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| In what census, was the frontier deemed to have ended? (Don’t know it? Look it up!)| **The New Economy**  
- 1920 census:  
  - First time more people lived in _____________ areas  
- New Technology:  
  - ___________: by the end of 1920s, most families had one  
  - Trains: diesel engine – faster  
- Labor:  
  - Standard of living rose for many workers  
  - “__________________________” (Henry Ford):  
    - Shorter workweek, higher wages, paid vacations  
    - The system ended after 1929 – Great Depression  
  - Average income for workers was $1,500 a year, $1,800 was needed to “maintain a minimally decent standard of living.”  
  - AFL:  
    - Still did not include ________________ labor  
- Women:  
  - “_________ -collar” jobs:  
    - Secretaries, salesclerks, phone operators  
    - Lower paying jobs  
- African Americans  
  - Janitors, dishwashers, garbage collectors, etc.  
  - Therefore, most were left out of ___________  
  - ____________:  
    - Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters  
    - Increased wages, shorter working hours, etc.  
    - Influential Civil Rights leader  
- Japanese Americans  
  - California passed laws making it difficult for Japanese to buy ___________  
- Businesses still associated unions with being subversive  
  - 1921, The Supreme Court upheld that picketing was illegal, and courts could issue injunctions  
- Farmers:  
  - Production outweighed _____________ (WWI ended)  
    - When in doubt, farmers ____________ decreased production of the crops (until the New Deal)  
  - “Parity”:  
    - Purpose was to ensure that farmers would get back their ______________ costs  
    - Passed by Congress, vetoed by ______________  
| Why did Ford pay his employees higher wages? What did he hope they’d buy?         |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                  |
| Did you laugh at my joke?                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                  |
### What is your favorite household appliance?

**Quick Review:**

**What does Republican Motherhood mean?**

- **Consumer Culture:**
  - Increase in spending on new ____________________:
    - Refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners
  - Automobiles – ______________________ by the end of the 1920s
    - Development of ______________________
    - Increase in travel and vacations
- **Charles Lindbergh:**
  - First solo flight w/o radio from America to Europe
  - Becomes ______________________________
- **Advertising:**
  - New, booming industry, influenced by WWI
    - *The Man Nobody Knows* – Jesus was the first salesman
  - Newspapers increased in circulation
  - New magazines:
    - *Time, Reader’s Digest*
- **Women in the 1920s**
  - Professional jobs included: fashion, education, social work, and nursing
    - Most middle-class women did not work outside the home
- **Motherhood in the 1920s:**
  - John B. Watson – believed mothers should rely on experts for raising children
- **Flappers:**
  - More of an image than reality
  - Short(er) dresses and short hair
  - Smoked, drank, and (gasp!) ____________________
- **National Woman’s Party**
  - *** ______________________ *** - proposed Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
- **Education:**
  - High school and college attendance increased drastically
  - Schools played a large role in social development
- **Harlem Renaissance:**
  - Promoted ______________________ through poetry, music – jazz, literature, and art
Do you understand the two immigration acts of the 1920s?

- Focused on discrimination that African Americans faced
- Langston Hughes – “I am a Negro – and beautiful”

**A Conflict of Cultures**

- Prohibition, The “____________________________________”:
  - Popular in South and West
  - Problems with prohibition
    - People liked to drink, weak enforcement, many people hostile to law
    - Many government officials were bribed -> Increase in ______________________
  - Huge demand for illegal alcohol.
    - Large cities, such as Chicago, flourished with crime
    - ______________________, notorious gangster, was very popular
      - St. Valentine’s Day Massacre: 7 gang members killed
  - Nativism:
    - Emergency Quota Act of 1921:
      - Restricted number of immigrants from a country to __% of total people from that country living in US in __________
      - Favored Southern and Eastern Europe
    - Immigration Act of 1924:
      - Quotas for foreigners was cut from 3% to __%, used _______ census instead, hurt “New Immigrants”
      - Shut out Japanese immigrants
      - Marked an end of era of ____________________ immigration

- The Ku Klux Klan
  - Re-emerged in the 1920s
  - ______________________ – full-length film that glorified the KKK
  - By mid-1920s, _____ million Americans paid dues as members
  - Scandals, including embezzlement, helped lead to the decline of the Klan
- “Monkey Trial”
  - John Scopes, biology teacher from Dayton Tennessee, violated a law by teaching ____________________
  - Prosecutor: William Jennings Bryan, Defense Attorney: Clarence Darrow
  - Scopes found guilty, paid $100 fine
  - Helped fuel __________________________ for many more years
- Democrats in the 1920s
  - Democrats: Alfred Smith -> _______________________
### Republican Government

- 1920s sees an end to ________________ legislation, including the Supreme Court
  - “_______________” with Warren G.........
- ***______________________________***,
  - Secretary of Interior Fall transferred land to his department, leased land to oil companies, and took $100,000s in bribes
  - Just like President Grant, Harding was associated with ________________
- Calvin Coolidge:
  - Warren G..........’s VP, becomes president when Warren G..... dies
  - Advocated “_______________” government
- ***Secretary of Treasury _____________________***
  - Tax cuts for the wealthy, “Trickle-down economics”
    - Later advocated by ___________________________