

## Post-War Trends and the 1920s

### Effects of WWI

#### Economic Effects

- As countries needed to pay for armaments, they printed more money and left the \_\_\_\_\_
- WWI had devastating effects on these countries:
  - Some countries benefitted:
    - World's major financial center was now the \_\_\_\_\_



#### Women's Enfranchisement

- \_\_\_\_\_ **Amendment (1920)** – \_\_\_\_\_  
*“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.”*
- Women had been actively working toward suffrage since \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ used tactics such as \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the White House, cross-country motorcades
- \_\_\_\_\_ gave women greater \_\_\_\_\_ in political and economic spheres
- \_\_\_\_\_ changed with greater political autonomy

#### Post-War Domestic Problems

- \_\_\_\_\_ leads to a decrease in workers' real wages & higher amount of lay-offs
  - Worker strikes and protests
- \_\_\_\_\_ for employment rose
- Racial violence and civil unrest within the U.S.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of 1919: period of anti-black terrorist attacks perpetrated by white mobs that broke out in over three dozen cities and resulted in hundreds of deaths
    - E.g. Chicago race riot of 1919
- Irrational fear of \_\_\_\_\_ – leads to the **“Red Scare”**

#### The Red Scare

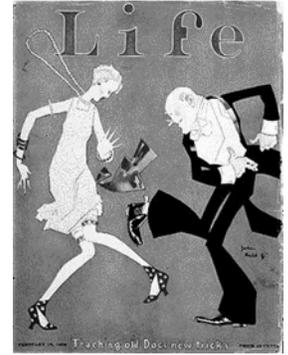
- \_\_\_\_\_ conducted in response to May Day bombing of 1919
  - June 2, 1919 Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer's house is bombed by radicals
- Palmer and \_\_\_\_\_ created the General Intelligence Division within the Justice Dept.
  - Division focused on anticommunist efforts.
- Russian workers and anarchists were heavily targeted



## The Modern Age

When did the urban population overtake the rural population in the U.S. for the first time?

What do you think increasing urbanization means for U.S. culture and social norms in the 1920s?



### Reasons for Post-war Prosperity

- Government policies:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Republican administrations (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_) - return to \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of 1922 - high protectionist tariff
- Tax reductions benefitted the wealthy (applied to large-scale industrialists and corporations)
- Fewer \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (government body charged with ensuring businesses operated fairly) was unable and unwilling to operate effectively
  - \_\_\_\_\_ still being exploited in Southern textile mills
- Reconciliatory policies to help American investment in other countries

### Effects of Post-war Prosperity

- \_\_\_\_\_ → experienced boost in productivity and efficiency
- \_\_\_\_\_ → modernizing through new forms of organization
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - a few large corporations controlled the market
- New business models
  - \_\_\_\_\_ developed as a field - scientifically proven methods applied to run the company
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - employers promoted programs for employee \_\_\_\_\_
- Trade unions made gains during war; but post-war, large corporations worked \_\_\_\_\_ unions
- \_\_\_\_\_ - symbol of post-war prosperity
  - During 1920s, U.S. made \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's cars
  - \_\_\_\_\_ production (Henry \_\_\_\_\_)
  - Standardization and efficiency in production reduced prices (e.g., \_\_\_\_\_)
  - Effects of the Auto Boom:
    - Stimulated other industries
    - Stimulated public spending (roads)
    - Growth of \_\_\_\_\_
- Did post-war prosperity reach everyone?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ lagged behind in productivity
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Farm Relief Bill : would have created agency to protect domestic crop prices. \_\_\_\_\_ by Pres. Coolidge.
  - Other struggling industries:  
\_\_\_\_\_



What values do you consider **modern**?

## Mass Culture

### ○ **Movies**

- Shift to \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
(1927) – first “talkie”
- \_\_\_\_\_ and celebrities

### ○ **Radio**

- Programs included popular music, variety shows, sports
- By end of 20s, funded by \_\_\_\_\_

### ○ **Music**

- Previously isolated styles  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(e.g., jazz, blues, country-western)

### ○ **Journalism**

- New format – \_\_\_\_\_

### ○ **Advertising Industry**

- New scientific approach
- Encouraged & celebrated \_\_\_\_\_

### ○ **Sports**

- \_\_\_\_\_  
(e.g., Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey)

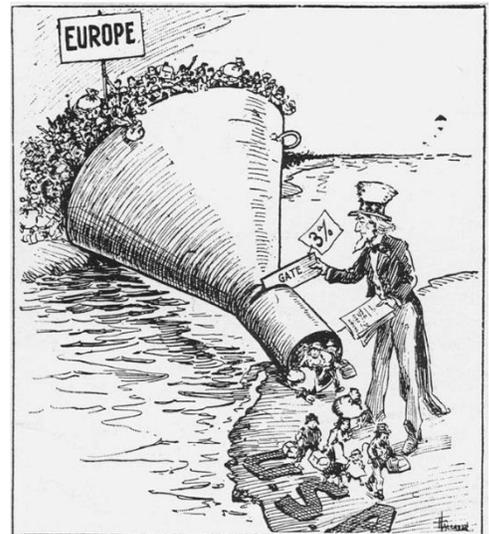
## Resistance to Modernization

### Prohibition

- \_\_\_\_\_ (Anti-Saloon League)
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Amendment (1919)** : prohibited manufacture, sale, or transportation of \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Act (1919)** – established the \_\_\_\_\_ to enforce the 18th Amendment, and \_\_\_\_\_ “intoxicating liquors”
- Rise in \_\_\_\_\_
  - **Bootleggers** : \_\_\_\_\_
  - **Speakeasies** : \_\_\_\_\_
- Repealed by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1933

### Immigration Restriction

- \_\_\_\_\_ reinforced by popular \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_
- **1921 Immigration Act** (also known as \_\_\_\_\_) : set maximum of 357,000 immigrants each year. Established \_\_\_\_\_ limiting immigrants from any European country to 3% of the number of immigrants from that country in \_\_\_\_\_ census
- \_\_\_\_\_ **Immigration Act** : revised quotas to 2% of the number of immigrants from each European country in \_\_\_\_\_ census
- Preference given to \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ deemed “racially ineligible” for \_\_\_\_\_ by Supreme Court



### Ku Klux Klan

- D.W. Griffith's \_\_\_\_\_ (1915) inspired a revival  
This movie \_\_\_\_\_
- By 1925, KKK had \_\_\_\_\_ members

- Methods:
- 

### Religious Fundamentalism

- \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized \_\_\_\_\_  
reading of the Bible
- Target: \_\_\_\_\_ taught in schools and universities
- \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” (1925)
- **Tennessee** \_\_\_\_\_ (1925) intentionally broken by high-school teacher John Scopes
  - \_\_\_\_\_ : founded in 1920 to challenge civil rights violations
  - Defense: \_\_\_\_\_ (ACLU Lawyer)
  - Prosecution: William Jennings Bryan
  - Highly publicized