

## Chapter 13: Postwar Social Change

### LEAP

- Describe the characteristics of the 1920s and the cultural changes that resulted.
- Examine U.S. domestic policy and foreign policies of the 1920s.

### LEAP Vocabulary/Concepts

- Presidents of the United States
  - Warren G. Harding
  - Calvin Coolidge
  - Herbert Hoover
- Characteristics of the 1920s:
  - Racism, prejudice
  - Scopes Trial
  - Immigration quotas
  - Roaring 20's
  - Jazz
  - Organized crime
  - Political scandals
  - Women's rights
- Assembly line
- Mass production
- Agricultural depression:
  - Installment buying
  - Protective tariff

### Section One: Society in the 1920s

#### Terms to Know

- Flapper
- Double standard
- Demographics
- Barrio

### Setting the Scene

- \_\_\_\_\_ symbolized the change in traditional manners and morals.

### Women's Changing Roles

- Young woman embraced new \_\_\_\_\_ & urban attitudes of the day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ protested the new casual dances, smoking, & drinking by women.
- Women were held to a \_\_\_\_\_.

- **Flappers represented women's** \_\_\_\_\_.

- **The new \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the 1920s were reflected in the fashion that women wore.**

- During the 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_ for American women. In fact, many women felt freer to experiment with bolder \_\_\_\_\_ and manners.
- Many women did not exercise their newly won \_\_\_\_\_ because they did not feel comfortable in \_\_\_\_\_, it was a problem to leave their \_\_\_\_\_ and go to the polls, and their families \_\_\_\_\_ them from voting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ declined in 1920's because of the wider availability of birth control information.
- \_\_\_\_\_ became more rebellious which put more strain on families. They began to spend less time with the families and as \_\_\_\_\_ became worse, they resisted parental control.
- The status of women in the \_\_\_\_\_ changed very little in the 1920s.
- Flappers danced the \_\_\_\_\_, a new dance that embodies the spirit of the \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Schools and the Mass Media Shape Culture**

- By 1926 the number of high school students \_\_\_\_\_ fourfold.
- \_\_\_\_\_ came of age & people followed world events more easily.

### **American's on the Move**

- In addition to social changes, many changes in \_\_\_\_\_ occurred in the 1920s. **Demographics** are the statistics that describe a population.
- The major demographic change was a movement \_\_\_\_\_ from the countryside.
- Another major shift in demographics was the large numbers of Americans moving into the \_\_\_\_\_.
- While other groups benefited from the economic changes of the 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_ suffered economically.
- Throughout the 1920s, jobs for \_\_\_\_\_ in the South were scarce and low paying. As \_\_\_\_\_ expanded in the 1920s, many industrial jobs opened up for African Americans in the \_\_\_\_\_. This produced what is known as the "Great Migration."
- After \_\_\_\_\_ laws were tightened, many low-paying jobs went to immigrants from Canada and Mexico. In the West, mainly \_\_\_\_\_ filled

these jobs. As a result, a distinct **barrio**, or \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhood formed.

- In the 1920s, as \_\_\_\_\_ grew, transportation systems needed to develop to serve the needs of the people. Cities built transportation systems that used \_\_\_\_\_ that ran on tracks on the streets and powered by overhead wires.
- During the 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_ replaced trolleys in many areas. Busses did not need rails nor did it need wires overhead.

### **American Heroes**

- Sports heroes were \_\_\_\_\_ by the media.
- \_\_\_\_\_: “Lucky Lindy” flew solo across the Atlantic in an airplane name “The Spirit of St. Louis” & won \$25,000.
- Of all the sports heroes of the time, none generated more excitement than baseball’s \_\_\_\_\_, known as the sultan of swat. Ruth hit 714 home runs in his career and that record stood for nearly 40 years. He also set the record for most home runs in a 154 game season, 60, which stood for many years as well.
- \_\_\_\_\_ became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928, although she was only a passenger. In 1932, she made the trip on her own. Later, she became the first person to fly solo from Hawaii to California. In 1937, she tried to fly around the world, \_\_\_\_\_ mysteriously while crossing the Pacific Ocean.
- Women also excelled in sports. \_\_\_\_\_ was a record setting swimmer. Hazel Washington and Helen Wills were Olympic and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_, a Native American, became famous in professional football. He also had been an Olympic athlete. He was the first president of the NFL.
- In Charles Lindbergh and other heroes, Americans recognized the virtues of the “\_\_\_\_\_” or old fashioned virtues.

## **Section Two: Mass Media and the Jazz Age**

### **Terms to Know**

- Zora Neale Hurston
- James Weldon Johnson
- Marcus Garvey
- Harlem Renaissance
- Bessie Smith
- Claude McKay
- Langston Hughes
- Paul Robertson
- Louis Armstrong
- Duke Ellington

### **Setting the Scene**

- What grew out of \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1920s –its culture of movies, movie stars, and entertainment reporters helped create the beginnings of a common national culture.

## The Mass Media

- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to print, film, and broadcast methods of communicating information to large numbers of people.
- In 1927 a big change in movies occurred, the first motion picture with \_\_\_\_\_ was released. \_\_\_\_\_ changed the course of the movie industry. Talkies helped bring about a boom in the movie business.
- During the 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_ increased in size and in circulation.
- During the 1920s, the sale of \_\_\_\_\_ rose too.
- \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed growth during the 1920s.
- The growth of radio and other mass media helped produce a \_\_\_\_\_.

## The Jazz Age

- \_\_\_\_\_ grew out of the African-American music of the South. By the early 1900s, bands in New Orleans were playing the new mix of styles. Jazz gained great popularity on the radio waves during the 1920s. In fact, the 1920s became known as the \_\_\_\_\_...
- American society troubled a group of artists and writers and they became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ because they moved away from America to Paris, France. They included \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and E.E. Cummings, to name a few.

## The Harlem Renaissance African-American Voices in the 1920's

- \_\_\_\_\_ in large numbers moved to cities in the 1920's.
- Large numbers (of African Americans) moved to \_\_\_\_\_ cities where they were not welcomed & race riots developed. (The Great Migration)
- \_\_\_\_\_ protested the treatment.
- The number of African Americans in \_\_\_\_\_ grew from 50,000 in 1914 to about 200,000 in 1930.
- Harlem also became home of an African American literary & artistic awakening in the 1920s known as the \_\_\_\_\_, which celebrating African American culture.
- James Weldon Johnson emerged as a leading \_\_\_\_\_ of the Harlem group.

- \_\_\_\_\_, Duke Ellington, Bessie Smith, and \_\_\_\_\_ were African American performers who gained notoriety during the Harlem Renaissance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the leading \_\_\_\_\_ of the Harlem Renaissance. He is best known for a collection of poems called *Color*.
- Cullen used \_\_\_\_\_ style to capture the “\_\_\_\_\_” struggle. He wrote of the conflicts of the black artist in his most famous poems: "Yet Do I Marvel" and "Incident."
- Countee Cullen differed from many other poets of the Harlem Renaissance because, educated in a primarily \_\_\_\_\_, he lacked the background to comment from personal experience on the lives of other blacks or use popular black themes in his writing.
- Cullen was a voice of \_\_\_\_\_ against the sufferings of African Americans in a white society.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the most studied \_\_\_\_\_ from the Harlem Renaissance. He was a poet, short story writer, journalist, and playwright. Hughes spoke with a clear, strong voice about the joys and difficulties of being human, being American, and being black.
- Zora Neale Hurston came to New York in 1925, became an \_\_\_\_\_, and gained fame as a writer for her novel, "Their Eyes Were Watching God."
- Clubs in the Harlem district of New York became the hottest places to listen to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Section Three: Cultural Conflicts**

#### Terms to Know

- Speakeasy
- Bootlegger
- Fundamentalism
- Clarence Darrow
- Scopes Trial

### **Setting the Scene**

- \_\_\_\_\_ of all alcoholic beverages became the law of the land when the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution took effect on January 16, 1920.

### **Prohibition**

#### **The main goals of prohibition were as follows:**

- (1) eliminate \_\_\_\_\_ and the resulting abuse of family members and others.
  - (2) Get rid of saloons, where prostitution, \_\_\_\_\_, and other forms of vice thrived.
    - Prevent absenteeism and on-the-job accidents stemming from drunkenness.
- Congress passed \_\_\_\_\_ to provide a way of enforcing the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, but it was widely ignored, especially in cities like New York City.

- One problem with the Volstead Act was that it did not provide the \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for enough men to enforce Prohibition. Also, many people were determined to break the laws; and, many law enforcement people took bribes from smugglers and bootleggers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ became a new crime, serviced by the Bootleggers –a person who brought liquor from outside U.S. to sell illegally.
- Initially, a **bootlegger** had been a drinker who hid a flask of liquor in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ –hidden saloons/nightclubs- were everywhere in cities. They provided people the opportunity to obtain liquor illegally.
- Bootlegging led to the formation of \_\_\_\_\_.
- One of the unforeseen results of prohibition was the formation of a new crime called \_\_\_\_\_, which involved bribing police and other government officials to ignore the illegal activities.
- In other instances, the mob would require a business to pay a \_\_\_\_\_. If the business owner refused, he may have his business blown to bits or he may be gunned down.
- The most notorious gangster operated in Chicago, \_\_\_\_\_, nicknamed “\_\_\_\_\_.” He had a knack for avoiding prison because he was able to pay off judges and police. He was finally sent to prison for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Prohibition was in place for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Women’s Christian Temperance Union continued to oppose \_\_\_\_\_ use.

### Issues of Religion

- During this time, some states banned the teaching of \_\_\_\_\_ in schools because the theory seemed to contradict the Bible’s account of creation.
- The Theory of \_\_\_\_\_ deeply disturbed \_\_\_\_\_ (religious traditionalists). The theory states that human beings and all other life forms developed over time from simpler life forms. Fundamentalists are against this because it goes against the \_\_\_\_\_. Fundamentalists say the Bible is inspired by \_\_\_\_\_, and therefore cannot contain \_\_\_\_\_. They take the Bible as literally \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ passed law banning the teaching of evolution. A teacher –John Scopes- agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ this law and taught evolution, this resulted in the Scopes Trial.
- The trial proved to be a setback and a loss of momentum for the \_\_\_\_\_ because William Jennings Bryan, the lawyer trying to convict Scopes, admitted that even he did not take the Bible as literal.

- Scopes was found \_\_\_\_\_, but the Tennessee Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_ the decision on technicality.
- This clash over \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ experiment, and the emerging urban scene all were evidence of the changes and conflicts occurring during the 1920s. During that period, women also experienced \_\_\_\_\_ as they redefined their roles and pursued new lifestyles.

### **Racial Tensions**

- Americans clashed over \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1920s.
- During the summer of 1919, violence broke out between blacks and whites in many cities across the nation. The worse of the riots was in \_\_\_\_\_. One cause of the riot in Chicago was that the population of African Americans in Chicago had nearly doubled since 1910, resulting in \_\_\_\_\_ of neighborhoods.
- The revival of the Ku Klux Klan sought to defend their white-Protestant culture against \_\_\_\_\_, not just blacks that seemed un-American to them.
- Their main targets were blacks, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and immigrants.
- Some African-Americans, frustrated by continued violence and discrimination, dreamed of a new \_\_\_\_\_ where they could live in peace.
- An African-American named \_\_\_\_\_ worked to make that dream a reality.
- Garvey urged African-Americans \_\_\_\_\_ to create a self-governing nation.