

CHAPTER 22

Mr. Muller -
APUSH

Aim: How does America transition from the War to a time of peace?

Do Now: “It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,
That all his hours of travail here for men
Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace
That he may sleep upon his hill again?”

-Vachel Lindsay, “Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight,” 1914



Questions 4–6 refer to the excerpt below.

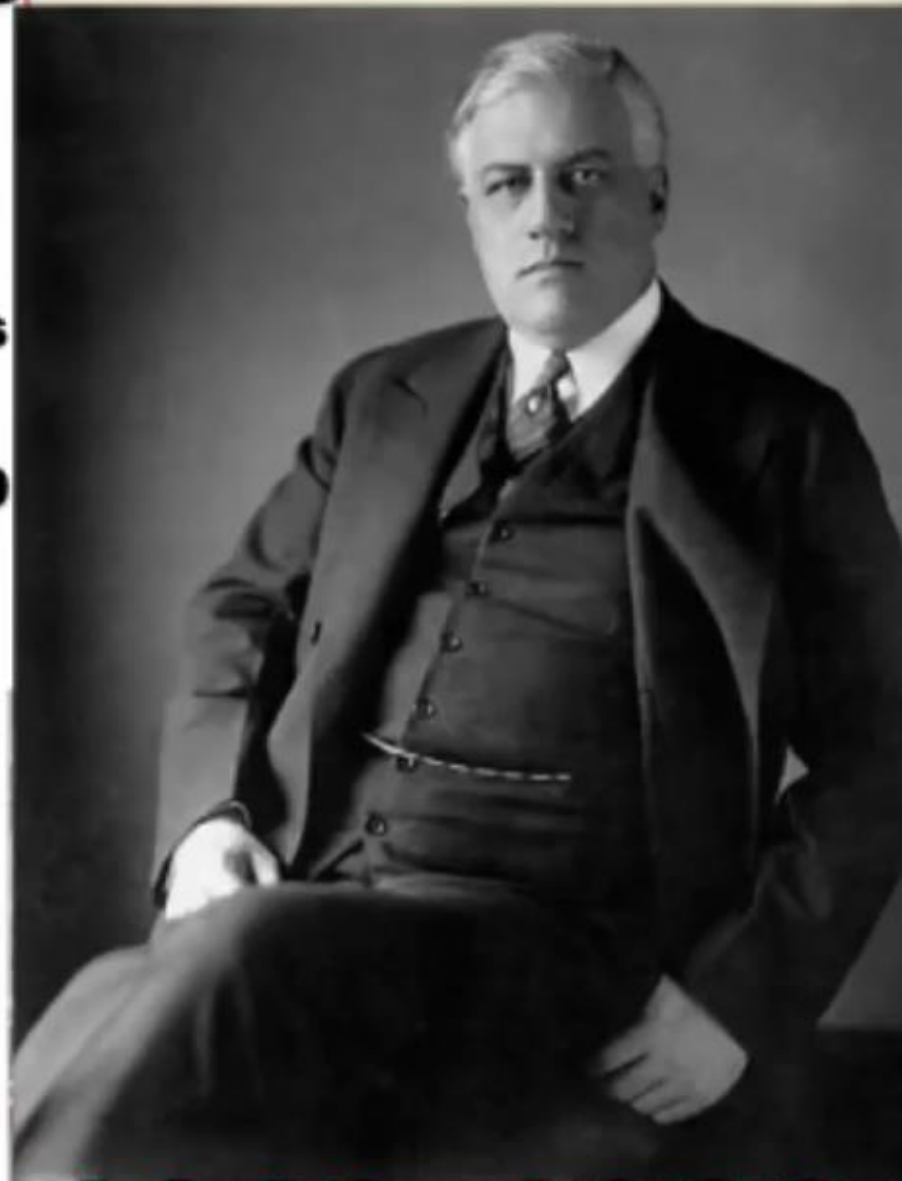
“Worst of any, however, were the fertilizer men, and those who served in the cooking rooms. These people could not be shown to the visitor—for the odor of a fertilizer man would scare any ordinary visitor at a hundred yards, and as for other men, who worked in tank rooms full of steam, their peculiar trouble was that they fell into the vats; and when they were fished out, there was never enough of them left to be worth exhibiting — sometimes they would be overlooked for days, till all but the bones of them has gone out to the world as Durham’s Pure Leaf Lard!”

—Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*, 1906

4. The above excerpt is most closely associated with which sector of the Progressive movement?
- (A) Muckrakers
 - (B) Trust-busters
 - (C) Wisconsin Idea
 - (D) Square Deal
5. *The Jungle* directly contributed to the passage of the
- (A) National Labor Act
 - (B) Meat Inspection Act
 - (C) Eight-Hour Day
 - (D) Federal Trade Commission
6. Upton Sinclair’s *Jungle* was primarily concerned about working conditions. Which of the following most directly helped organized labor?
- (A) Mann-Elkins Act
 - (B) The White House Conference
 - (C) Clayton Anti-Trust Act
 - (D) National Urban League

Fear following World War I

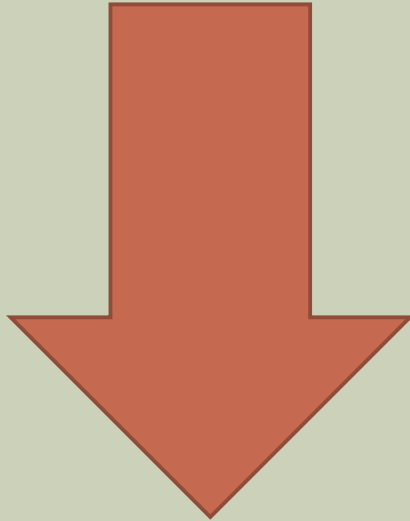
- Communist Party came to power in **Russia** in 1917. "**Bolshevik Rev.**"
- **Strikes** occur in 1919. Many shut down important industries
 - Steel Strike of 1919
 - Boston Police Strike of 1919
- **Race riots** occur in American cities due to resentment over competition for jobs & housing
- **Bombings** occur in 8 American cities
- **Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer** led a series of raids against suspected radicals



RED SCARE: 1919-1920

• **Rise of Communism**- Economic and political system based on a single-party government, controlled by a dictatorship

• **Red Scare**- After the Russian Revolution in 1919, Americans feared a similar fate when a Communist party formed in the U.S. → People felt the Communists were taking over, when several government and business leaders received bombs in the mail



• **Quota system**- System established the maximum number people allowed into the U.S. from each foreign country

Example: Japanese immigrants will be prohibited because of ill

RISE OF NATIVISM

- **Palmer Raids** led to mass arrest of socialist, anarchist, union organizers, or other suspected radicals
- Continued hatred toward **“new immigrants”**
- **Quota Act of 1921**: limited immigration # to 3% of those living in U.S. as of 1910
- **National Quota Act of 1924**: Set quota at 2% of the immigrants in the U.S. in 1890
 - Intended to **limit the “new immigrants”** from southern/eastern Europe
 - Severely restricted Asian immigrant- **No Japanese** immigration at all



Sacco and Vanzetti Case



Sacco and Vanzetti

- **Italian immigrants** who were charged with robbery and murder in 1921
- Found guilty and sentenced to death
- Trial demonstrated the **tensions of the era**
 - Italian immigrants
 - Anarchist
 - World War I draft dodgers
- Both men **executed** in 1927

Sacco and Vanzetti Trial

What's Nativism?

- Nativism- Prejudice against foreign born peoples

What's the Red Scare?

- Red Scare- After the Russian Revolution in 1919, **Americans feared** a similar fate when a Communist party formed in the U.S. → People felt **the Communists were taking over**, when several government and business leaders received bombs in the mail

Considering these two terms:



Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, were Italian immigrants.

• Both were arrested and charged with robbery and murder of a factory shoemaker in MA.

• They were convicted and sentenced to death.

• Protests occurred because of the belief that they were mistreated due to their radical beliefs or because they were immigrants.

• In reality there was no evidence to prove Sacco pulled the trigger.

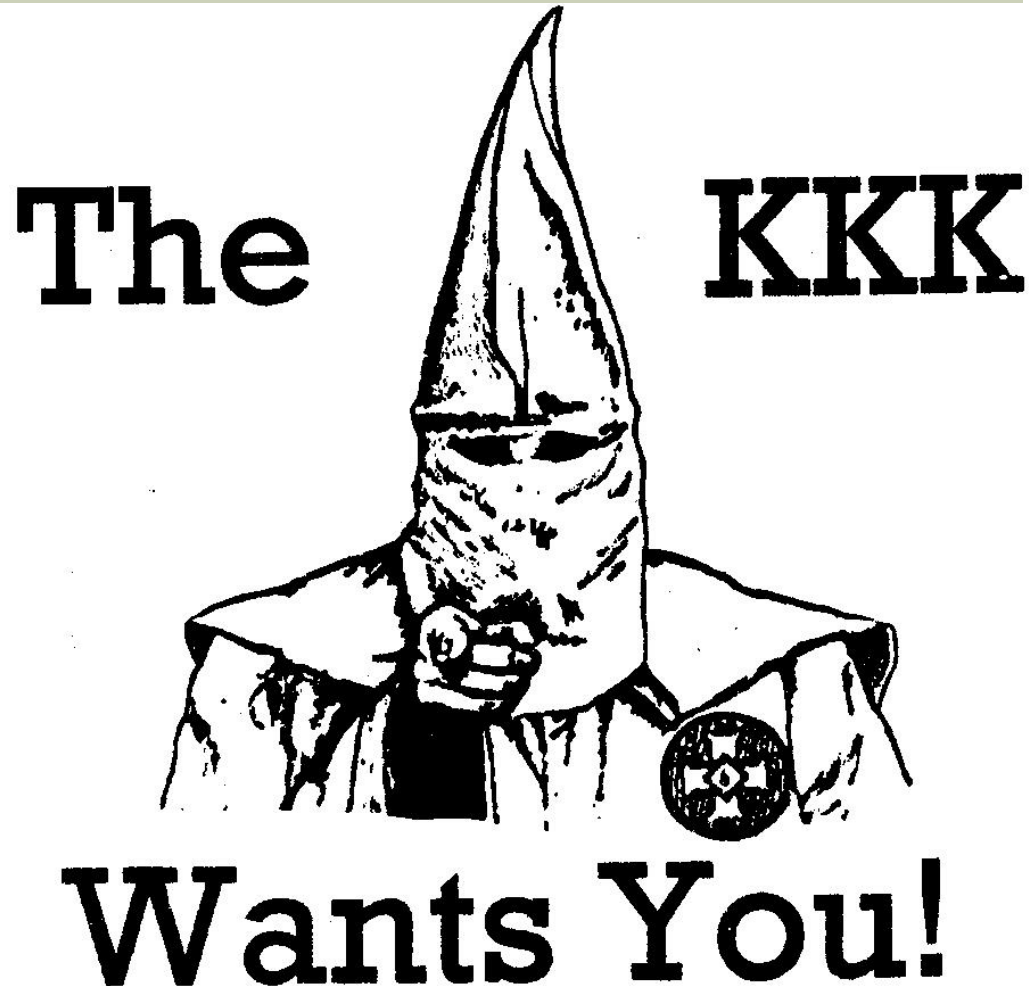
How does this represent both Nativism and the period of the Red Scare?



Trends of the 1920s

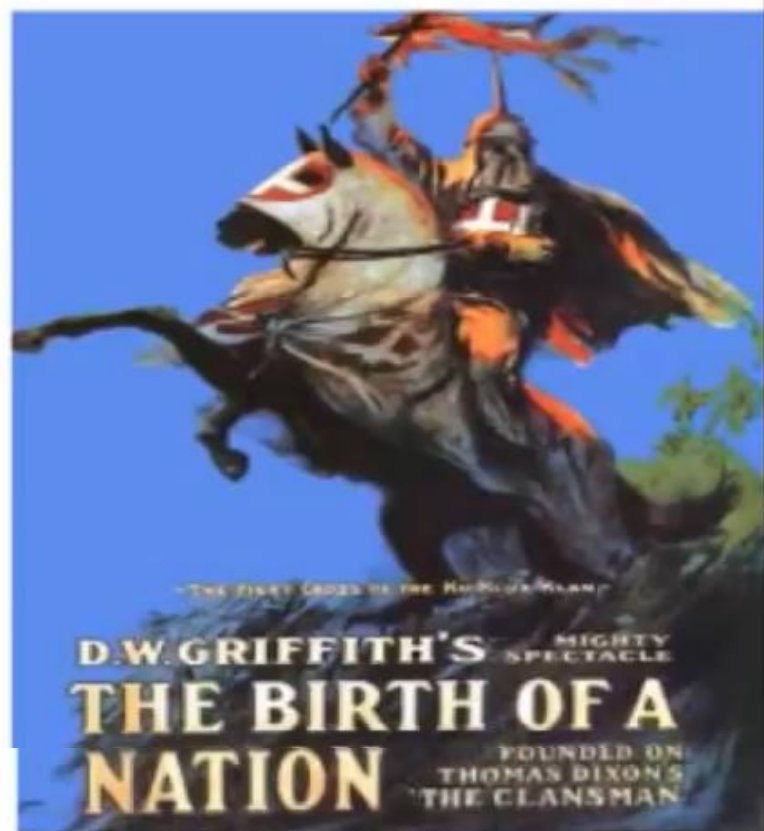
- Nativism- Prejudice against foreign born peoples
- KKK rises again-Result of anti-immigration and the Red scare

What is the Red Scare?



Resurgence of KKK

- **KKK broadens its influence in the 1920s**
 - Expands into the Midwest
 - Hatred toward **immigrants, Catholics, radicals, etc.**
- Pro KKK film “**Birth of a Nation**” (1915) was popular in theaters
- Branded itself as a **patriotic organization**
 - Support amongst white Protestants in small cities and towns



Meet Us at the Sign of the Fiery Cross

Main
Plenty of it for the entire day.

Lectures
By excellent speakers.

Dancing
In the big parlors.

Refreshments
Plenty of nuts and drinks.

Admission to Grounds
25c per person. Children free.
Parking space for automobiles.

Many Other Features
See program for details. If you cannot come early, come late—BUT COME.

The Public is Invited

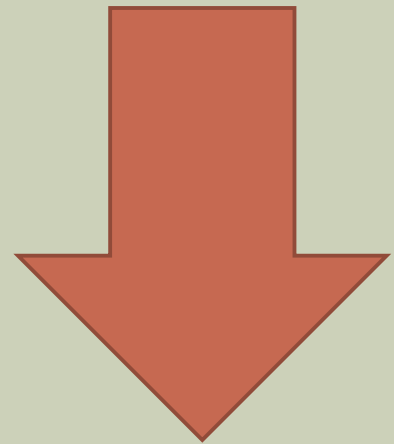
For further information address
Post Office Box 1042
Milwaukee, Wisconsin


Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays


The Little Red School House
Owned by K.P.

America heading Into the roaring 20s

American industry Boom!-
President Coolidge placed
high tariffs on foreign
imports, which helped U.S.
manufacturers

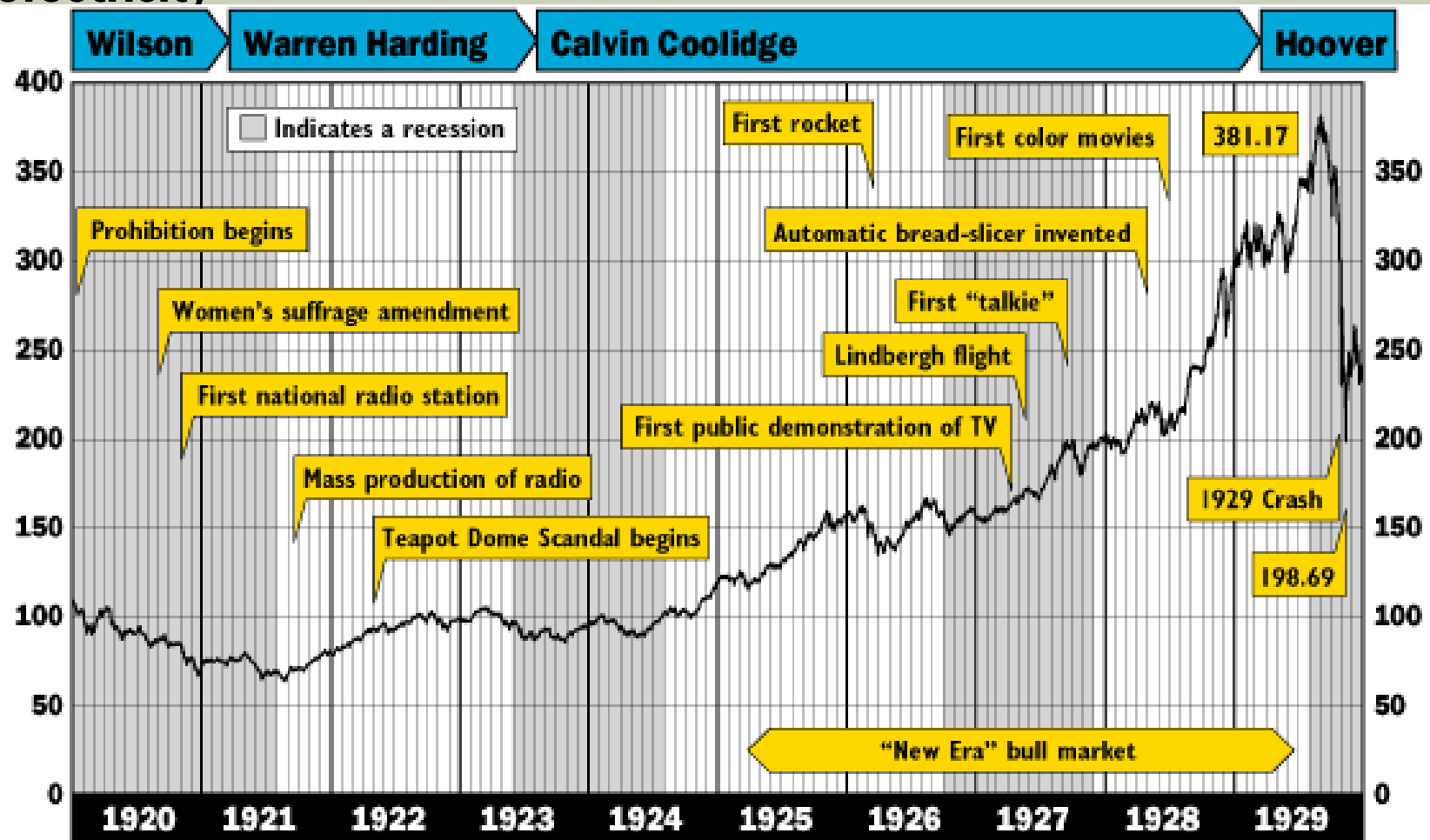


- At the same time wages, and productivity rose because of new technology
- Automobiles changed lifestyle for families and transportation of goods



Standard of living soars!

- American income rose by 35%, from \$522-\$705
- New inventions like the refrigerators, cooking ranges, irons, toasters all made their way into American homes through the spread of electricity





Prosperity!!!....not really

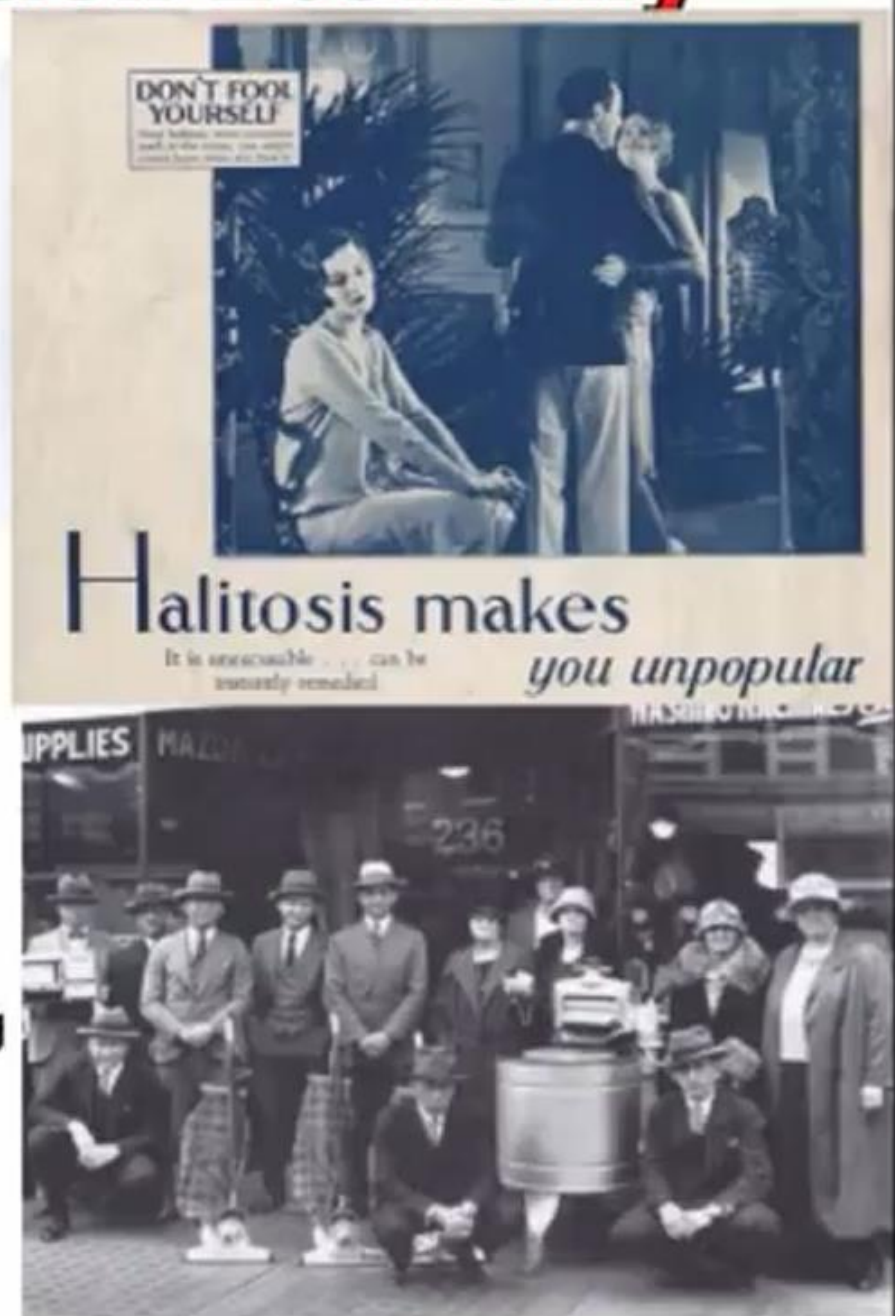
- Productivity increases → businesses expand!
- Installment plan- allowed people to buy goods over a period of time, with out having to put down much \$\$ at the time of purchase. Banks provide the money, with low interest rates

Could this create a problem????



Mass Consumption Economy

- 1920 is the first time a majority of Americans live in **urban areas**
- Economic prosperity: ROAR!
 - Tremendous growth in the stock market
 - Buying “**on margin**”
 - Investment based upon speculation
- Mass consumption economy: large number of new affordable **consumer goods** available
 - Electricity in homes led to increased demand for consumer appliances
- Fueling the consumerism was buying goods on credit (**installment plan**: “possess today and pay tomorrow”)
- **Advertising** industry: manipulate consumer demand



What is the 18th amendment!?

Prohibition- Manufacture, sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages were legally prohibited.

Do you think this cures immorality?



•**Speakeasies**- hidden nightclubs or saloons found underground, that were places where people could illegally drink

•**Bootleggers**- People who sold liquor through smuggling it in from Canada, Cuba or the West Indies

Have you ever heard of a famous or well known Bootlegger?

PROHIBITION

- **18th amendment** ratified in 1919: prohibited the manufacture & sale of alcoholic beverages
- **Volstead Act** was the federal law enforcing the amendment
- Fierce opposition, especially in large cities
- **Bootleg** liquor was served at **speakeasies**
- Understaffed law enforcement and widespread corruption
- Rise of organized crime
 - **Al Capone** in Chicago





TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine



ALPHONSE ("SCARFACE") CAPONE
A good cop, a bad of cop.
—The National Aeronautics

Volume XV

Number 12



Alphonse Gabriel Capone (1/1/1899 - 1/25/1947) was an Italian American gangster who led a Prohibition-era crime operation. His gang, known as the "Caponese", was dedicated to smuggling and bootlegging liquor, and other illegal activities, in Chicago from the early 1920s to 1931. He was born in Brooklyn, New York to Italian immigrants, Capone became involved with gang activity at a young age after being expelled from school at age 14. In his early twenties, he moved to Chicago to take advantage of a new opportunity to make money smuggling illegal alcoholic beverages into the city during Prohibition. He also engaged in various other criminal activities, including bribery of government figures. Despite his illegitimate occupation, Capone became a highly visible public figure. He made various charitable endeavors using the money he made from his activities, and was viewed by many to be a "modern-day Robin Hood". Although, Capone gained infamy when the public discovered his involvement in the Saint Valentine's Day Massacre, which resulted in the death of seven of Capone's rival gang members. Capone's reign ended when he was found guilty of tax evasion, and sent to federal prison. His incarceration included a stay at Alcatraz federal prison. In the final years of Capone's life, his mental and physical health deteriorated due to neurosyphilis, a disease which he had contracted earlier. On January 25, 1947, he died from cardiac arrest after suffering a stroke.

HARLEM RENAISSANCE



I, Too, Sing America by Langston Hughes

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.

They send me to eat in the kitchen

When company comes,

But I laugh,

And eat well,

And grow strong.

Tomorrow,

I'll be at the table

When company comes.

Nobody'll dare

Say to me,

"Eat in the kitchen,"

Then.

Besides,

They'll see how beautiful I am

And be ashamed--

I, too, am America

What adds to the 1920s?

Women!

- **Flapper** → emancipated young women who embraced the new

fashions and urban attitudes of the day.

- **New styles include** → Felt hats, bright dresses (an inch above the knee), skin toned silk stockings, sleek pumps and strings of beads

- **Women become more assertive, smoking cigarettes, drinking in public**

- **Dances included the Fox Trot, Camel walk, Tango, and the Charleston**



Why?

**The Workforce sees an influx of Women
(mainly because of WWI)**

Gender in the 1920s

- During the decade existing **social customs were challenged**
- Jazz music, dancing, drinking bootleg liquor, and other challenges to traditional values
 - Labor saving devices changed role of homemakers for some women
- **Flappers** became the symbol of this more independent lifestyle
- **Margaret Sanger** took things a step further with her advocacy of birth control



Margaret Sanger Defends Her Battle For the Right of Birth Control

The women's cause of the 1920s was not a new one. It was a continuation of the struggle for equality that had been going on since the beginning of time. The women of the 1920s were not content with the status quo. They wanted more. They wanted to be treated as equals. They wanted to be heard. They wanted to be respected. They wanted to be free. They wanted to be themselves. They wanted to be the women of the 1920s.

By MARGARET SANGER.

It is little realized and somewhat with regret that the first step toward a happy gender for women was not taken until the 1920s. The women of the 1920s were not content with the status quo. They wanted more. They wanted to be treated as equals. They wanted to be heard. They wanted to be respected. They wanted to be free. They wanted to be themselves. They wanted to be the women of the 1920s.

All the things that we have taken for granted as a matter of course today were not taken for granted in the 1920s. The women of the 1920s were not content with the status quo. They wanted more. They wanted to be treated as equals. They wanted to be heard. They wanted to be respected. They wanted to be free. They wanted to be themselves. They wanted to be the women of the 1920s.

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Mrs. MARGARET SANGER

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Aviation

Charles Lindbergh → Americas biggest hero of the 1920s.

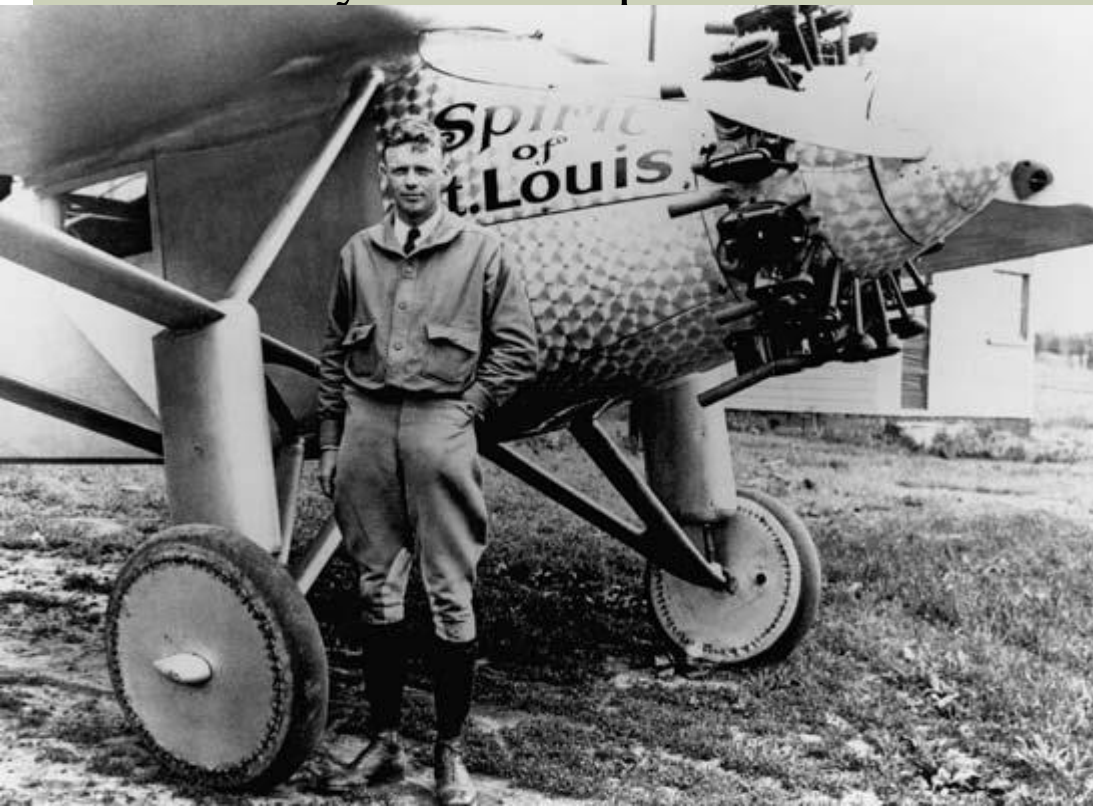
- Famous for making the first non-stop flight, solo flight Across the Atlantic

Incentive was a \$25,000 prize for first nonstop solo flight across Atlantic.

Upon return to the U.S., he was praised by Americans, invited to the White House and becomes an idol.

In an age of crime, Lindbergh stood for honesty and bravery.

Paves the way for future pilots like Amelia Earhart



Transportation Changes

- **Frederick Taylor's** principles of scientific management increased productivity
- **Cars become affordable for the average American (Model T)**
 - **Henry Ford's assembly line**
- **Growth of other industries (steel, rubber, gasoline, highway construction, etc.)**
- **Charles Lindbergh** becomes the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic
- **Radio makes him an instant celebrity**



ports!

Baseball → rise of the national pastime.

Biggest star associated with the era = BABE RUTH!

“Chicks dig the long ball”

Ruth- Yankees slugger, he hit a record 60 HR in 1927

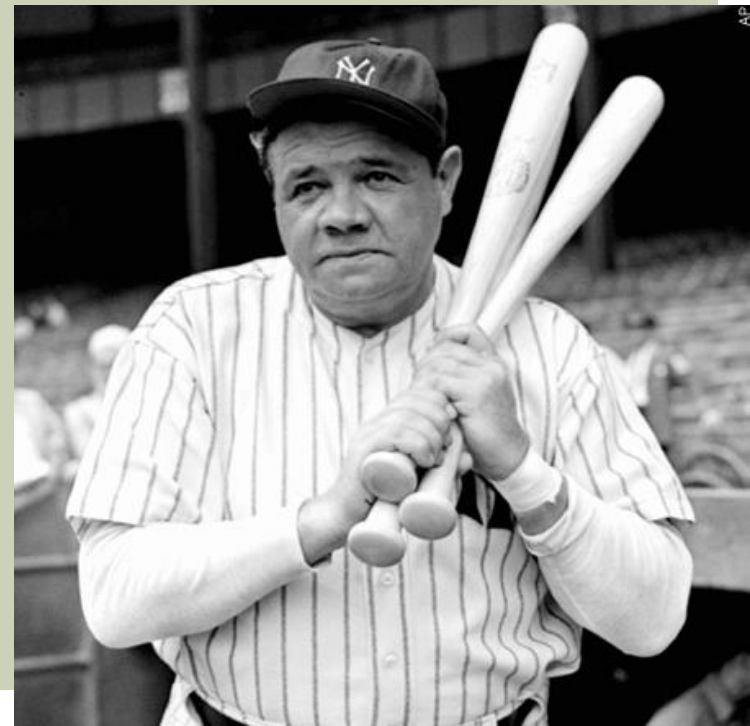
The radio becomes a great way for people to listen to the upcoming sport

Andrew “Rube” Foster → Pitcher and team manager in Black baseball

He founded the Negro National League

Other leagues failed, but Foster was able to run a successful league.

“The Father of Black Baseball”



Mass Media: Radio and Movies



- Nov. 1920 first **radio** broadcast out of Pittsburgh announces election of Harding
- Radio **tied the nation together** by providing shared experiences
- Rise of the **movie** industry (especially in **Hollywood**)
- **“The Jazz Singer”** (1927) becomes the first “talkie”
- **Celebrity culture** of the 1920s
 - Nationally known figures as a result of the wide reach of radio and movies

What other sports?

Tennis → becomes popular through women's Tennis star Helen Willis
Won 7 U.S. open titles and the Wimbledon title 8 times

“Little Miss Poker Face”

Swimming → Gertude Ederle, in 1926, at the age of 19 becomes the first women to swim the English Channel.

Racing → Prohibition sparks high speed racing

‘Rum-runners’ or ‘Bootleggers’ would race to transport liquor at night.

- Attempting to out run the police, racers would race at night, so they wouldn't be seen, and at higher speeds than the police in order to transport the liquor.

This leads to the formation of modern day NASCAR



What is the Harlem Renaissance?

- The flowering of African American

artistic creativity during the 1920s.

- Occurs in Harlem NYC

- Caused by the Great Migration



Writers → Celebrated their heritage and wrote

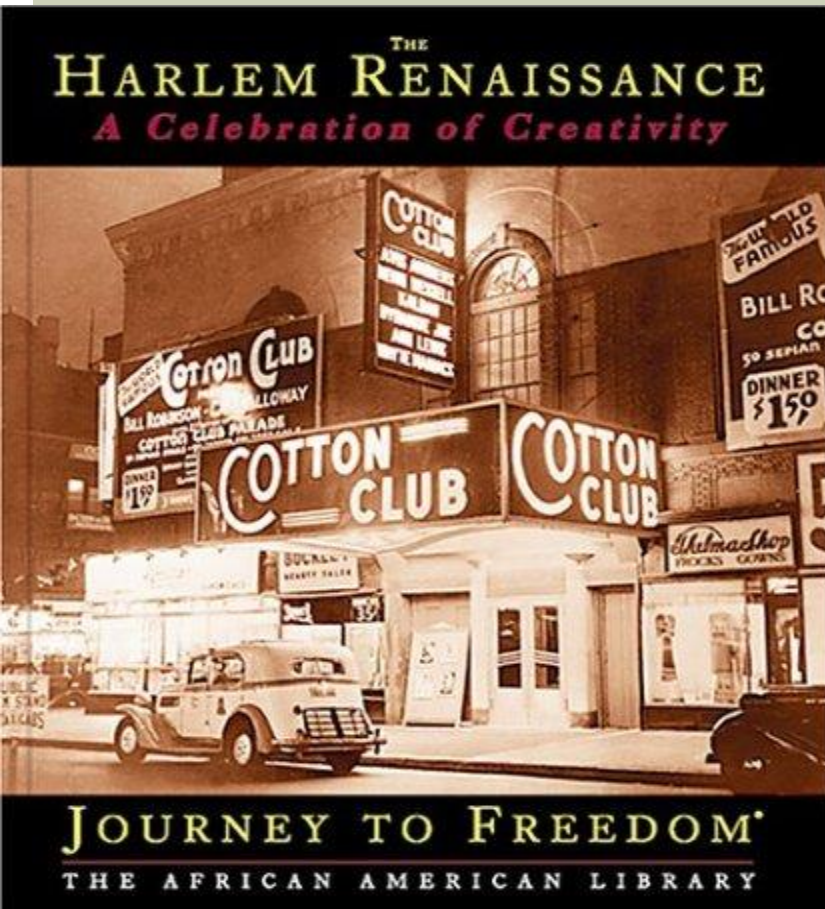
with defiance about living in a ‘white-dominated’ world

Famous writers associated with the Harlem Renaissance are **Langston Hughes** and **Claude McKay**



Performers → Actors and singers rose to stardom among both whites and blacks

Famous performers = Roland Hayes and Paul Robeson

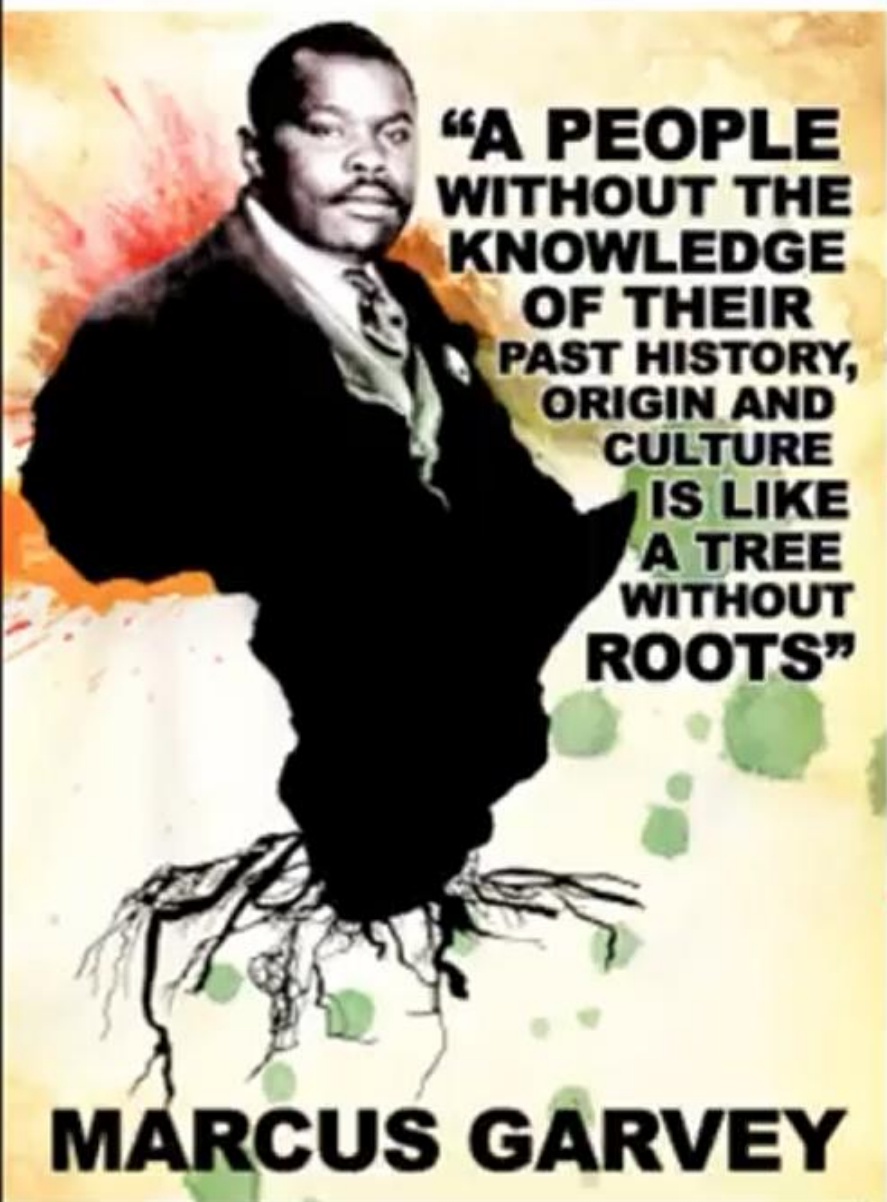


JAZZ

- **Born in New Orleans**
- **Spread to New York City and becomes a popular form of music in the 1920s**
- **Famous performers → Duke Ellington**



BLACK AMERICA IN THE 1920s: Did the decade roar?



- **Great Migration** had brought numerous African Americans into northern cities
 - Spread of **jazz** music out of New Orleans
- Harlem in NYC was the cultural center of black America
- **Harlem Renaissance** led by writers Claude McKay, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and jazz artists Louis Armstrong
 - Idea of “New Negro”- racial pride
- **Marcus Garvey** founded the **United Negro Improvement Association** (UNIA)
 - Called for African Americans to go “back to Africa” (separatism)
 - Promoted black pride, black owned businesses

Scopes Trial

- Biology teacher in Tennessee,

gets brought to court for teaching the theory of evolution in High School

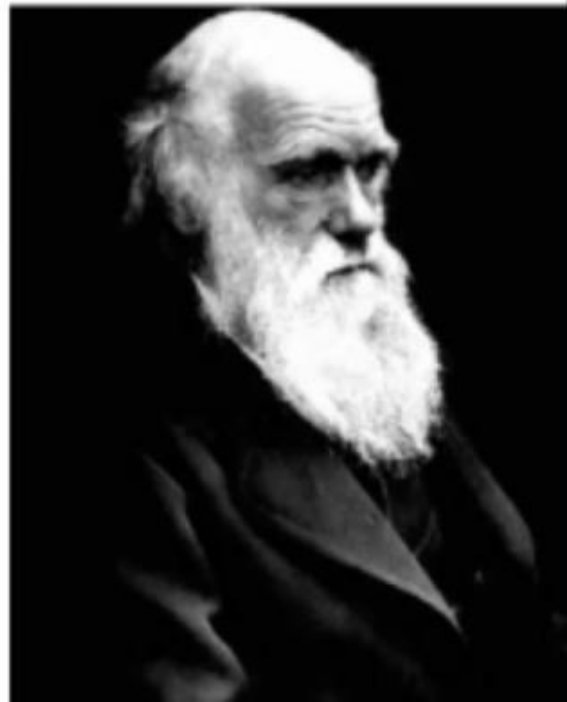
- Scopes, the teacher was found guilty and convicted of the 'Butler Act', which ruled teaching evolution unlawful
- The trial was an example of fundamentalism, → belief of religion being more important than scientific theory



"Another Pied Piper," E. J. Pace's widely reprinted editorial cartoon
(from William Jennings Bryan's Seven Questions in Dispute, 1924)

Fundamentalism & the Scopes Monkey Trial

- The decade saw a battle between the **values** of the **modernizing cities** and the **traditional values** of **rural areas**
- **Fundamentalist** believed every word in the bible should be considered literally true.
- Radio preachers such as **Billy Sunday** spoke out against drinking, dancing, jazz, gambling, etc.
- **ACLU** sought to challenge law in **Tenn.** that outlawed teaching of **evolution**



LOST GENERATION

- **“Lost Generation”** writers: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis
- **Criticized** different aspects of the decade:
 - Why did we fight World War I
 - Small town values
 - Fundamentalist religious views
 - Materialism of the decade