

APUSH

1919-1929

ROARING TWENTIES

REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 31

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 22

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 22

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 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
- **Unrestricted immigration** from Western Hemisphere



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



August 22, 1927

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
- Exerted tremendous political influence

The Knights of
OF MILWAUKEE



the Ku Klux Klan
WISCONSIN

Invite you, your family and friends to attend their first annual
Spring Festival and Entertainment

TO BE HELD AT
PLEASANT VALLEY PARK
Milwaukee County, Formerly Shooting Park

FLAG DAY, SAT., JUNE 14, 1924
ONE P. M. TO MIDNIGHT—RAIN OR SHINE

To Reach Park, See Map and Instructions Below



BY 11 THIRTIETH from Barton, Kenosha and Chicago Highway 12 to National Ave. (in Milwaukee). Then follow west and continue on Highway 61 to Woodlawn Ave. **GUIDE WITH FLAG.**

BY 11 THIRTIETH from Bradford, Indian, Janesville, Elk Run, etc. Highway 61 to Woodlawn Ave. **GUIDE WITH FLAG.**

BY 15 TOWNSHIP from Fond du Lac and all points north. Take Highway 15 to 27th St. (in Milwaukee). Then walk west toward National Ave. (Highway 61) and west to Woodlawn Ave. **GUIDE WITH FLAG.**

BY 15 TOWNSHIP from Madison. Highway 15 to Greenwood Ave. (which is 4th Ave. and Highway 72). Continue south to Highway 61. Then west to Woodlawn Ave. **GUIDE WITH FLAG.**

BY MILWAUKEE NORTHERN from Hobergan. To Milwaukee Terminal. There take car to Pleasant Valley Park Station. Cars here Public Service Bldg. see minutes after the hour. Take car marked East Tour or Burlington.

BY CHICAGO NORTH SHORE LINE, from Chicago, Kenosha and Racine. To Terminal. There walk three blocks west to Public Service Terminal Bldg. There take car to Pleasant Valley Park Station.

MILWAUKEE PEOPLE will take Third St. Carriage out south to end of line. There transfer to street car to Pleasant Valley Park. The above map and directions will get you to the Park without any trouble. However, in reaching the City of West Allis or Milwaukee and you lose your way, please West Allis 7th St. for instructions.

Music
Plenty of it the entire day.


Lectures
By excellent speakers.

Dancing
In the big pavilion.

Refreshments
Plenty of eats and drinks.

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

Meet Us



at the Sign of the Fiery Cross

Many Other Features,
too numerous to mention. If
you cannot come early, come
later—BUT COME.

The Public is
Invited

For further information,
address
Post Office Box 1042
Milwaukee, Wisconsin



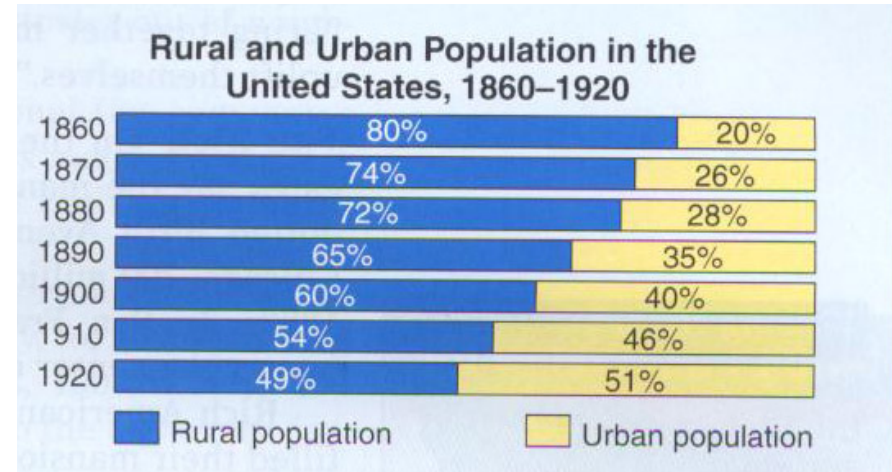
Yesterday, Today
and Forever



The Little Red School House
founded by it!

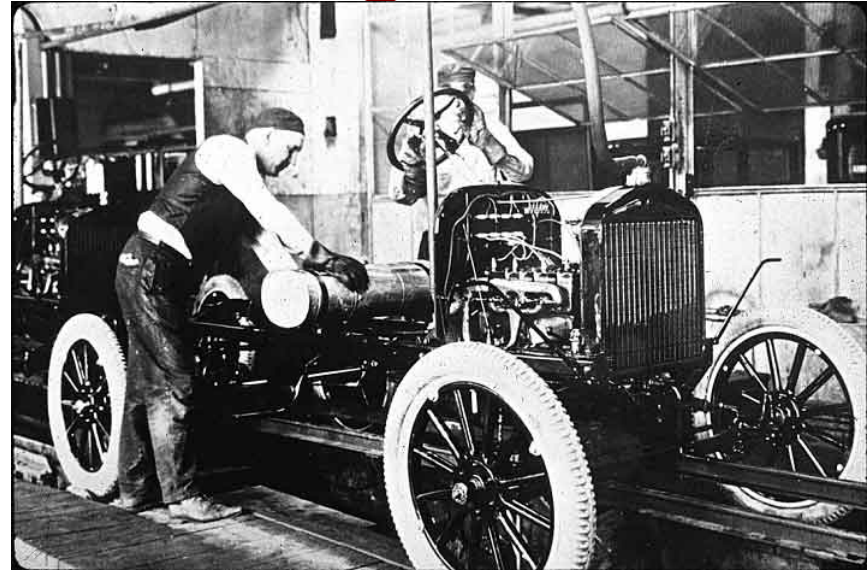
Mass Consumption Economy

- 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




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



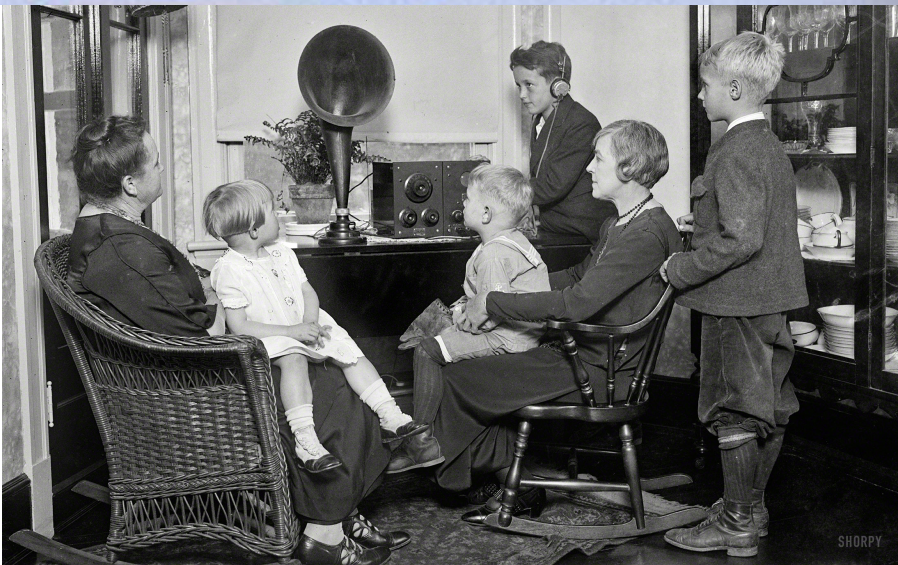
Mass Media: Radio and Movies

Households with Radios, 1920-1930



Year	Number of Households with Radio Sets
1920	20,000
1922	60,000
1924	1,250,000
1926	4,500,000
1928	8,000,000
1930	13,750,000

- 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



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

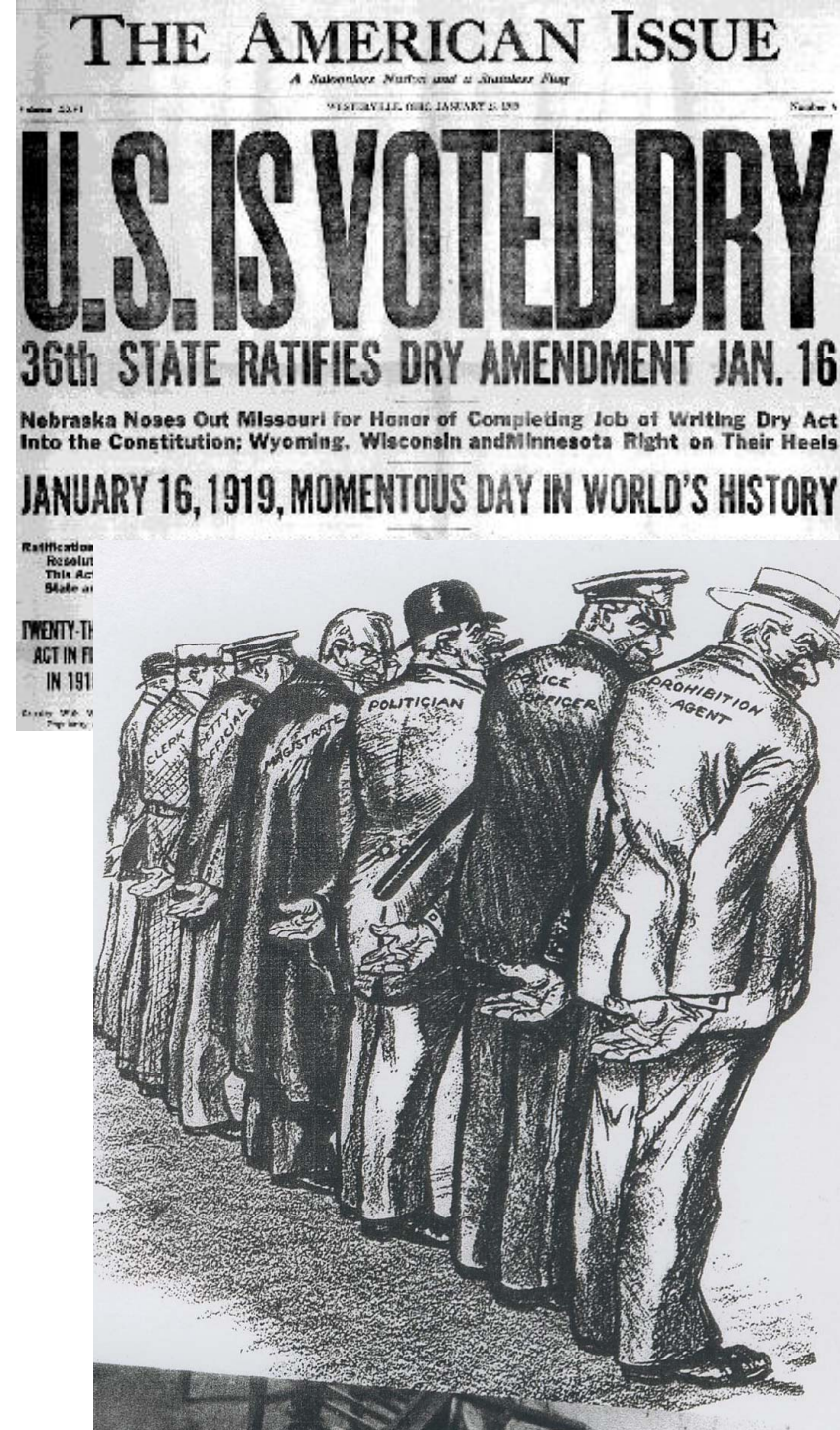


Fundamentalism & the Scopes Monkey Trial

- 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**
 - **John Scopes** arrested for teaching evolution in 1925
- Entire world follows the trial by listening on the radio
 - Prosecutor: Religious fundamentalist **William Jennings Bryan**
 - Defense: **Clarence Darrow**
- Scopes convicted (gets off on a technicality)- but trial demonstrated **tensions between modern and traditional religious** values of the 1920s.

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



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

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