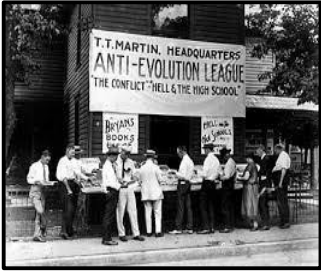


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### **Fundamentalism**



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

### **The Scopes "Monkey" Trial**



- In 1925, Tennessee passed the nation's **first law 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

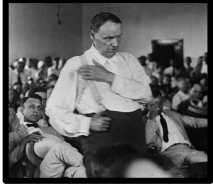
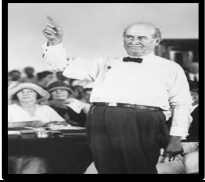
### **Scopes: In His Biology Class...**



*"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**
  - First trial in American history to be broadcast over national radio

## The Attorneys of Scope Trial



### William Jennings Bryan:

- Prosecutor
- \_\_\_\_\_ evolution
- Supported the ideas of fundamentalists

### Clarence Darrow:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Scopes
- In support of evolution
- Very successful attorney

## Quick Check



Scopes trial showed the struggle between what two sides?

## The NAACP



- 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

## Marcus Garvey



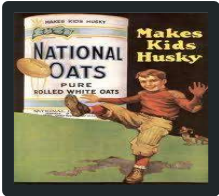
- Born in Jamaica - Black Nationalist
- **Founded the United Negro Improvement Association (U.N.I.A.)**
  - **Back-to-Africa Movement:** Promoted African Americans \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa
  - Start of black nationalism
    - **Sought to maintain and promote their \_\_\_\_\_ as a people of black ancestry**
    - Advocated that Blacks separate from Whites in society
- Journalist & Publisher:
  - **Wrote about black empowerment and liberation**

## Consumerism & Credit



- During the 1920s, **people started buying things they didn't really need**
- 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 worker 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