### Conflicted Legacies of World War I

- **The Red Scare**
  - Great Migration - mass movement of African Americans from the _______ cities
  - “Red Summer” of 1919 - race riots in many northern cities
    - _______ died in race riots by September, 1919
  - Blacks competed with northern whites for jobs and housing
  - In the South, ___________ rose from 1917 - 1919
- **Erosion of Labor Rights**
  - AFL grew during WWI
  - 1 in 5 workers went on strike in _______
  - MA Governor Calvin Coolidge won support for opposing strikes
  - Some companies, notably Ford, practiced welfare capitalism during the booming economic times of the 1920s
- **The Red Scare**
  - Unions were often associated with ___________________________
  - Many new ___________________________________ had socialist views
  - The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia frightened many Americans
  - A. Mitchell Palmer and the first “Red Scare”:
    - After a bomb explosion at his house, Palmer cracked down radical organizations
    - Palmer Raids - over ____________ people arrested
- _______________________
  - Two Italian immigrants accused of murder
  - Eventually, they were sentenced to death in 1927
  - Guilty? Innocent? It’s heavily debated, although most agree they did not get a ________________

### Politics in the 1920s

- The 1920s called for a “_____________________________”
  - Limited government (as opposed to the Progressive Era) and staying out of European affairs (Rejection of the Treaty of ____________)
- **Women in Politics**
  - Sheppard-Towner Federal Maternity and Infancy Act:
    - Provided federal funds for education programs and clinics
    - Helped improve healthcare for poor
    - 1st time Congress allotted $ to states for social welfare programs
      - Theme during the ____________ forward
- **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)**
  - Proposed by ________________ in the 1920s
Where were “Old” Immigrants from?

- Not ratified by Congress until the 1970s
- Never ratified by the necessary number of states
- Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom:
  - Led by Jane Addams and others
  - Criticized ________________
- Republicans and Business
  - Warren G…….. wins the presidency in 1920
  - Appoints Herbert Hoover as Commerce Secretary
    - Associated state - cooperation between the government and business leaders to achieve economic stability
  - ________________ Scandal:
    - Secretary of Interior Alber Fall leased government land to private companies in exchange for $__________________________
- Calvin Coolidge:
  - Warren G…….’s VP, became president upon Warren’s death
  - He and Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon advocated tax cuts for businesses (similar to ____________
  - ________________)
- Dollar Diplomacy
  - Began under ________________ administration
  - Advocated US banks providing loans to foreign countries
  - In some cases, the US military intervened to ensure repayment of loans:
    - ________________ from 1912 - 1933
    - Dominican Republic from 1916 - 1924
    - ________________ from 1915 - 1934
- ***Culture Wars***
  - Prohibition:
    - ________________ amendment, passed in part due to:
      - Anti-German sentiments during WWI
    - The law was often broken (speakeasies) and not adequately ________________
    - Organized ________________ grew as a result
  - Evolution in the Schools:
    - The Scopes “______________” Trial:
      - Conflict between ________________
      - Scopes was supported by the ACLU and defended by Clarence Darrow
  - Nativism:
    - “New” Immigrants were often ____________ and Jewish, from Southern and Eastern Europe
    - ________________ Agreement - Teddy Roosevelt and Japan agreed to limit Japanese immigration
    - ________________ Act (1921) - restricted European immigration
    - ________________ Act (1924) - Restricted European immigration even further
• There were no restrictions on immigrants from ________________________

• ***Culture Wars***
  • The National Klan:
    • _________________________ (1915) glorified the KKK and it resurfaced in the 1920s
    • In addition to targeting blacks, the new klan targeted Catholics, Jews, and immigrants (Non “WASPs”)
  • The Election of 1928
    • Democrats nominated NY governor Al Smith
      • First candidate to run for office that was ________________________
    • Republicans nominated Herbert Hoover, who won overwhelmingly

**Intellectual Modernism**

• ***Harlem in Vogue***
  • Black Writers and Artists:
    • ***________________________*** (Post-WWI - 1930s)
      • Cultural, social, and artistic movement in Harlem that expressed pride in being black
      • “I am a Negro - and beautiful” - Langston Hughes
    • ________________________:
      • Focused on the impact of white oppression on blacks
  • Jazz:
    • Began in ________________________
    • Louis Armstrong helped spread jazz when he moved to Chicago from NOLA
    • ________________________ - prominent jazz player in Harlem

• ***Harlem in Vogue***
  • ________________________ and the UNIA
    • United Negro Improvement Association - advocated ________________________ (ideas would be influential in the 1960s Civil Rights Movement)
    • Promoted a back to Africa movement
    • Pan-Africanism - hoped to unite all individuals of African ________________________

• Critiquing American Life
  • The Lost Generation:
    • Writers of the 1920s that criticized ________________________ and American culture (Similar to the Beat Generation of the 1950s)
    • Examples:
      • Hemingway’s *A Farewell to Arms*
      • Sinclair Lewis’ *Babbitt*
      • F. Scott Fitzgerald’s *The ________________________*
From Boom to Bust

- The Postwar Economy:
  - Rampant ________________ in 1919
  - Many big businesses merged
  - ________________ were left out of much of the economic prosperity of the 1920s
    - Competition from European farmers drove the price of crops down
    - Farmers produced more in the hopes of making $, helped reduce prices of goods
- Consumer Culture
  - New consumer products - ________________
  - Advertising industry began to sell “__________”
  - Goods were purchased more on ________ - “buy now, pay later”
- Consumer Culture
- The Automobile
  - 1 car for every ______ Americans
  - Highway construction increased drastically
    - Hotels, restaurants, and gas stations increased
    - ________________ were hurt
  - More Americans travelled by car on vacation - 1/3 of Americans by 1929
- Hollywood
  - Southern California provided land, good weather, and nice scenery
  - ________________:
    - More of an image than reality
    - Short(er) dresses and short hair
    - Smoked, drank, and (gasp!) danced
- The Coming of the Great Depression
  - More Americans bought stock in the 1920s
  - Buying on ________________:
    - Putting little money down to purchase a stock
    - (sometimes _____________%)
  - Stock Market Crash in October, 1929
  - Farming, construction, and industries saw their production and/or prices plummet
  - Unemployment would soon reach almost ________% 
  - Banks closed - savings were not guaranteed
  - Charities had a difficult time keeping pace with those in need

Quick Recap

- ___________________________________________
- ___________________________________________
- ___________________________________________
- ___________________________________________