

- SSUSH16 Investigate how political, economic, and cultural developments after WW I led to a shared national identity.
- Explain how fears of rising communism and socialism in the United States led to the Red Scare and immigrant restriction.
 - Describe the effects of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments.
 - Examine how mass production and advertising led to increasing consumerism, including Henry Ford and the automobile.
 - Describe the impact of radio and movies as a unifying force in the national culture.
 - Describe the emergence of modern forms of cultural expression including the origins of jazz and the Harlem Renaissance.

DESCRIBE THESE TERMS IN YOUR OWN WORDS USING
CONTEXT CLUES AND PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE FROM THE
CLASS:

COMMUNISM
SOCIALISM-
NATIVISM-
RED SCARE-

Communism and Socialism

- In the late 1800s and early 1900s, a new political ideology called communism grew out of the more moderate socialism.
- Communism was based on a single-party government ruled by a dictator. Under communism, there is no private ownership; all property is owned by the state.



Red Scare

- In 1919, after communist revolutionaries known as Bolsheviks overthrew the czar in Russia, established the Soviet Union, and called for a worldwide revolution to destroy capitalism, people in the United States began to fear communists.
- This fear of international communism was called the Red Scare because red was the color of the communist flag. This fear led to the government's pursuit of suspected communists and socialists.



Immigration Restrictions

- The Red Scare was one factor that led to new restrictions on immigration. Other factors were two ideas that grew strong in America in the 1920s.
- One of the ideas was that people born in America were superior to immigrants. The other was that America should keep its traditional culture intact.
- Anti-immigrant, anti-Jewish, and anti-Catholic sentiments contributed to the popularity of a revived Ku Klux Klan, not just in the South but throughout the nation. Ultimately, this conservative reaction against immigrants resulted in the passage of legislation that set limits on the number of immigrants who could come from each country.



RESTRICT
ALL
IMMIGRATION!

PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR CHILDREN
AGAINST
Ruinous Labor and Business Competition
THROUGH
UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.



THE PROPOSED EMIGRANT DUMPING SITE.

STATUE OF LIBERTY.—"Mr. Wisdom, if you are going to make this island a garbage heap, I am going back to France."





NOT WANTED



MAFIA
IN
NEW ORLEANS
ANARCHISTS
IN
CHICAGO
SOCIALISTS
IN
NEW YORK
HAMILTON

ENTRY FOR EMIGRANTS
BAGGAGE THE ONLY
REQUISITE

POLISH
VAGABOND

GERMAN
SOCIALIST

ITALIAN
BORGAND

ENGLISH
CONVICT

ITALIAN
VAGABOND

RUSSIAN
ANARCHIST

IRISH
PAUPERS





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CLEANING THE NEST!

—Cassel in the *New York Evening World*.



THE MOST RECENTLY DISCOVERED WILD BEAST.

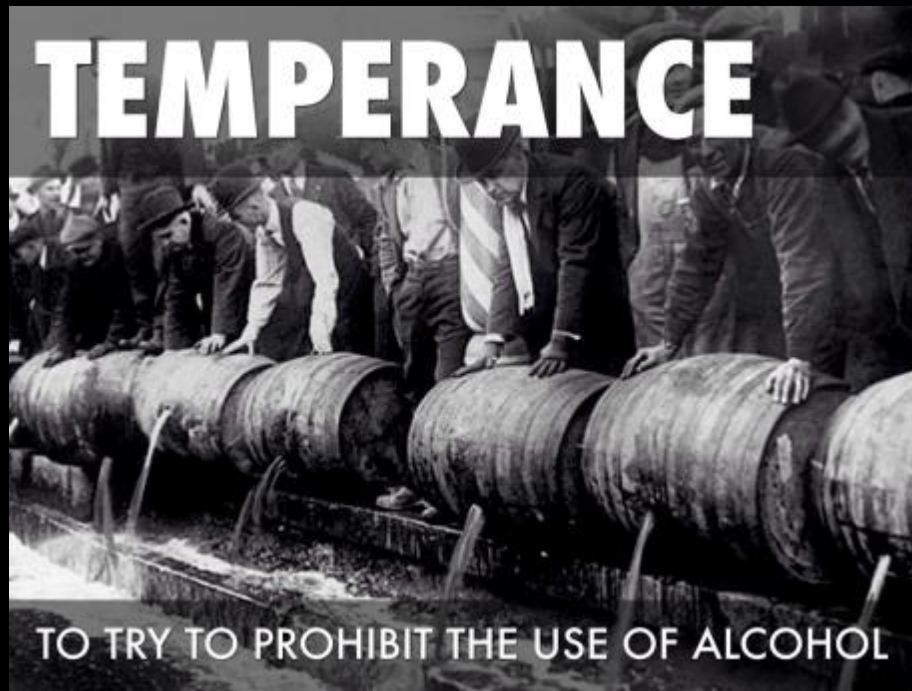
Source: *Judy, or London Serio-Comic Journal*, August 3, 1881

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b. Describe the effects of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments.

18th Amendment

- Social changes seen during the war led to two constitutional amendments. Americans' anti-German feelings led to a campaign to outlaw beer and other alcoholic beverages.
- This campaign well suited the Progressive Era's opposition to saloons. Congress passed the Eighteenth Amendment, which prohibited "the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors."





"WET" OR "DRY"

"VOTE WET
FOR MY
SAKE!"



"VOTE DRY
FOR
MINE!"



Shall the Mothers and Children
be Sacrificed to the Financial
Greed of the Liquor Traffic?

IT IS UP TO YOU, VOTER, TO DECIDE

VOTE DRY

19th Amendment

- **Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, which gave women the right to vote, was helped by the country's gratitude for women's economic contributions during the war.**
- **The women had filled jobs in factories after men volunteered and were drafted into military service.**





Positive

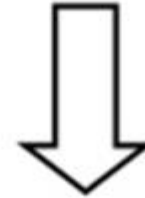
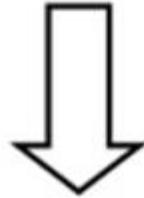
Negative

Arguments For Prohibition

Arguments Against Prohibition

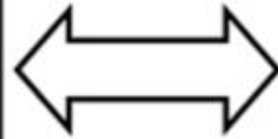


Did Prohibition Hurt
or Help America?



Benefits of Prohibition

Costs of Prohibition



Long-term Causes:

Short-term Causes:



Women's Suffrage



Short-term Effects:

Long-term Effects:

Group work

- In groups of 3, students will choose either the 18th or 19th amendments and research how that law changed America and American's reactions to it.
- They will create a campaign ad for that amendment which will either encourage or discourage its ratification.

Homework:

- **Students will read the 14 points document and answer 3 analysis questions to check for understanding.**

Warm-up:

1. In the 1830s which U.S. political figure argued that states had the right to nullify federal laws they believed were unconstitutional?

- A) James Monroe**
- B) Andrew Jackson**
- C) John C. Calhoun**
- D) Alexander Hamilton**

2. During the colonial era, why did Europeans benefit most from transatlantic trade?

- A) Native Americans were enslaved and provided low cost labor**
- B) mercantilist laws gave those countries a huge advantage in trade**
- C) gold from British North America provided Europeans with vast wealth**
- D) industrial goods produced there were demanded throughout the world**

3. The emerging idea in the mid1800's that the United States should control the land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean is called what?

- A) Manifest Destiny**
- B) Mutual obligation**
- C) American Destiny**
- D) Manifest Obligation**

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c. Examine how mass production and advertising led to increasing consumerism, including Henry Ford and the automobile.

d. Describe the impact of radio and movies as a unifying force in the national culture.

e. Describe the emergence of modern forms of cultural expression including the origins of jazz and the Harlem Renaissance.

- **Another development of the 1920s was the emergence of the automobile as a true replacement for the horse, not just a plaything for the wealthy.**
- **This was made possible by an industrial process called mass production. This process was popularized by Henry Ford during the manufacture of his Ford Model T. The Model T was designed to be produced in great volume on assembly lines so the cost of each car would be low enough for common people to afford.**

Henry Ford



Mass Production

- **Mass production of the automobile made cars affordable and widely available during the 1920s. The car allowed people to move to suburbs away from the cities, increased construction of highways and bridges, and created the family vacation, but its most powerful impact was on the relationship between young people and their parents. For the first time, young people could easily get away from their parents and experience a level of independence never before available.**
- **This provided the young people of the 1920s with different experiences than their parents had known and created a generation gap between them. When you think of the social changes of the 1920s, remember the impact of the car on young people as an example of the clash between the forces of conservatism and the forces for change that exemplified the time period.**



Popular Culture

- During the 1920s, popular entertainment such as radio and the movies attracted millions of loyal fans and helped create the first media stars. Conservatives often disapproved of what they viewed as the immoral influence of these forms of entertainment but were unable to reduce their popularity.



1920s Culture



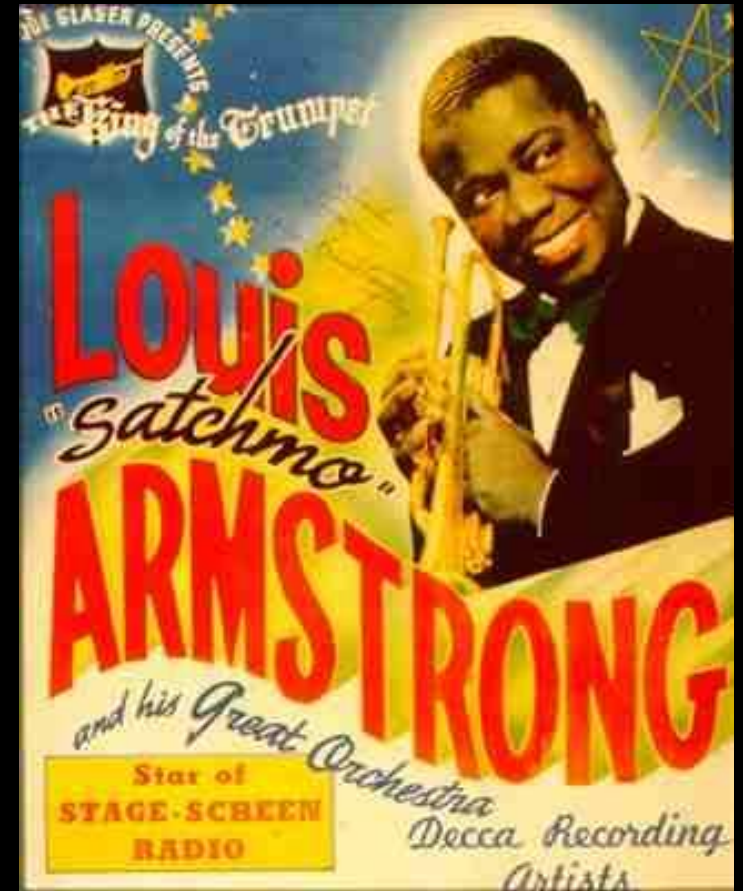
Jazz

- **The Great Migration significantly increased the African American populations in cities in the Northeast and the Midwest. Crowded into segregated neighborhoods near city centers, African Americans and African American culture gained the acceptance of mainstream America.**
- **African American writers and artists began to receive the attention of major publishing houses and critics, but it was the music emerging from these neighborhoods that was the most appreciated. Jazz combined themes and note patterns developed by enslaved African Americans with the syncopated rhythms worked out by musicians in New Orleans and elsewhere in the South. It was an original American art form and became very popular in the 1920s**



Harlem Renaissance

- During the 1920s, a wave of creativity washed over Harlem that celebrated African American culture through words and song. This is known as the Harlem Renaissance.
- The movement's best-known poet was Langston Hughes, who wrote about the lives of working-class African Americans and sometimes set his words to the tempo of jazz or blues. Trumpet player Louis Armstrong, sometimes called "Satchmo," became known while playing with the Creole Jazz Band and later became one of the biggest stars of jazz music because of his sense of rhythm and his improvisational skills.



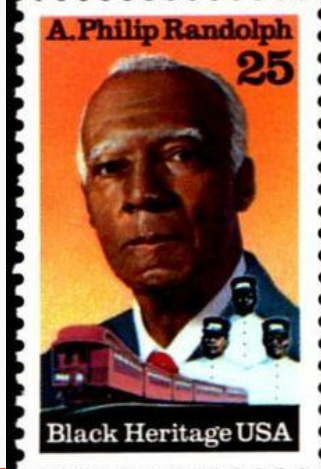
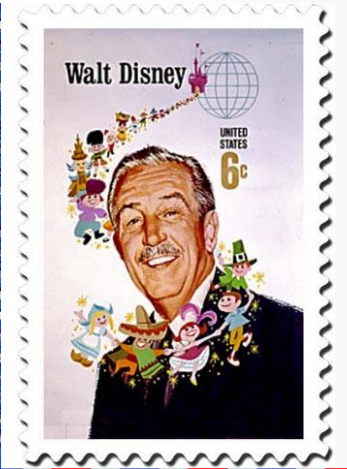
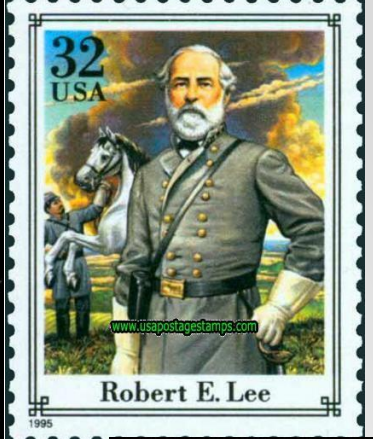
Tin Pan Alley

- While the Harlem Renaissance was occurring, another musical movement, Tin Pan Alley, was also on the rise in New York City. The name “Tin Pan Alley” is deceiving because it does not only refer to an actual place in Manhattan but also names the group of music writers and publishers who worked there.
- One of the most famous was Irving Berlin, who wrote hundreds of songs during his career, including “God Bless America” and “White Christmas.”



- Students will choose between *Louis Armstrong*, *Langston Hughes* and *Irving Berlin*. They will create a mock Facebook profile sheet that will detail their style, music, beliefs, culture of Harlem, life in the 1920s etc.

The image shows a mock-up of a Facebook profile for John F. Kennedy. The top navigation bar includes 'facebook', 'Wall', 'Photos', 'Flair', 'Boxes', 'John F. Kennedy', and 'Logout'. The profile picture is a black and white portrait of JFK. The cover photo features the text: 'John F. Kennedy is preparing to sign the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty'. Below the cover photo are tabs for 'Wall', 'Info', 'Photos', and 'Boxes'. A text input area with a 'Share' button is present. The left sidebar contains links for 'View photos of JFK (5)', 'Send JFK a message', and 'Foke message'. The 'Information' section lists: 'Residence: Washington D.C.', 'Birthday: May 29, 1917', 'Political: Democrat', 'Religion: Catholic', and 'Hometown: Brookline, Mass.'. The 'Friends' section shows avatars for 'LBJ', 'Frank', 'Marilyn', 'Bobby', 'Jackie', and 'Robert'. The main feed contains several posts, each with a small profile picture of JFK and text: 'John F. Kennedy is preparing to sign the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty' (October 7, 1963), 'Bobby Kennedy to John F. Kennedy Have you finalized your plans for the Texas trip?' (October 1, 1963), 'John F. Kennedy I can't believe I had to actually send the National Guard to Alabama just so some kids could go to college!' (June 11, 1963), 'John F. Kennedy is so glad we avoided war with the Russians! That Crisis in Cuba had my blood boiling!' (October 28, 1962), 'John F. Kennedy hopes everyone realizes how serious I am about putting a man on the moon!!' (September 9, 1962), and 'John F. Kennedy wishes the Bay of Pigs invasion had gone better! I think Castro is going to be a major thorn in the side of the U.S.' (April 17, 1961).



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