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# Roaring 20s

## STUDY GUIDE

**THE Essential Roaring 20's Review**

1919-1929

Words To Know			
Prohibition	Scalped	Scout	Scoutmaster
Scout	Scoutmaster	Scoutmaster	Scoutmaster
Scoutmaster	Scout	Scout	Scout
Scout	Scoutmaster	Scoutmaster	Scoutmaster

What were the characteristics of the 1920s?



**American Society: Social and Cultural Change in the 1920s & 1930s**

- 1. American society was changing rapidly in the 1920s and 1930s.
- 2. The 1920s were a time of great change in American society.
- 3. The 1930s were a time of great change in American society.
- 4. The 1940s were a time of great change in American society.

**Warren G. Harding**  
1921-1923

**Calvin Coolidge**  
1923-1929

**Herbert Hoover**  
1929-1933

**The New Deal: "Hoover vs. F.D.R." & The Great Depression**



**The Great Depression**

- 1. The Great Depression was a period of economic hardship that lasted from 1929 to 1933.
- 2. The Great Depression was caused by a combination of factors, including a stock market crash and a drought in the Midwest.
- 3. The Great Depression led to the implementation of the New Deal by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 4. The New Deal was a series of programs and policies designed to provide relief, recovery, and reform.

# Review Outline

## Everything you MUST Know!!!

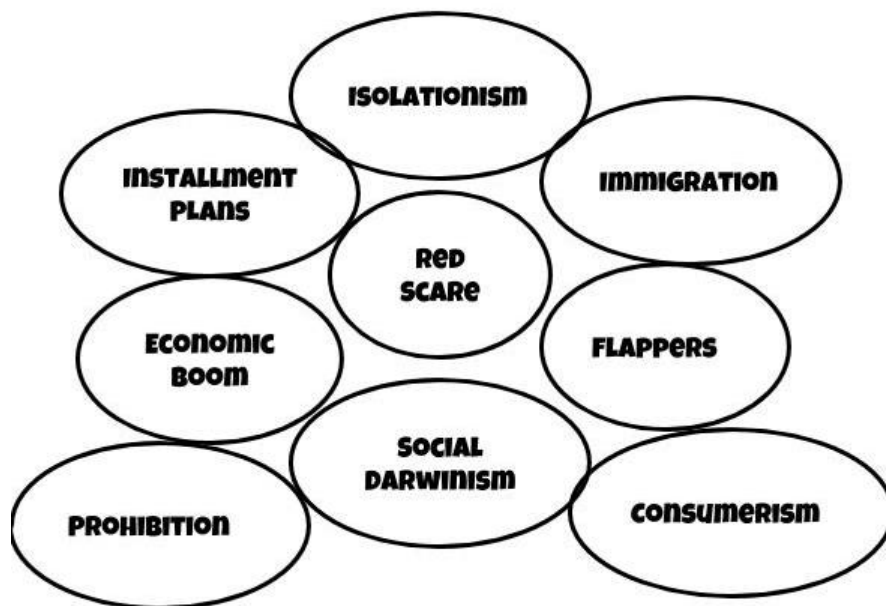


# THE Essential Roaring 20's Review

## Words To Know

Isolationism	Prohibition	Quotas	Modernism
Suburb	Rugged Individualism	Fundamentalism	Migration
Consumerism	Subsidy	Satire	Flapper
Temperance	Global Diffusion		

## What were the characteristics of the 1920's?



## America turns toward isolationism in the 1920's & 1930's

- Americans became convinced that arms makers had tricked America into entering WWI.
- 1934 Nye Committee Report- showed arms makers had made lots of \$; *made Americans less willing to get involved in future foreign wars.*
- Emergency Quota Act 1921- law that limits the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 3%
- Immigration Act 1924 - Overrides the Emergency Quota Act to 2%
  - Both Acts favor Western Europeans



**Warren G Harding**  
**1921-1923**

Slogans: "**Return to Normalcy**" (meaning life before WWI) – time to focus on domestic economic issues & stay out of foreign affairs

"America first" (meaning the US comes 1st in rebuilding after WWI)

**Government Corruption!!! - - Teapot Dome Scandal:** scandal over the secret lease of oil rights to private companies from government-owned land. – showed that government leaders were corrupt!



Did almost nothing while President  
Kellogg Briand Pact – Agreement for Peace, no more war among countries: FAILED



**Calvin Coolidge**  
**1923-1929**



**Herbert Hoover**  
**1929-1933**

Promoted Rugged Individualism – (take care of yourself)

**Hoover Dam – begins construction to provide resources to growing population**

**Promoted standardization of weights & measures – uniform ratings on everything led to increased production efficiency**



## Economy in the 1920's

- *Andrew Mellon*- Secretary of Treasury; *supply-side economics*.
- Americans begin buying on credit in larger numbers
  - “Conspicuous Consumption”- the display of wealth for the purpose of acquiring or maintaining status
    - **Installment plans** (like a credit card)
    - Rising **standard of living**, work hours decreased
- **Impact of the automobile**: provided accessibility & created jobs, eased isolation of rural life, **people can live further from work** giving them more flexibility in employment. Led to Growth of the suburbs
  - **Henry Ford**- *assembly line* (Model T); *mass production*= more supply and reduced consumer costs.
  - **Assembly Line = Mass-Manufacturing (Transportation technology )**
- Farmers did not experience the prosperity of the 1920's
  - Reasons: post WWI competition from Europe, Europe was buying less American farm goods, protective tariffs hurt US farm product sales in Europe.
    - FARMERS experienced an economic Depression before THE Depression!



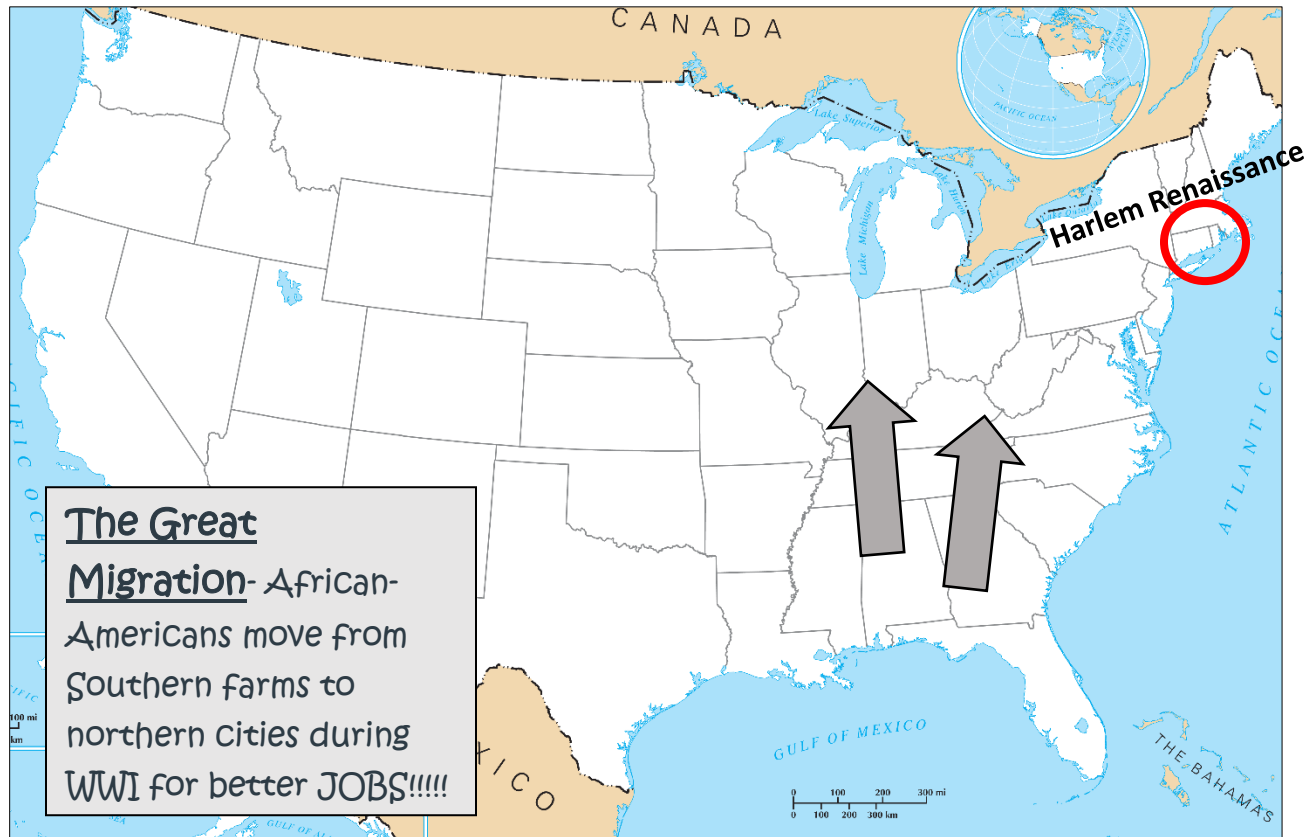
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## Media & Culture

### HUGE cultural DIVIDE – Rural and Urban Americans!

- ❖ 1920- First radio broadcast
- ❖ 1920- First “talking” movie.
- ❖ Mass Media (radio, movies, newspapers) - broke down patterns of regionalism = unified the nation through Advertising!!!!

## The Jazz Age “Roaring 20’s” & THE Harlem Renaissance



**The Great Migration**- African-Americans move from Southern farms to northern cities during WWI for better JOBS!!!!

- **The Harlem Renaissance- African-American writing & music (JAZZ)**

- **JAZZ** began in New York & spread throughout the world by **global diffusion**

- **Jazz became more mainstream and accepted as part of American culture**

- **Louis Armstrong** – pioneer jazz musician



- Zora Neale Hurston- stories showed African-American culture.
- Langston Hughes- writer described troubles of African-Americans.
- **IMPACT** – more African Americans lived concentrated in northern cities living in isolated neighborhoods where theaters (venues) featured African American artists/musicians, etc.

- **Black Nationalism**: glorified black culture & traditions. Wanted separation of races & economic independence

- **Marcus Garvey**- Wanted a “Back to Africa” movement- but, never happened; Garvey arrested & deported (sent back to his home in Jamaica)



# Movements/IDEAS

- **Nativism** (Look back at Gilded Age Era)- name given to the racism of native born Americans to new immigrants
- Sacco-Vanzetti Case 1920- Italian immigrants accused & convicted of killing a night guard; some say mainly accused because they were immigrants.
- Resurgence of KKK – discriminated against immigrants, Catholics & blacks.
  - **Social Darwinism** belief that all personal and social problems are inherited
    - Cause – a desire to maintain the economic & social divisions in society (from the point of view of the wealthy, “the rich get richer”)
    - Effect – increased the popularity of the eugenics movement (human improvement by genetic means)
- **Fundamentalism vs. The New Morality OR Traditionalism V Modernism)**
  - **Fundamentalism** (creationism vs. evolution)
  - **Scopes Trial** (Monkey Trial) Defense attorney Darrow & Prosecuting attorney Jennings Bryan
    - Can evolution be taught in schools? Verdict was NO.
      - Begins the science versus religion argument
- **Changing the traditional role of women**
  - Cause – due to industrialization, many women changed from housewives to wage-earning consumers, and women gained the right to vote. **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment – SUFFRAGE**
  - **Effect** – women became social & political reformers who challenged traditional attitudes & social norms; worked outside of the home; affected the economy; with suffrage, women had a voice in politics (led to prohibition!). Dressed differently (**Flappers: a certain style of dress**)



## RED SCARE



- Idea that communists would try to take over America. Anyone with ideas that were not 100% Democratic could be considered a communist.
  - Color RED associated with communism
  - Many wanted to **DEPORT** non-citizens to prevent Communism from spreading (Deport = send non-citizens back to home country)
  - **PALMER RAIDS**: Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer held a series of raids to stop the spread of Communist ideas

## Prohibition

- Temperance (Anti-alcohol) movement led by women & their growing political influence
  - **18th Amendment- (1920)-Prohibition; Repealed (taken away) in 1933!!**
    - bootlegging (Chicago gangster Al Capone),
  - **Volstead Act (enforce the Prohibition law).**
    - Over 540,000 arrests were made, about 32,000 **speakeasies** (bars) sold liquor illegally, and bootlegging was common. organized crime (gangsters) specialized in supplying & running underground bars, and they made a lot of \$\$



**TEKS:**

2b – identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present and describe their defining characteristics;

5a - evaluate the impact of Progressive Era reforms, including initiative, referendum, recall, and the passage of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments;

6a - analyze causes and effects of events and social issues such as immigration, Social Darwinism, eugenics, race relations, nativism, the Red Scare, Prohibition, and the changing role of women; and

6b - analyze the impact of significant individuals such as Clarence Darrow, William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford, Glenn Curtiss, Marcus Garvey, and Charles A. Lindbergh.

13a - analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including western expansion, rural to urban, the Great Migration, and the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt; and

16a - analyze causes of economic growth and prosperity in the 1920s, including Warren Harding's Return to Normalcy, reduced taxes, and increased production efficiencies;

19c - describe the effects of political scandals, including Teapot Dome, Watergate, and Bill Clinton's impeachment, on the views of U.S. citizens concerning trust in the federal government and its leaders;

25a - describe how the characteristics and issues in U.S. history have been reflected in various genres of art, music, film, and literature;

25b - describe both the positive and negative impacts of significant examples of cultural movements in art, music, and literature such as Tin Pan Alley, the Harlem Renaissance, the Beat Generation, rock and roll, the Chicano Mural Movement, and country and western music on American society;

27c - understand the impact of technological and management innovations and their applications in the workplace and the resulting productivity enhancements for business and labor such as assembly line manufacturing, time-study analysis, robotics, computer management, and just-in-time inventory management.

28a - analyze how scientific discoveries, technological innovations, and the application of these by the free enterprise system, including those in transportation and communication, improve the standard of living in the United States;

**Released Questions:**

2013: 38, 30, 22

2014: 29, 13, 10, 31, 15, 51

2015: 46, 23, 34

2016: 17, 20, 35, 50

2017: 18, 56, 24, 59, 23

2018: 46, 6, 15



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