Demobilization - Returning to a Peacetime Economy

1. After the war, 4.5 million returning soldiers needed jobs. As a result many ______ were expected to give up their wartime factory jobs (and the freedom) and return to the home.

2. The government canceled wartime production contracts, so businesses cut production and jobs. Resulted in unemployment and low pay. Many workers went on __________.

3. The press blamed strikes on ___________________ and foreign ________________ (people who wanted to abolish all government). American fear and prejudice led to the _______ __________ (a fear of radicals and communists). The federal government arrested many suspected radicals and communist, often without search warrants or evidence.

4. ________________ (fear and hatred of foreigners) played a large role in the Red Scare. On 5/5/20, Nicola __________ and Bartolomeo ________________, two Italian immigrants were arrested and charged with robbing a Massachusetts shoe factory and murdering a guard. They insisted they were innocent and only arrested because they were ___________________. Despite the lack of evidence they were convicted and put to death on 8/23/27.

5. Great Migration: ___________ ______________ moved north looking for work. Whites feared the competition. Violence erupted in 1919 resulting in race riots, fights and deaths.

6. During the 1920's the economy improved for most people except small __________ who lost money because of ____________________.

7. 1920s economy is characterized by an uneven distribution of wealth: “The _______ and ___________________”

Hey! What’s the Big Idea?

Post war tensions led to fear of Communists and foreigners.
1920’s Politics

1. Voters blamed the Democrats for the problems of demobilization – all the Presidents elected in the 1920’s were _______________________.

2. Warren G. __________________ won the election of 1920.
   ★ “Return to __________________” : Getting back to pre-WWI life
   ★ __________________ approach to economy
   ★ talented cabinet; gave tax cut to wealthy Americans and business
   ★ The country entered a period of economic growth.
   ★ Scandals:
     ◊ “Ohio Gang” - group of Harding’s friends from Ohio
     ◊ scandals came to light after Harding died of a heart attack and Vice-President Calvin ____________ took office
     ◊ ________________ Scandal: Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall transferred control of two federal oil reserves (Elk Hills, CA and Teapot Dome, WY) from the navy to the Department of the Interior, then leased out the reserves to two independent companies. In return, he and his relative received a herd of cattle and $385,000 in “gifts.” Scandal reflected badly on the __________________.

3. Calvin _________________ became President after Harding died in office in 1923.
   ★ Very quiet, opposite of Harding, some people considered him “unsociable”; nicknamed “_________________ Cal”
   ★ Coolidge fired people associated with the scandals and won the election of 1924.
   ★ Pro-________________
   ★ Booming economy (except for small farmers)
   ★ Increased trade with Europe (to help them pay off war ________)
   ★ Disarmament- ______________________________
   ★ ____________________ Pact (1928) - Signed by the US and 14 other nations. It outlawed _______. 62 nations eventually accepted it but it was impossible to enforce.

4. Herbert ________________ (also a Republican) was elected President in 1928.
   ★ “a ______________ in every pot and a ________ in every garage”
   ★ economy continues to grow until the __________ ________ crashed in 1929

Hey! What’s the Big Idea?

Presidents of the 1920’s were pro-business and favored an isolationist foreign policy.
1. Booming economy led many Americans to have “extra” money that they invested in the ___________ _______________.
2. Americans were living in the cities, which meant more entertainment and cultural opportunities.
3. More Americans than ever were attending ___________, especially women.
4. Women were experiencing more freedom than ever before: the right to vote (______th Amendment), college education, jobs outside the home.
5. _______________: young women who challenged the traditional dress and behavior of women – shorter skirts, form-fitting clothes, short hair, make-up, going on un-chaperoned "dates", drinking, smoking, etc. – Called "flappers" because of the sound on their unlaced boots.
6. Prohibition: 
   ⊗ ______________ Amendment went into effect on January 16, 1920.
   ⊗ Banned the ____________, ________________, and ________________ of alcoholic beverages. (Not the _______________!)
   ⊗ Opposition strongest in ____________ areas.
   ⊗ In cities, ______________ opened under the cover of legal businesses.
   ⊗ ______________ brought alcohol from Canada and Mexico; ________ ______________ brought it from the Caribbean.
   ⊗ Created more crime than it prevented - ______________ crime (gangs, mob) in big cities. For example: Al ________________ in Chicago.
   ⊗ 1933 - ______________ Amendment repealed Prohibition.
7. Fundamentalism: 
   ⊦ Protestant religious movement that taught that the ____________ was free from error, or literally true.
   ⊦ Strongest in rural areas – blamed societies’ problems on urban areas
   ⊦ Strongly opposed Charles ________________’s theory of ________________ which they felt contradicted the Bible’s version of ________________.
   ⊦ A Tennessee law made the teaching of evolution illegal. In 1925, high school science teacher John T. Scopes was arrested and put on trial for teaching evolution. The ___________ "______________" _____________ turned into a media circus and captured the attention of the country. He was convicted and fined $100, but the conviction was overturned in 1927.
   ⊦ The evolution debate is still a hot-button issue today.
8. Nativism: 
   ⊗ Immigration rose rapidly after WWI
   ⊗ Nativists saw immigrants as a threat to the nation’s future (also Red Scare)
   ⊗ ______________ ______________ Act (1921): limited the total number of immigrants to 357,000 people a year and limited the immigrants from European nations to no more than 3% of that nations population in the 1910 census. No limits on immigrants from the ________________ _______________.
   ⊗ ______________ ______________ Act (1924): further reduced the # of immigrants, favored western Europeans, and banned Japanese immigrants completely.

**Hey! What’s the Big Idea?**

*Competing ideals caused conflict between Americans with traditional beliefs and those with modern values.*

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**IV 1920’s Technology**

1. **Automobiles** (horse-less carriages) were invented in the late 1800's but were too expensive for most people to afford.
   
   - Henry ___________ - “Model T” or the “Tin Lizzy” - first affordable automobile
   - _______________ - (Ford) product moves, workers don't. Reduced time and cost.
   - ________________ - Allowed people to buy cars and other products by making a small initial payment and then monthly payments until the balance was paid off (____________).
   - People began to travel more and take vacations
   - More people moved to the _______________ and commuted to work.
   - Created millions of jobs (including rubber, paint, glass and machine tool industry)
   - Millions of dollars were spent on roads, bridges and highways.
   - Increased the demand for _____ and ___________ (expanded the petroleum industry)
   - Created new industries: service stations, restaurants, insurance companies, and repair shops.

2. **Electrical appliances:** washing machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, dishwashers - most bought on ______________ __________. Led to an increase in ________ geared toward women. Time saving - led to an increase in ________________.

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**Hey! What’s the Big Idea?**

*American industries boomed in the 1920’s changing many Americans way of life.*
1. Increased leisure time meant less time for work and more time for entertainment.
2. A period of __________ - interests followed for a short time with great enthusiasm then all but forgotten. (flagpole sitting, marathon dancing, mahjong, “conk” hairdo (straight hair for African American men), Pez)
3. __________ brought music and entertainment into the home.
4. Motion Pictures or ___________. At first films were silent. Shown in ________________ - theaters that charged only 5 cents. Famous stars included Rudolph Valentino, Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin. The first “__________,” or movie with sound was The Jazz Singer (1927) when Al jolson said the words, “Wait a minute! Wait a minute! You ain’t heard nothin’ yet.”
5. Sports “heroes” included baseball star ________________.
6. Other American “heroes” included aviators Charles ________________ who flew his plane ________________ from New York to Paris completing the first non-stop solo flight across the Atlantic, and Amelia ________________ who became the first woman to do the same.
7. The Twenties were also known as the “___________ ____.” Famous artist included Louis ________________, and Duke _________________. Blues singer __________ was also popular.
8. __________ Renaissance: result of many blacks migrating north, especially to Harlem, New York. A period of remarkable African American artistic achievement. Included poet Countee Cullen, and authors Zora Neale Hurston & Langston Hughes.
9. Lost Generation: a group of writers who reacted to the death and devastation of WWI by criticizing post-war society. They include Ernest ________________ (The Sun Also Rises and Farewell to Arms) and F. Scott ________________ (The Great Gatsby).

Hey! What’s the Big Idea?

Jazz and blues became popular nationwide. Musicians, artists, actors, and writers contributed to American popular culture in the 1920s.