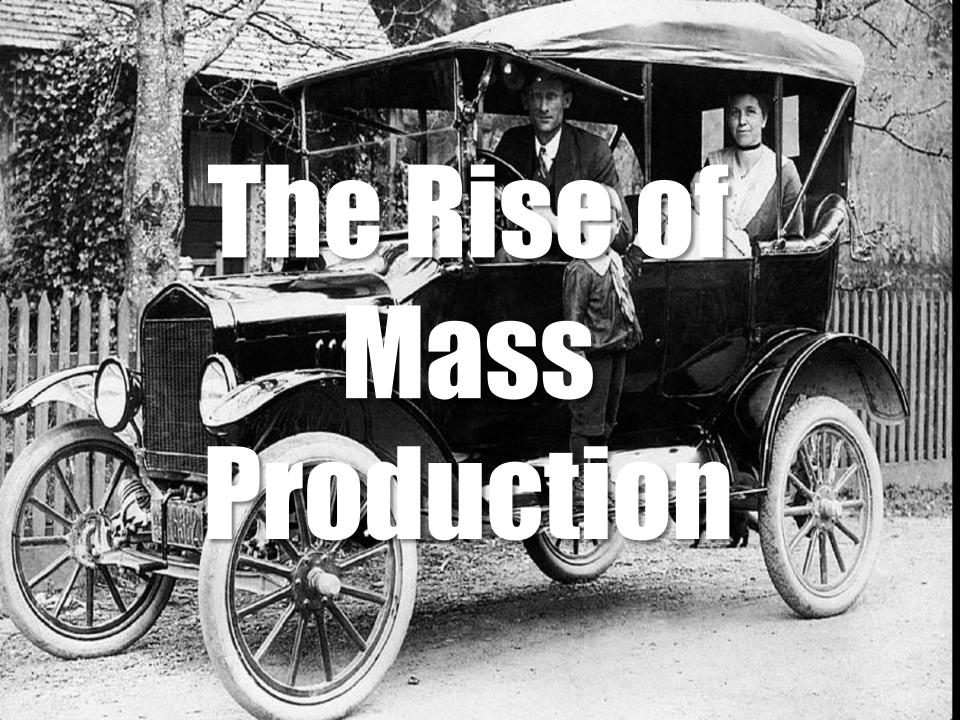
Coolidge takes over



Following the death of Harding, Calvin Coolidge takes over as president

Coolidge believed in the laissez, fair theory – that government should not interfere with business

"The business of America is business."
-- Calvin Coolidge, U.S. president (1923-1929)



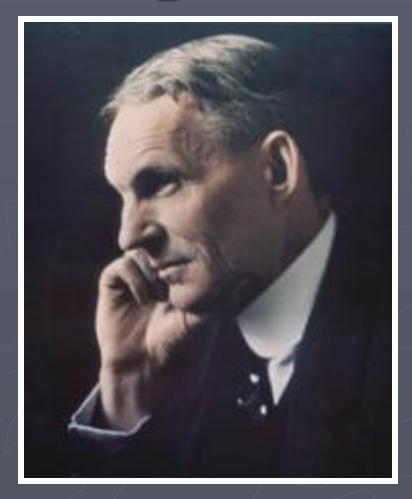
Rise of Mass Production

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

Influence of Henry Ford

- Created the assembly line
- Divided building into smaller and easier tasks
- Made mass production of cars possible
- Significantly lowered the cost per car



 Made owning a car affordable for most Americans

THE MODEL-T



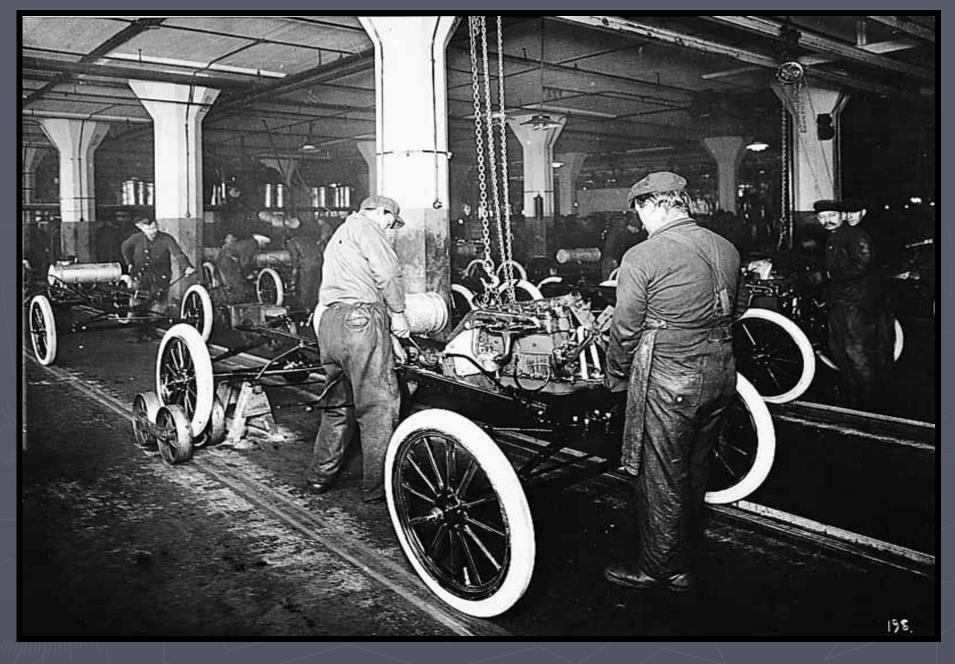
Also known as the "Tin Lizzie" or the "Flivver"Cost about \$300

"Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs." — Henry Ford

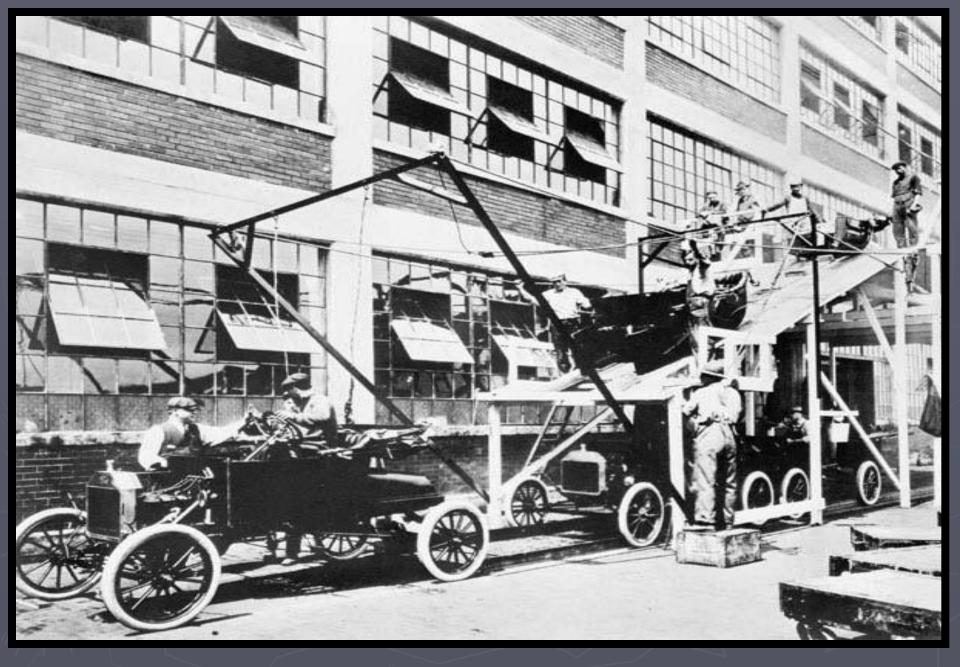




Assembly line led to mass production of goods



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



Assembly line led to higher incomes and lower prices

Big Three Automakers







Automobile impacts other industries

- Rubber Industry (growth of factories in Ohio)
- ► Steel Industry (growth of factories Pittsburgh, PA)
- Glass Industry (growth of factories in Ohio)
- Detroit becomes center of automobile industry
- Detroit known as the Motor City or Motown

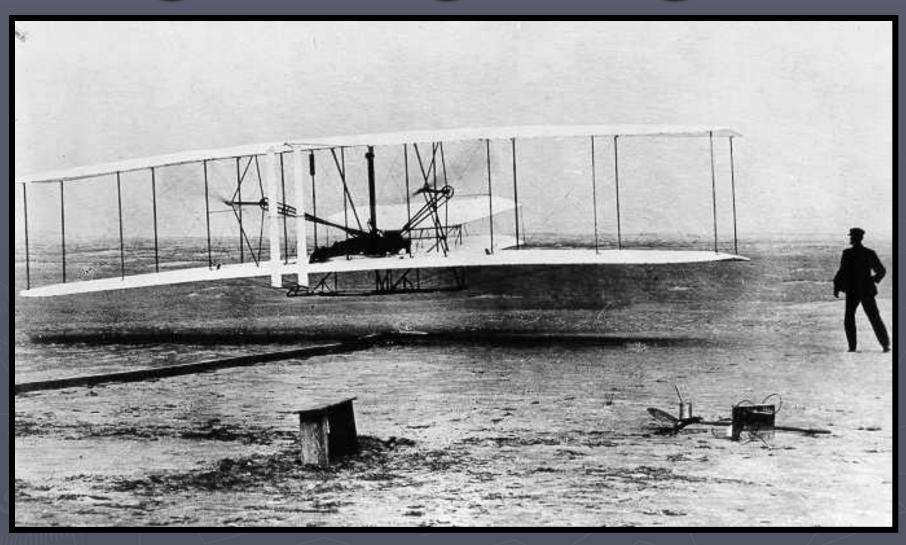






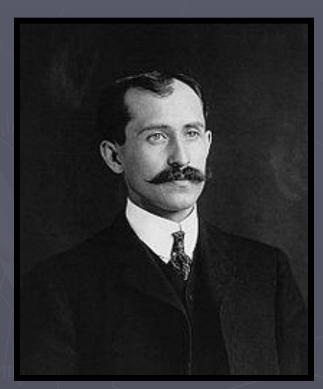
Growth of oil industry leads to growth of cities such as Houston, Tulsa, and Dallas

Age of Flight Begins

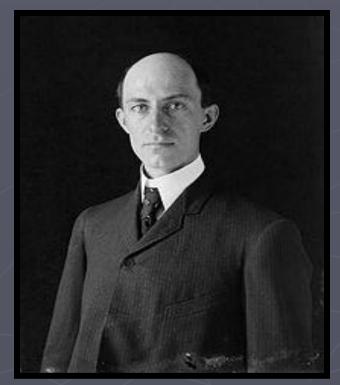


Wright Brothers first in flight

- December 17, 1903
 - ► Kitty Hawk, NC



Orville Wright

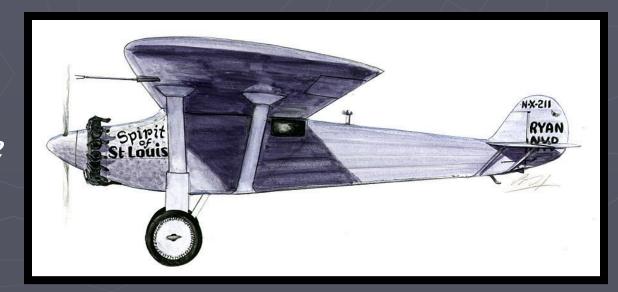


Wilbur Wright

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



Impact of Lindbergh's Flight



- Lindbergh's flight symbolized American progress in the modern age
- ► His flight restored Americans' belief in the courageous, pioneering individual
- Commercial flights begin by end of the decade (1920s)

Rise of Radio Industry

1926: National Broadcasting Company (NBC)



1928: Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)



Programming includes musicians, actors and comedians

1928: Networks provide complete coverage of presidential election

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) created to regulate radio industry

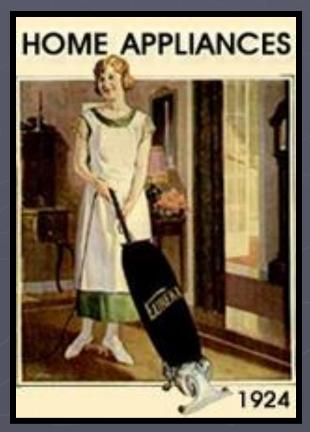
Rise of Consumer Goods



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

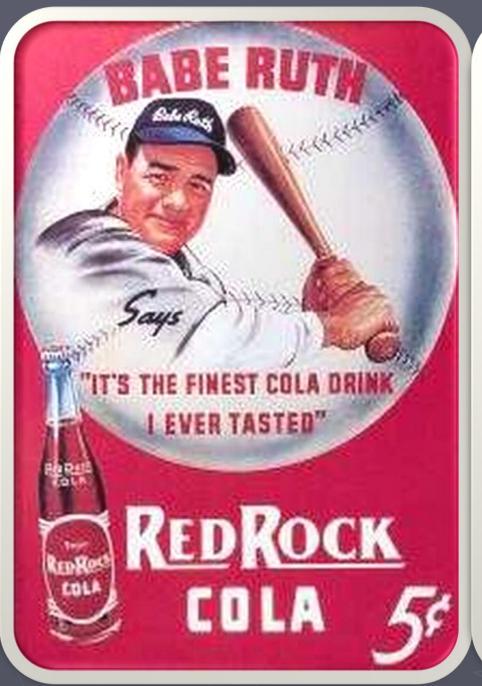




Rise of Advertising

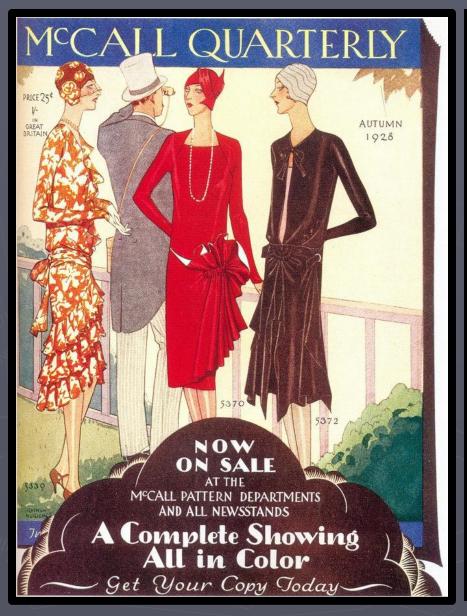
To get people to buy their new products, manufacturers turned to advertising

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





Rise of Advertising





With La-Mar **Reducing Soap**

The new discovery. Results quick and amazing-nothing internal to take. Reduce any part of body desired without affecting other parts. No dieting or exercising. Be as slim as you wish. Acts like magic in reducing double chin, abdomen, ungainly ankles, unbecoming wrists, arms and shoulders, large busts, or any superfluous fat on body.

Sold direct to you by mall, post paid, on a money-back guarantee. Price 2/- a cake or three cakes for 4/-; one to three cakes usually accomplish the purpose.

postal or money order to-day. Surprising results. LA-MAR LABORATORIES, Ltd., 48, Rupert Street (1101.), London, W.1.

Easy Consumer Credit



Before the '20s, most considered debt shameful.

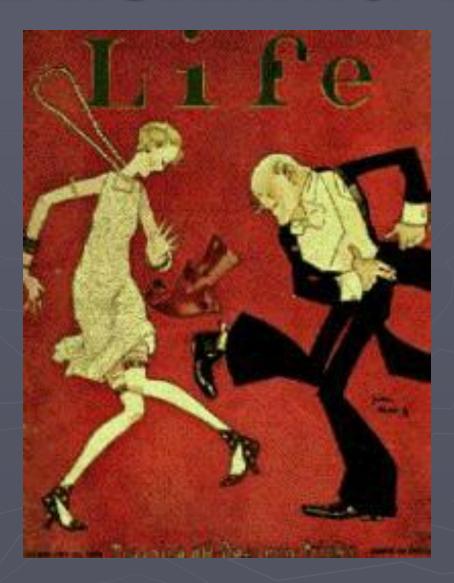
The prosperity of the '20s gave people the confidence to not worry about going into debt.





Americans began buying things such as cars, furniture and home appliances on credit.

THE ROARING '20s



THE RESURGENCE OF THE KU KLUK KLAN

EXTREME FEAR OF FOREIGN INFLUENCES BREEDS HATRED



THE KLAN SHOW ITS POWER AND STRENGTH BY ORGANIZING A MARCH IN WASHINGTON D.C. IN 1925

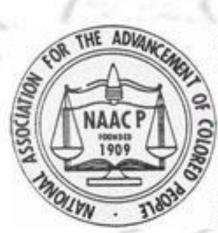




50,000 KU KLUX KLAN MEMBERS MARCHING

BY AUGUST OF 1925 THE KLAN HAD 5 MILLION MEMBERS AND CONTROLLED THE SEVERAL STATE GOVERNMENTS

THE NAACP, WHICH WAS FOUNDED IN 1909, REFUSED TO BE INTIMIDATED BY THE KLAN. THEY HELD THEIR ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN 1920 IN ATLANTA, ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE KLAN AREAS AT THE TIME. TWO YEARS LATER, THE NAACP PLACED LARGE ADS IN MAJOR NEWSPAPERS TO PRESENT THE FACTS ABOUT LYNCHING.



LOGO FROM www.naacp.org



THIS CARTOON
SHOWS THE
ANTILYNCHING
BILLS BEING
PUT OFF BY
CONGRESS.
THE NAACP
LOBBIED
CONGRESS
UNSUCCESSFU
LLY FOR
LEGISLATION.

IMPACT OF FUNDAMENTALISM

Impact of Fundamentalism

Fundamentalist were mainly Christians

Many Americans feared new morality would threaten traditional values

Fundamentalists were against:

- Keeping alcohol legal (they were for Prohibition)
 - New morality exercised by women
 - Teaching of evolution

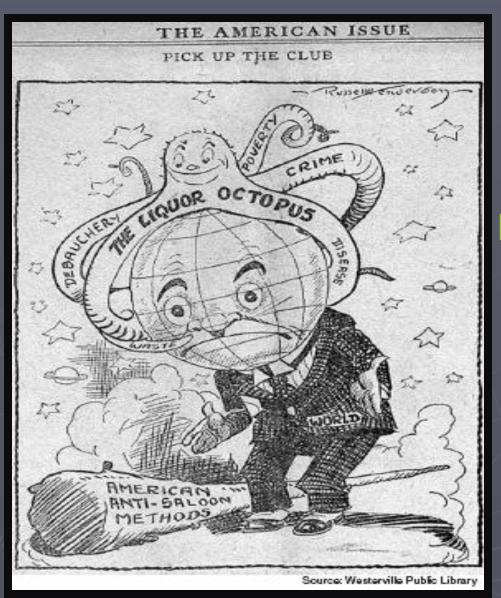
18th Amendment (1919)

Outlawed manufacture, sale or distribution of alcohol





National Prohibition Act



- Passed to enforce
 Prohibition
- > Also known as the Volstead Act
 - The law failed miserably

Prohibition fails

- Drinking didn't stop, people just did it illegally
- People got their alcohol from a bootlegger
- ► Bootlegger: someone who sold alcohol illegally
- Led to a rise of organized crime



Speakeasies



Speakeasies:
Secret bars where
citizens went to
drink

They were called speakeasies because people had to speak quietly when ordering their drinks

Rise of Organized Crime



- Organized crime benefited greatly from Prohibition
- Chicago was city most known for organized crime
- Chicago crime boss Al Capone most famous
- > 21st Amendment (1933) would end Prohibition

IMPACT OF WOMEN IN THE ROARING '205

19th Amendment (1920)

Women gain the right to vote







SUFFRAGIST MARCHING

PROPAGANDA POSTER

WOMEN VOTING IN 1920



Flappers

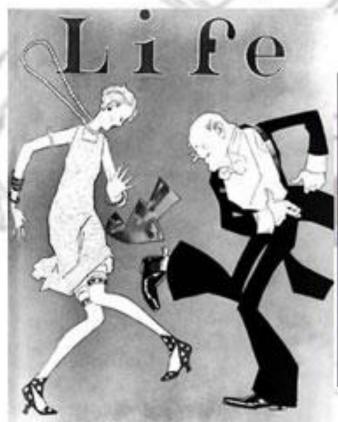
Women who were more independent





- > Smoked cigarettes
 - > Drank liquor
- > Wore revealing clothing

POPULAR MAGAZINE COVERS







---- Totaling of Bost ages Walter ----

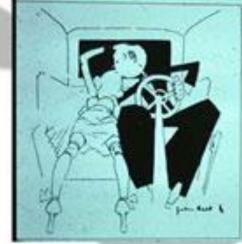
FLAPPERS











John Held Jr.



NEW CAREERS
AND
OPPORTUNITIES
OPENED UP FOR
WOMEN IN THE
1920s

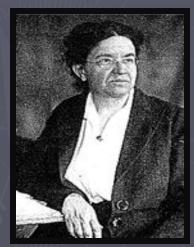






Contributions of women

- > Florence Sabin
 - Her research helped to lead to end of tuberculosis (TB)
- > Edith Wharton
- Received a Pulitzer Prize for her book *The Age of Innocence*
- > Margaret Sanger Organized Planned Parenthood
- Margaret Mead
- Published a study describing Pacific Island culture



Florence Sabin



Edith Wharton



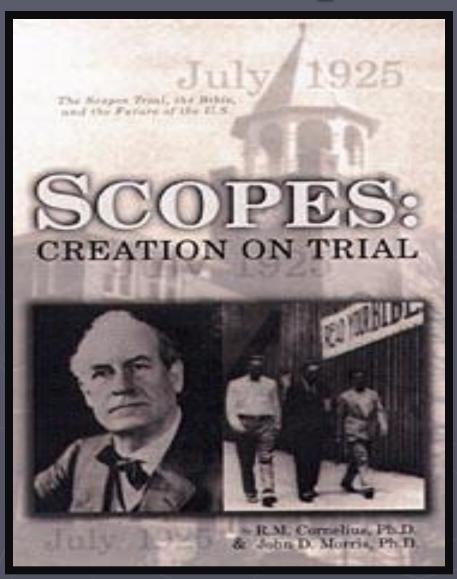
Margaret Sanger



Margaret Mead

THE SCOPES MONKEY TRIAL

The Scopes Monkey Trial



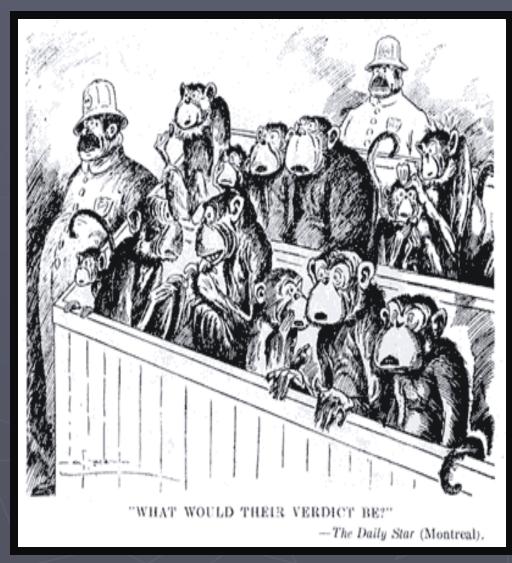
Before 1930s, theory of evolution was not taught in the classroom

Classes taught from the Bible that God created man and the Earth

Scopes teaches evolution!

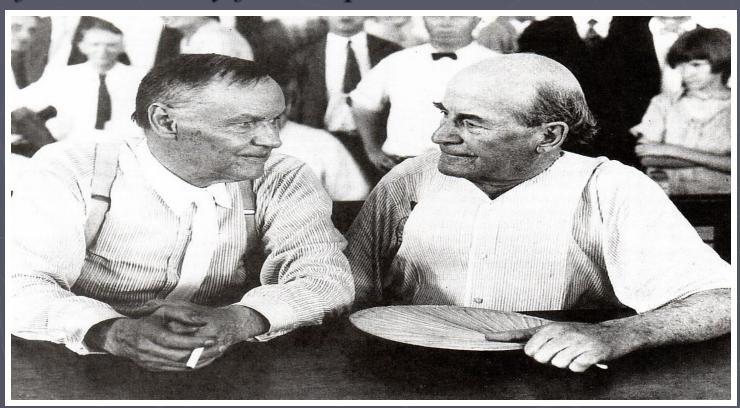
In Tennessee teacher
John Scopes broke
the law and taught
the scientific theory
that man had
evolved from apes

Scopes was arrested and was put on trial.



Heavyweight Lawyers

- ► William Jennings Bryan A Fundamentalist who had run for president three times was the prosecutor
- ➤ Clarence Darrow ACLU hires well-known Darrow as defense attorney for Scopes.



Scopes Convicted!



- Despite overwhelming evidence for Scopes, he was convicted and fined (\$100)
- The case opened the door for evolution to be taught in public schools

LEISURE OF THE ROARING '20S

Heroes in Aviation



Charles Lindbergh (Lucky Lindy)

First person to fly non-stop solo across the Atlantic Ocean



Amelia Earhart (Lady Lindy)

First woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean, and set many aviation records.

Heroes in Sports



Babe Ruth
(Sultan of Swat)
Baseball player for the NY
Yankee; set MLB home run
record



Jack Dempsey

World Champion heavyweight boxer.

Film Stars of the 1920s



Charlie Chaplin

Famous actor in silent movie comedies



Rudolph Valentino

Famous actor for his romance roles in silent movies; called the "Latin Lover"

Catchphrases of the '20s

Attaboy

Beat It!

Lounge Lizard

Baby

Ritzy

Gold-digger

Daddy

Boogie-Woogie

Java

Heebie-jeebies

23 Skidoo

Jalopy

Baloney

Scram

Cat's Meow

Spiffy

The Big Apple

Roaring'20s

1A; 5B; 15C; 20AE

By Sarah Terrace, SGPHS

The lost generation

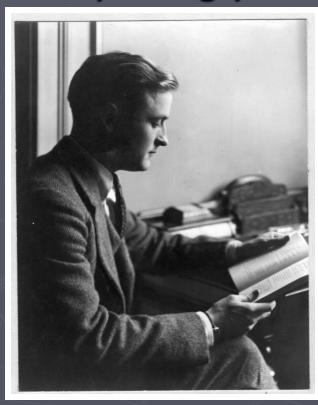
The "Lost Generation" was said to be people — often artists or writers — who were disillusioned by all the death that had transpired in the First World War.

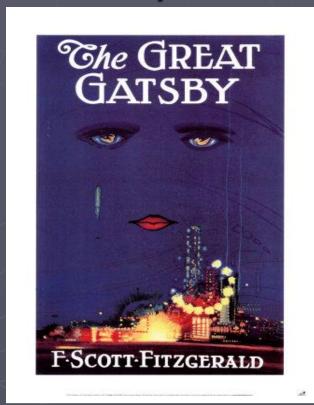
Members of the Lost Generation included writers Ernest Hemingway, F. Scot Fitzgerald, and T.S. Eliot, playwright Eugene O'Neill and artists such as Edwin Hopper

Literature

F. Scott Fitzgerald

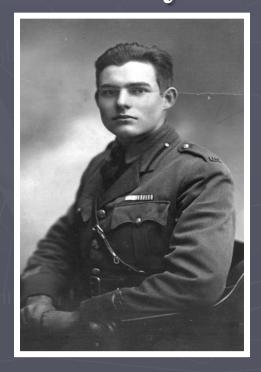
- writer, coined the term "Jazz Age"
- ▶ Great Gatsby, This Side of Paradise
- Portrayed ugly side of wealthy life

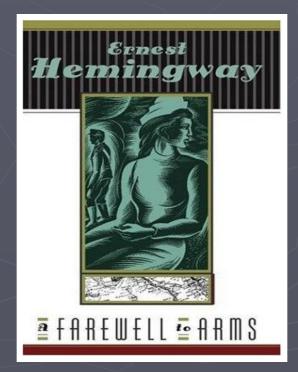


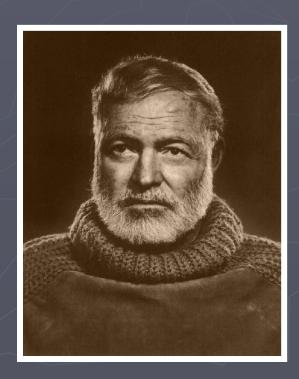


Ernest Hemingway

- **×** Lost Generation Writer
- × A Farewell to Arms, The Sun Also Rises
- **×** Criticized the glorification of war
- **×** Portrayed heroes with flaws







Edna St. Vincent Millay

- × Poet
- **×** Celebrated youth, independence, and freedom from traditional constraints



Being Young And Green

Being Young and Green, I said in love's despite:

Never in the world will I to living wight

Give over, air my mind

To anyone,

Hang out its ancient secrets in the strong wind

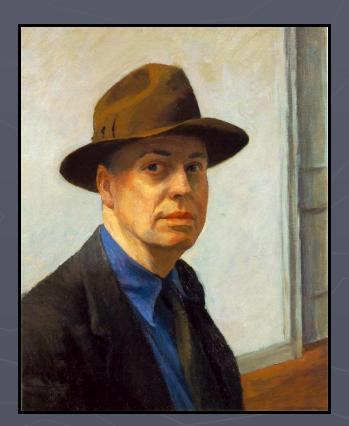
To be shredded and faded—

Oh, me, invaded And sacked by the wind and the sun!



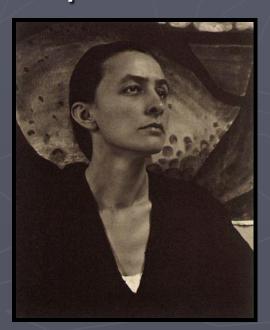
Edward Hopper

- Captured the loneliness of people
- ▶ Painted empty streets and solitary people



Georgia O'Keeffe

- Produced intensely colored paintings of New York City
- Later, moved to New Mexico and painted nature, especially close-ups of flowers



Art Deco

design

Art Deco

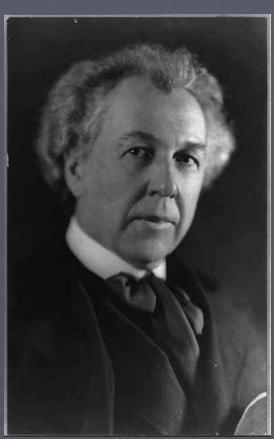
- ▶ Sleek
- **►** Modern
- ▶ Functional
- Popular international design '20s & '30s

Frank Lloyd Wright

Designer and Architect

Wright

- Houses of low height; blended with environment
- Functional designs
- ► Geometric patterns



Price Tower

Bartlesville, OK Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright

Bartlesville Community Center (in background) designed by a student of Frank Lloyd Wright



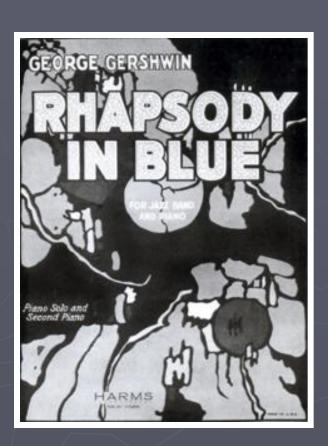
George Gershwin



Rhapsody in Blue

- > George Gershwin
- Composer and pianist
- First international accepted "Classical" American composition





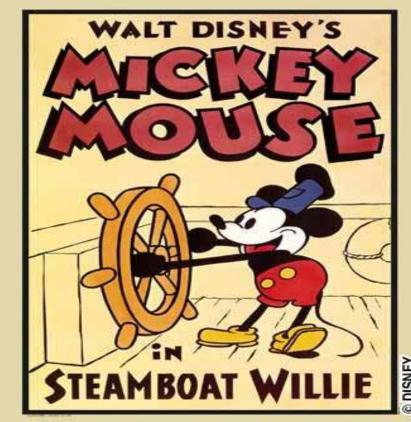
Entertainment

- > Movies become a national pastime
 - > Sports continue their popularity
 - > Listening to the radio
 - > Reading magazines

MOVIES

The Jazz Singer—First "talkie"





Walt Disney's Steamboat Willie animated film with sound

Mass Media

- Radio became a prime source of news and entertainment
- ➤ Magazines: Readers Digest ('21) and Time ('23)



