

Name: _____

The Roaring 20s! Life in the Twenties Notes #2 (Day 1)

Cities Were The Place To Be...



- Small town attitudes began to lose their hold on the American mind as cities rose to _____
- Between 1922 & 1929, migration to the cities _____, with nearly 2 million people leaving farms and towns each year flocking to the cities

Americans & Leisure Time

- **Americans began working more 8AM-5PM jobs**
 - They had _____ that wasn't tied up with work and survival
 - **They had money to spend** (not having to make enough to "get by")
- Leisure Time - time to do what you enjoy
 - **The mass media, movies, and music sports played important roles in the 1920s**
 - Radio
 - " _____ "
 - **Flappers: young women _____ to obey cultural norms**
 - Air travel: Curtiss (first long distance flight across N. America); Lindbergh (first Transatlantic flight)
 - **Americans standard of living rose**

Fashion



- Coco Chanel was one of the first women to cut her hair and wear _____
- Women also started wearing shorter pleated skirts and bathing suits
- Corsets were replaced with _____ and bloomers
- Men wore sweaters and _____ clothes as leisure wear

Women: Flappers & 19th Amendment



- Women who _____ **against tradition**
 - Clipped their long hair into short boyish cuts
- Started smoking cigarettes and drinking in public, talking openly about sex
- Marriage was starting to be seen as a _____, although both agreed that the house and children remained a woman's job
- ***Considered going against the social norms***
- **19th Amendment:**
 - **Passed by Congress June 4, 1919**
 - Ratified on August 18, 1920
 - **19th amendment granted women the right to _____**

Air Travel & Charles Lindbergh



- A price of \$25,000 was offered for anyone that could **fly solo nonstop across the _____**
- In May of 1927, Lindbergh took off from New York in his plan, ***The Spirit of St. Louis***
- After 33 hours and 29 minutes in the air, Lindbergh landed outside of _____
- **He was the first to fly solo across the Atlantic**
 - Inspired by Amelia Earhart

Lost Generation



Opening of the Jackson Club, Paris, ca. 1922 (standing: Alan Tate, Nina Bay, Thelma Toren, Vera Corbin; seated: Joe Wright, Fern Plamad, Alvin Karpis, John Dillinger, Albert Einstein)

- Group of writers who _____ **the desire for material wealth**
 - **Felt they did not fit in the patterns of everyday life after the _____ and brutality of WWI**
 - Felt America had become _____ **materialistic and lacking spirituality**
 - **F. Scott Fitzgerald:** wrote "The Great _____" and coined the term "**The Jazz Age**"

The Harlem Renaissance



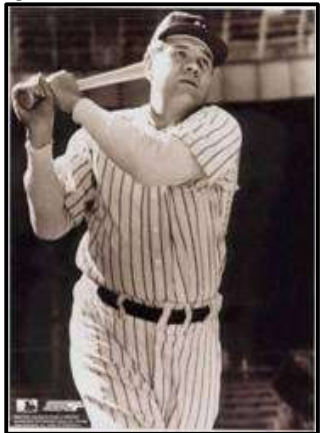
- A _____ and artistic movement celebrating **African American culture**
- Many African Americans who **migrated north moved to Harlem**
 - A neighborhood on the Upper West Side of New York's Manhattan Island
- In the 1920s, Harlem became the world's _____ African American community
- The explosion of African American _____ in Harlem
 - Louis Armstrong
 - Duke Ellington

Tin Pan Alley



- Tin Pan Alley: a group of _____ companies that spread the sounds of _____ and blues across America
- **Beginning of the modern music** _____ ("popular" music)
- Easy-to-play songs that sounded similar to authentic Jazz & Blue music became very popular in American culture

Sports



- **Publicity, money, and promotion made sports a big part of the 1920s**
- Tennis, golf, baseball, swimming, football, and boxing were some of the most popular
- _____ was traded from Boston to NY and went on to hit a career total of 714 home runs (3rd highest overall)
- Americans had time to enjoy "leisure" and sports exploded

Prohibition



- **Prohibition: the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages was illegal**
- Reforms had considered liquor to be the prime cause of _____ for many years
- Drinking was thought to lead to _____, wife and child abuse, accidents on the job, and other serious problems
- **Prohibition actually led to disrespect for the law and a rise in _____ crime in nearly every major city**

The Volstead Act



- Established a prohibition _____ in the Treasury Department in 1919
 - The agency was _____ (not enough \$\$\$)
 - Only _____ federal agents

Speakeasies



- **Speakeasies:** _____ saloons and nightclubs
 - So-called because when inside, one spoke _____, or "easily" to avoid detection

Bootleggers



- _____ alcohol into the country for sale
 - Named for the smugglers practice of **carrying liquor in the _____ of boots**
- The name came from the Midwest in the 1880s to stand for the practice of concealing flasks of illicit liquor in boot tops when going to trade with Native Americans

Al Capone - The Celebrity Gangster



- _____ became notorious as the home of Al Capone
 - **A gangster whose bootlegging empire netted over \$60 million a year**
- Capone bootlegged _____ from Canada, operated illegal breweries in Chicago, and operated 10,000 speakeasies
- Al Capone's _____ of prohibition quickly **turned him into a celebrity criminal**
- Law could not tie him to bootlegging industry

The End of Al Capone



- Al Capone was finally _____ in 1931 **for not paying income taxes**
- Spent more than 4 years in Alcatraz, where he worked in the laundry

St. Valentine's Day Massacre



- February 14, 1929 - Chicago's North Side
- **Gang warfare was high** as Al Capone looked to **take out his competition in _____ of bootlegging, gambling, and prostitution**
- Gang violence **reached its bloody climax in a _____**, when 7 men associated with Irish gangster George "Bugs" Moran, were shot to death by several men dressed as policemen
- Remains an _____ and never **officially linked to Capone**

Prohibition



- By the mid-1920s only _____ of Americans supported prohibition; most said it made problems _____
- The 18th Amendment remained in force until 1933 when it was repealed with the _____ Amendment

Fundamentalism



● Fundamentalists:

- Skeptical of _____
- Felt **all important knowledge is in the** _____
- Felt the Bible should be interpreted literally
 - **Rejected Charles Darwin's Theory of** _____
 - Followers began to call for laws prohibiting the teaching of evolution

The Scopes "Monkey" Trial



- In 1925, Tennessee passed the nation's first _____ that made it _____ **to teach evolution**
- The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) promised to defend any teacher who would _____ the law
 - John T. Scopes, a biology teacher, accepted the challenge

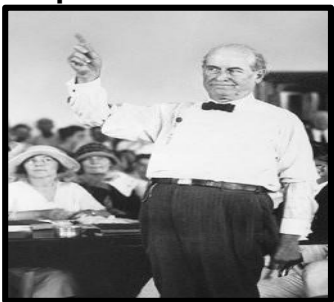
Scopes: In His Biology Class...



"We have now learned that animal forms may be arranged so as to begin with the simple one-celled forms and culminate with a group of which includes man himself"

- Scopes was promptly _____ and put on trial
- Little town of Dayton, Tennessee exploded with reporters:
 - **The trial quickly became a symbol of the** _____ **between science and religion**




The Attorneys of Scope Trial



William Jennings Bryan:

- Prosecutor
- _____ evolution
- Supported the ideas of fundamentalists

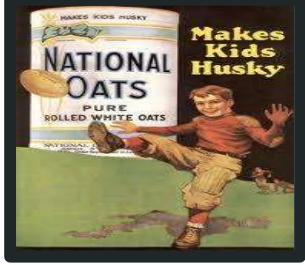
Clarence Darrow:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ Scopes • In support of evolution • Very successful attorney
<p>Quick check</p>	<p>Scopes trial showed the struggle between what two sides?</p>
<p>The NAACP</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern cities in general had not _____ the massive influx of African Americans • Many African Americans found a _____ in the NAACP • African Americans faced many daily threats and discrimination
<p>Marcus Garvey</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in Jamaica - Black Nationalist • Founded the United Negro Improvement Association (U.N.I.A.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Back-to-Africa Movement: Promoted African Americans _____ in Africa ○ Start of black nationalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sought to maintain and promote their _____ as a people of black ancestry ■ Advocated that Blacks separate from Whites in society • Journalist & Publisher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wrote about black empowerment and _____
<p>Consumerism & Credit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 1920s, people started buying things they didn't



- Examples:
 - Vacuums
 - Washing machines
- _____ plan = credit
 - Buy _____, make small payments over time
 - First time we used credit for things that weren't necessary
 - Made Americans look _____
 - Really, we just had a lot of _____

Superficial Prosperity



- Americans believed _____ would go on forever
- We were producing great quantities of goods
- From 1920-1929, average annual income went from \$522 to \$705 (+35%)
- **Modern** _____: stimulated demand for goods

Henry Ford



- Henry Ford mastered the use of the _____ line with his Model T Ford
- Assembly line:
 - Product moves down a _____, each _____ completing one simple job

What Is The Outcome?

Production costs go _____

The cost of a car goes _____

Which means everybody can get one!

Forms of Transportation

- The roaring 20s provided transportation to rural residents as larger schools were replacing the one-room schoolhouse

