

Chapter Twenty Five The Roaring Twenties

Please study your Powerpoint slides!

THE ROARING 20'S – *Let the Good Times Roll*

- America followed the advice given by George Washington in 1796 and returned to isolationism following World War I
- The United States in the 1920s refused to join to the League of Nations to avoid foreign entanglements or alliances
- The Jazz Age and the “Roaring Twenties” were other names given to the 1920s due to the cultural activities which occurred during those years
- New fads and ways to have fun swept across the nation, which helped to give the era the nickname, the “Roaring Twenties.”
- Jazz, the blues, prohibition, speakeasies, and flappers were all characteristics of the “Roaring 20s”
- Flappers were young females who broke against traditions in terms of fashion and behavior.
- The automobile is the invention which led to the greatest change in lifestyles during the 1920s by providing Americans with more leisure time
- Henry Ford’s assembly line only helped to make cars more affordable to the average American family.
- Women’s role in society changed during the 1920s because women began to become more involved in the workforce than in previous periods
- The 19th Amendment gave women the right to suffrage (voting), which helped to expand democracy in the United States
- During the “Great Migration” many African-Americans moved to northern cities to seek better economic opportunities and to escape discrimination, racism, and Jim Crow laws; however, discrimination still awaited in the north
- African-Americans experienced a growing rebirth of culture, pride, and heritage during an theatrical, artistic and literary movement known as the Harlem Renaissance
- The Harlem Renaissance produced outstanding works of literature (Langston Hughes) and music (Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington)
- The Scopes Monkey trial resulted from teaching the theory of evolution and tested the clash of ideas of science versus religion in public schools

- The temperance movement greatest achievement was the legalized prohibition of alcohol, which began with the passage of the 18th Amendment. Prohibition led to an increase in the growth of organized crime in America's largest cities.
- Prohibition was largely a failure because laws which are not popular with Americans and challenge morality are hard to enforce
- Charles Lindbergh was a famous aviator who became a hero after being the 1st person to fly non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean
- The use of installment plans or credit had a huge impact on the growth of the US economy of the 1920s because it gave people money to buy products they previously could not afford. (It helped fuel economic growth)
- Buying stock "on margin" and installment purchases helped the economy to expand rapidly in the 1920s
- The overextension and usage of purchasing on credit led to a major economic downturn at the end of the 1920s
- Nativists are those who favor the interests of native born Americans (**White Anglo-Saxon Protestants**) over those of immigrants
- Communists and anarchists were blamed for many of the problems America experienced during the "Red Scare"
- During the Red Scare many Americans believed that communists would overthrow the U.S. government
- Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer deported (sent back to their home countries) those immigrants who were viewed to be potential communists
- The Sacco and Vanzetti trial illustrated how the Red Scare helped frighten Americans and resulted in a backlash against Communists, radicals, and anarchists
- The Ku Klux Klan was once again popular in the 1920s because of the fear of rapid immigration and cultural change
- The immigration acts of the 1920s, placed severe limits or quotas on immigrants coming to the US, but were designed to discriminate against people coming from Southern and Eastern Europe
- Immigration quotas placed limits on the number of foreign born individuals who were allowed to enter the US, and illustrated America's rise in Nativism as a result of the "Red Scare"