

Unit 4

Chapter 7

The Jazz Age (1921-1929)

Very Important Papers

(FRQ) Analyze the cause and effect of the Great Migration of African Americans from 1890 through 1930 and its social and economic impact on the development of 20th century America

(FRQ) Describe and account for the rise of nativism in American society from 1900 to 1930.

(SA) Using the excerpts above, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Leuchtenburg's and Interrante's interpretations of cities and rural areas during the 1920s.
- b) Briefly explain how ONE NEW specific event or development in the period 1919-1930 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Leuchtenburg's interpretation.
- c) Briefly explain how ONE NEW specific event or development in the period 1919-1930 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Interrante's interpretation.

Very Important Phenomena

Anarchism – no government or laws at all

Red Scare – panic that seized the US in 1919; fear that communists or “reds” might take over the government

Palmer Raids – raids across the nation to arrest and deport anarchists, socialists and communists that were responsible for the bombs being sent through the mail and may possibly plotting to overthrow the nation

Deported – 1000s of suspects in the Red Scare were sent out of the country

Eugenics – human breeding can get rid of bad traits or increase good traits (immigrants had bred bad traits and Americans had bred good traits)

KDKA – first radio station in the United States; located in Pittsburgh, PA; helped launch mass media and a national culture

Amos n Andy – early comedy radio show that featured two African-American men that constantly tried get rich schemes that blew up in their face

The Shadow – early action hear radio show of a man who learned the far east mystic arts of being invisible in the shadows, reading people's minds and projecting his thoughts into their minds; he fought for justice and good

Talkies – movies that had sound; the first talkie was the *Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson which was a silent movie until he sang in the movie

Chicago Black Sox – 1919 baseball team that took bribes in the playoffs and World Series; baseball was doomed until the position of league commissioner was created and he banned the baseball team from playing for life

Victorian Woman – women of the 1880s that decided the fashion and moral standards of the nation; wore corsets and clothing covered from shoe to high neck and single women were always chaperoned

Gibson Girl – young women that went out in public alone, and her clothing went from high ankle to low neck; she also went out riding bikes, swimming which could not be done with a corset

Flapper – young woman that flaunted the strict rules of society by dancing the “wild” Charleston, drinking at speakeasies and going for an accompanied rides in struggle buggies

Creationism – God created the world according to Genesis 1 and 2 in the Bible

Speakeasy - hidden bars that sold alcohol during prohibition; a password had to be spoken in order to get in the bar

18th Amendment (Volstead Act)- progressive Amendment made the production, transportation and the selling of alcohol illegal; it was overturned by the 21st amendment

Ku Klux Klan – racist organization against blacks, Catholics, Jews, immigrants and non whites

Emergency Quota Act (Immigration Act of 1921) – limited the number of immigrants that could come into the United States; only 3% of immigrants from a particular country could come into the US based on the 1910 population

Johnson-Reed Act (Immigration Act of 1924) – limited the number of immigrants that could come into the United States; only 2% of immigrants from a particular country could come into the US based on the 1890 population

Scopes Monkey Trial – the ACLU offered to defend anyone that broke a Tennessee law that prohibited the teaching of the theory of evolution; John T. Scopes taught the theory of evolution and was put on trial; the trial symbolized the clash of values as the nation was struggling to divide to follow the new theories of science or faith in an omniscient God

Fundamentalism – a religious movement that taught the literal truth of the Bible

Mass Media – radio, movies, newspapers and magazines that targeted audiences across the nation (not just their own city or neighborhood)

Jazz – new style of music created by African Americans from New Orleans

Blues – new style of music created by African Americans from African American spirituals

Great Migration – large scale movement of African Americans to New York (Harlem) and Chicago; came from the rural south to the industrial north

Harlem Renaissance – the rapid growth of African American arts (literature, poetry, music, plays, paintings and singing)

Cotton Club – one of the most famous night clubs in Harlem

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) – founded in 1909 to fight for African American civil rights; during the 1920s they fought against lynching and against the rerelease of the movie Birth of a Nation

Anti-Defamation League – founded to defend Leo Frank, a Jewish man accused of the rape and murder of a little white girl in the deep south; still fights against anti-Semitism

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) – founded to defend the rights of immigrants that were being deported from the Palmer Raids; today fights for far left politics

Lost Generation – post WW I writers that survived the war and questioned their existence

Normalcy – the nation wanted to return to a “normal life” after the world war

Ohio Gang – group of President Harding’s friend’s (from Ohio) that were part of many scandals

Teapot Dome Scandal – Secretary Albert Fall was sent to prison; took bribes totaling \$300,000 and leased land that had government oil reserves

Mass Production – making goods on a large scale

Assembly Line – making complex tasks into simple ones so unskilled labor could do the work; cut tasks into the very minimum movement

Welfare Capitalism – companies allowed workers to buy stock in their own company; the harder the workers worked the more money the stock holders (the workers) made.

Model T – “Tin Lizzie”; first car Henry Ford made using the assembly line; cost of car dropped from \$850 in 1908 to \$295 in 1924

Taylorism – scientific approach to reduce the work done in an assembly line to the simplest and fastest task

“Enlightened” Business – a happy worker is a productive worker; Henry Ford paid a high wage so that his workers would be willing to stay and do the repetitive tasks on an assembly line

National Broadcasting Company – NBC; first national radio network across the nation

Columbia Broadcasting System – CBS; first rival of NBC radio

Supply-side Economics – Lower taxes and consumers will have more money to spend and invest thus increasing the economy; Americans would earn more and thus pay more taxes over all at a lower rate

Cooperative Individualism – Trade associations would share information with the government so the government could increase efficiency

Isolationism – United States wanted to be left alone to pursue their own economic interests

Moratorium - pause

Kellogg-Briand Pact – a law to outlaw war; all nations signing agreed to solve their differences through peaceful means; fulfilled President Wilson’s main reason for going to war (WW I)

New Consumer Force – the US economy was (and still is) driven by the consumer; the more people spent on goods and services the better the economy

Fordney-McCumber Act – raised the tariff to 38.5% to protect the American factories and farmer; it helped the consumer, but hurt the farmer who relied on international trade to sell their crops

Federal Highway Act of 1921 – paved 10,000 miles of road every year in the United States; it helped the automobile industry grow

Buying on Margin – only putting down a fraction of the price of a stock and borrowing the rest from a stockbroker; the borrowed amount had to be paid back when the stock was sold

Instalment Plans – paying a down payment and then making monthly payments to buy a good

Dawes Plan – international loan scheme that saved Germany from collapse; US banks gave loans to Germany; 20% of the US loans to Germany were used to build their economy and 80% of the US loans to Germany were paid to France and Great Britain (reparations); Germany and Britain agreed to accept lower monthly payments from Germany, but pay the US more from their WW I loans

Washington Conference – a meeting to reduce the world naval armaments through halting construction of war ships and limiting the number; created the Five Powers Treaty, Four Powers Treaty and Nine Power Treaty

Very Important People

President Harding – president that was marred by multiple scandals during his presidency

President Coolidge – president that upheld his puritan values and pursued pro-business practices

Albert Fall – Secretary of the Interior under Harding who took bribes (\$300,000) to lease the land that held the US Navy’s oil reserves on it

Harry Daugherty – Attorney General under Harding who was accused of accepting bribes

Charles Forbes – embezzled \$250 million from the Veterans Bureau by selling needed medical equipment on the black market

A. Mitchell Palmer – Attorney General of the US; he established what would become the FBI to investigate the postal bombings of the 1919 Red Scare and signed off on a series of raids to arrest suspects

J. Edgar Hoover – head of the General Intelligence Division (becomes the FBI) and leads the Palmer Raids

Ernest Hemingway – part of the “Lost Generation” of writers; his famous books include *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *A Farewell to Arms*

F. Scott Fitzgerald – part of the “Lost Generation” of writers; his most famous book is *The Great Gatsby*.

Claude McKay – Harlem Renaissance writer; known for themes of bitter offense and derision of racism

Langston Hughes – Harlem Renaissance writer; one of the most well known artists

Ridgely Terence – playwright that kicked off the Harlem Renaissance with his play *Three Plays of a Negro Theater*

Zora Neale Hurston – African-American poet during the Harlem Renaissance;

Laura Wheeler Waring – African-American artist that painted a lot of self portraits

Aaron Douglas – African-American artist that painted symbolic paintings of African American roots and spirituality

Marcus Garvey – established the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) in Harlem; it promoted black pride and unity; proposed that blacks could never achieve equality in the US and blacks should leave to Liberia; eventually deported to Jamaica.

Oscar DePriest – first African American elected to Congress in the 20th century

Duke Ellington – jazz piano player during the Harlem Renaissance

Louis Armstrong – jazz trumpet player during the Harlem Renaissance; played at the Cotton Club

Bessie Smith – blues singer during the Harlem Renaissance; sang at the Cotton Club

Robert M. La Follette – presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in 1924

Charles Lindbergh – flew from New York to Paris non-stop

Charles Evans Hughes – Secretary of State under Harding; proposed a worldwide stop of navy building; Japan, United States, England, France, Italy all agreed for 10 years

Margaret Sanger – progressive that fought for women’s reproductive rights; founded Planned Parenthood and promoted the false science of eugenics; thought that blacks should be sterilized

Charlie Chaplin – movie star of silent movies; famous for his lovable tramp character

Babe Ruth – arguably the greatest baseball player; saved baseball after the 1919 Black Sox scandal

Harold “Red” Grange – famous football player for the Chicago Bears

Gertrude Elderly – swimmer that set the world record of swimming across the English Channel; symbol of the “new woman”

Jack Dempsey vs Gene Tunney – infamous boxing match because Tunney may have gotten a 14 second count, not 10 second count

Al “Scarface” Capone – gangster that ran the Chicago organized crime; was finally put in prison for tax evasion

Bonnie & Clyde – gangsters that terrorized the southern mid-west killing police officers and civilians in bank and gas station robberies

David Stephenson – leader of the Klan that was arrested for kidnapping, rape and murder;
everyone abandoned the Klan after his trial

Amelia Earhart – female pilot that flew solo across the Atlantic, solo to Hawaii and attempted to fly solo around the world; plane crashed somewhere in the South Pacific Ocean

Very Important Ponderings 8.1 and 8.3 – American Vision Presidential Politics (8.1)

Directions: Write all answers on a separate sheet of paper in ink. Answers may not be typed.

Questions do not need to be copied, but answers should be in complete sentences and more than one or two sentences long to adequately explain the answer.

1. What did Harding promise Americans during his campaign (explain what he meant by this)? What was significant about the Ohio Gang?
2. What were two scandals during Harding's presidency and why did they occur?
3. Why did some Americans see "Silent Cal" as a welcome change when he became president?

The Politics of Prosperity (8.3)

4. What were Andrew Mellon's main economic goals?
5. How did the United States continue to engage the world despite not joining the League of Nations?

Very Important Places

Map #82 Text, pg 894-895 & Atlas pg 112-113 and pg 78

NOTE: all capitals need a small star on the map and all cities need a dot to indicate location

Label the following states; do NOT color the following states:

- Washington
- Oregon
- Arizona
- Nevada
- Idaho
- Utah
- New Mexico
- Colorado
- Wyoming
- Montana
- North Dakota
- South Dakota
- Nebraska
- Kansas
- Oklahoma
- Iowa
- Minnesota
- Wisconsin
- Texas
- West Virginia
- Maryland
- Delaware
- Connecticut
- Rhode Island
- Massachusetts
- Vermont
- New Hampshire
- Maine
- ❖ Draw the paths of migration African Americans took during the Great Migration blue
- ❖ Color the states that gained population from the Great Migration green
- ❖ Color the states that lost population from the Great Migration red

Map #84 Atlas, pg 87 (map is online, on Mr. Groven's Website)

Label the following states. If there are any capitols label with a small star and label any cities with a small dot. Color all states that had an African American baseball league blue and color all states that had a major league baseball team red. If a state had both an African American baseball team and a major league baseball team color it with alternating blue and red stripes. If a state did not have any baseball teams do not color it.

- Canada
- Minnesota
- Iowa
- Missouri
- Arkansas
- Louisiana
- Alabama
- Mississippi
- Georgia
- Florida
- South Carolina
- North Carolina
- Tennessee
- Kentucky
- West Virginia
- Virginia
- Maryland
- Delaware
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- Ohio
- Indiana
- Illinois
- Wisconsin
- Michigan
- New York
- Connecticut
- Rhode Island
- Massachusetts
- Vermont
- New Hampshire
- Maine