



Demobilization and the Red Scare

Mobilization vs Demobilization

Spanish Flu

Bolsheviks and the Red Scare

Palmer, Hoover and the Palmer Raids

Sacco and Vanzetti



Review

Between 1917-1920, what epidemic killed more Americans than the war?

What ideology did the Bolsheviks follow in Russia? Why did this affect Americans living a half a world away?

Who is A. Mitchell Palmer?

In November of 1920, who led the raids arresting around 6,000 Americans?

What were the results of the Palmer Raids?

Why are Sacco and Vanzetti, two convicted murderers, a part of American history?

Harding's Return to Normalcy

Fordney McCumber Act - supported American business

Emergency Quota Act of 1921 - controlled immigration

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom - formally Women's Peace Party, disliked the ToFV, supported LofN

Washington Naval Conference - partial disarmament

(US, B, J, I, F, + a number of small nations) Harding's compromise LofN

Four Power Treaty - US, B, F, & J agree to respect boundaries

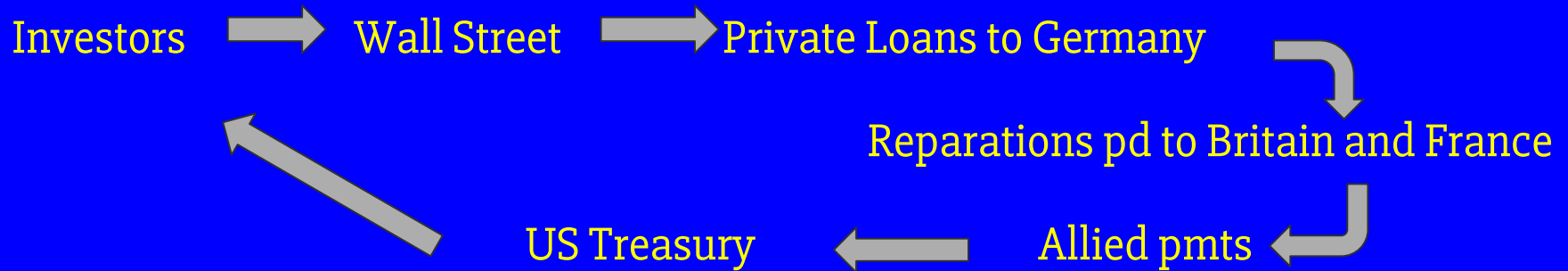
Nine Power Treaty - all parties respect China's independence from Spheres of Influence (not enforceable)

Harding's Return to Normalcy cont.

Allied War Debts - extended

Reparations -> Germany (32 billion) -> Britain and France -> United States;
intertwined finances (dangerous for the world economy)

Inflation -> Germany struggles -> Dawes Plan: US investment in Germany, reduction
of reparations



President Hoover would call for a moratorium in 1931 due to the Great Depression

Harding makes a mistake...

Hoover, Mellon, Hughes vs the “Ohio Gang”

Teapot Dome, Wyoming

Betrayed and in declining health Harding dies from a massive heart attack in 1923

Review

What did the Washington Naval Conference, the 4 Powers Treaty and the 9 Powers Treaty all have in common?

Explain the Dawes Plan and how it affect American economics.

What was Harding's mistake?

Coolidge - “The Business of America is Business”

Coolidge believed “Nordics were superior” and tightened immigration

Immigration Act of 1924 - lowered total # of legal immigrants to 150,000

National Origins Act - quotas were based on percentages of ratio (origins to Americans)

Italian example: pre WW1 200,000; QA - 40,000 NOA - 4,000

Coolidge's Foreign Policy

Geneva Disarmament Conference 1927 - waste of time

Kellogg-Briand Pact (Pact of Paris)- outlaw war; signed by 15 nations,
war was not policy only defense

Kellogg would win Nobel Peace Prize for promoting world peace

(This pact would not survive Hitler)

Hoover

Food Administration

Secretary of Commerce

Ran for President in 1928 “rugged individualism” edu and = opportunities

Inaugurated March 4, 1929 - months before the worst economic decline in American history

Review

What motivated Coolidge's immigration policy?

What was the result of the Geneva Conference?

Explain the Kellogg-Briand Pact. What would end the agreement?

What happened just months after Hoover was sworn in as President of the United States?



Change and Money

Henry Ford and the assembly line

Middle class and the automobile

- School busses and the tractor
- Suburbs
- bootlegging

Change and Money

Installment buying

Speculation- buying with the hopes of selling with a return

Stocks - buying, selling, and trading

Margin - paying for a portion and promising to pay later

Real Estate

Prosperity

v Struggle

Stock Traders	Farmers
Real Estate Investors	Railroad, Coal and Textile Workers
Big Business - oil, steel, railroads	Minorities

Review

What impact did Henry Ford have on the economy?

How did cars change the way middle America lived?

What changes did the financial market see in the 1920s?

Who was prospering in the 1920s?

Who was struggling?

Tradition vs Modern

Prohibition:

Temperance Movement -believed alcoholic beverages to be the root of poverty, crime, sin and the breakdown of families

18th Amendment

Volstead Act clearly defined “intoxicating liquors” including beer and wine, established penalties and loopholes like medical and religious use.

It was NOT illegal to consume alcohol. It was illegal to make, sell or transport intoxicating liquors

Tradition vs Modern

Prohibition and Crime:

Bootleggers

Speakeasies

Criminal bosses: Al Capone

After creating more problems than it solved the 18th Amendment was repealed in 1933.

Tradition vs Modern

Fundamentalism:

Believed that the Bible should be taken literally, believed in creation - opposed Darwin's Theory or evolution

Evolution is banned in TN; results in the formation of ACLU to protect freedom of speech and other civil liberties

The ACLU pairs with John Scopes to defy the Butler Act and teach evolution in TN.

Scopes was arrested and put on trial.

Darrow vs Jennings Bryan - they would argue the Scopes Trial. Scopes was convicted and charged a \$100 fine; the conviction would be upheld by TNSC

Tradition vs Modern

19th Amendment

Flappers

Margaret Sanger [Margaret Sanger Bio](#)

“Lost Generations” and materialism - Sinclair Lewis, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway

Hollywood: Birth of a Nation, the Jazz Singer, Charlie Chaplin and Greta Garbo

[Charlie Chaplin The Jazz Singer](#)

Charles Lindbergh 1927

Gertrude Ederle English Channel

Review

Why did the Temperance movement work for the passing of the 18th Amendment?

What was the purpose of the Volstead Act?

Why did Al Capone become so powerful?

What was the issue behind the Scopes Trial? What was the result?

Describe the “Lost Generation”.

Why did Hollywood and Heros make such an emergence in the 1920s?

Harlem Renaissance



Harlem Renaissance

Booker T. Washington - willing to compromise; removing conflict - encouraged A.A. to get educated and get a trade/vocation; believes that equality will come naturally overtime and must be earned (Atlanta Comp)

W.E.B. Du Bois - opposite of BTW. A.A. must fight for their rights; only the most capable should be educated to lead the movement; immediate equality;

Niagara Movement - condemned the ATL Compromise

NAACP - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: fighting for equal opportunity - legal system

Great Migration - African Americans moved from the S to the N; for jobs and to avoid the harsh Jim Crow

Consequences - people in the North were angry; loss of jobs and housing

Harlem Renaissance

Harlem Renaissance- growth of black culture; becoming a movement in cities like Harlem; poetry, literature, music

People-

Alain Locke - writer; Enter the New Negro - kick started the Harlem Ren.

Jean Toomer - novelist: described A.A. experiences in the S and N

Langston Hughes - most celebrated poet of H.R.; aimed to capture the spirit of the race and about personal experience

Claude McKay - writer; wrote about A.A. life in Harlem and the consequences of racism and discrimination

Zora Neal Hurston - short stories: believed that black writers should not have an agenda; helped publish literary journals

Louis Armstrong - musician; played jazz in Harlem night clubs

Duke Ellington - musician; played jazz in Harlem night clubs

Jazz - a mixture of blues and work songs; most recognizable form of expression for A.A. culture

Marcus Garvey - supported "blacks"; complete segregation; tried to start his own country

Universal Negro Improvement Association - started by Garvey; supported the "Back to Africa" movement

KKK and Rosewood

KKK - white supremacy; in the 1920s they focus anti immigrant; anti catholic; anti black; anti jewish; anti union; and anyone who supported rights for women

~ 100% - white; Protestant; male

FLORIDA: In the early twenties Florida was home to some of the worst race riots in the country.

Rosewood was a small African American town economically supported by the timber industry. In January a white woman living in a nearby town reported that she had been attacked by an unknown black man. On the same day a prisoner had escaped from a chain gang near Rosewood and was believed to have been hiding there. After a torturous interrogation one of the residents admitted to hiding the convict and for his crime he was lynched. The mob then went to Rosewood looking for the convict who had attacked the woman. The town was burned with the people inside anyone who came outside was shot and killed. Very few residents escaped with the help of a few whites who had snuck them out safely. Those who made it out never moved back to Rosewood. In the 1980s the state awarded a financial compensation to the descendants of the residents of Rosewood. The first time in US History anyone had been compensated for racial violence. It was later revealed that the woman was most likely having an affair with a local man who had beaten her that morning and was trying to hide her indiscretion.

Seminoles

Seminoles continued to struggle during the 1920s as tourism and expansion increased.

The Tamiami Trail was used to get from Tampa to Miami and developers began to drain the Everglades.

Seminoles would sell handmade goods to tourists to survive and the tribe would eventually split into the Miccosukee and the Seminole.

Like other Native Americans the Seminole would be separate from modern culture due to reservation lifestyle.

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3. Who is A. Mitchell Palmer?
4. In November of 1920, who led the raids arresting around 6,000 Americans?
5. What were the results of the Palmer Raids?
6. Why are Sacco and Vanzetti, two convicted murderers, a part of American history?
7. What did the Washington Naval Conference, the 4 Powers Treaty and the 9 Powers Treaty all have in common?
8. Explain the Dawes Plan and how it affected American economics.
9. What was Harding's mistake?
10. What motivated Coolidge's immigration policy?
11. What was the result of the Geneva Conference?
12. Explain the Kellogg-Briand Pact. What would end the agreement?
13. What happened just months after Hoover was sworn in as President of the United States?
14. What impact did Henry Ford have on the economy?
15. How did cars change the way middle America lived?
16. What changes did the financial market see in the 1920s?
17. Who was prospering in the 1920s? Who was struggling?
18. Why did the Temperance movement work for the passing of the 18th Amendment?
19. What was the purpose of the Volstead Act?
20. Why did Al Capone become so powerful?
21. What was the issue behind the Scopes Trial? What was the result?
22. Why did Hollywood and Heros make such an emergence in the 1920s?
23. What did Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey all have in common? How were they different?
24. What are the important impacts of the Harlem Renaissance?