

AFTER WORLD WAR I

STANDARDS

- **SSUSH15 The student will analyze the origins and impact of U.S. involvement in World War I.**
- d. Describe passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, establishing Prohibition, and the Nineteenth Amendment, establishing woman suffrage.

SSUSH16 The student will identify key developments in the aftermath of WW I.

- a. Explain how rising communism and socialism in the United States led to the Red Scare and immigrant restriction.
- b. Identify Henry Ford, mass production, and the automobile.
- c. Describe the impact of radio and the movies.
- d. Describe modern forms of cultural expression; include Louis Armstrong and the origins of jazz, Langston Hughes and the Harlem Renaissance, Irving Berlin, and Tin Pan Alley.

VOCABULARY

- mass production
 - consumer
 - prohibition:
 - suffrage:
 - jazz
 - renaissance
-

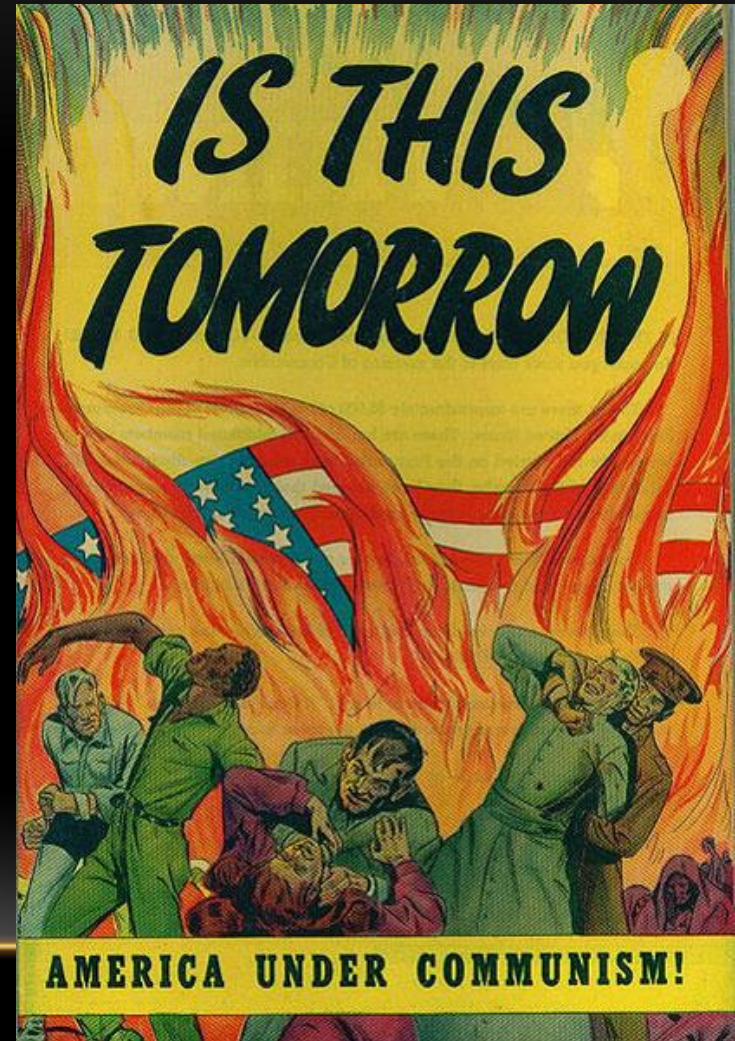
THE ORIGINS OF COMMUNISM

- In the 19th century, philosopher Karl Marx developed a new theory of politics and economics.
- Marx's theory was known as communism.
- Oppressed workers around the globe would work to overthrow the capitalist system.
- Under communism, the workers (not individuals or the government) would share the means of production and distribution. Idea appealed to many industrial workers.
- In 1917, communist revolutionaries (the Bolsheviks) overthrew the czar in Russia and created a new, communist nation called the Soviet Union.
- Many believed the goal of this new, powerful communist country was to work to destroy capitalism all over the world.



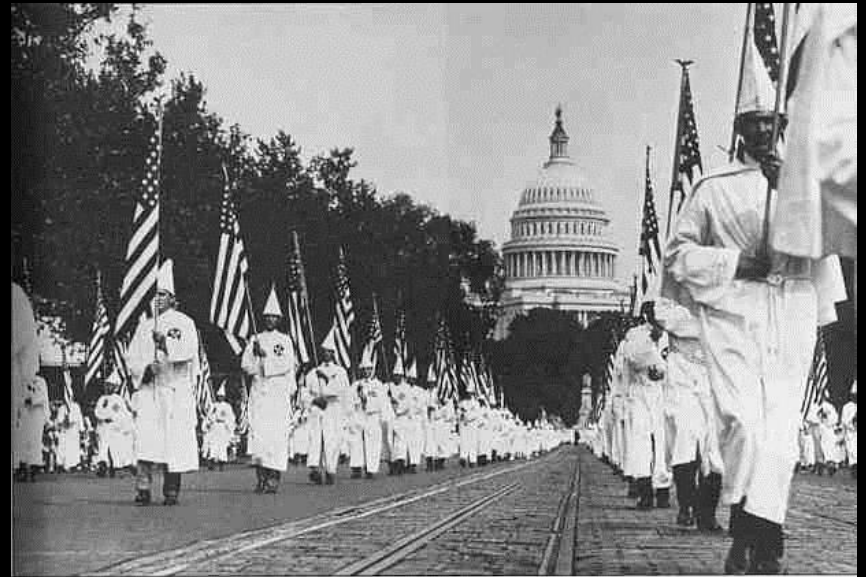
THE RED SCARE

- After World War I, labor unions began relentlessly to strike for higher wages
- Many suspected these strikes were organized by communists.
- The fear that the US would face a similar fate as Russia (now communist Soviet Union), led to a period in US history called the Red Scare.
- These fears were further heightened by a series of bombings and attacks against public officials and buildings thought to be the work of communists.



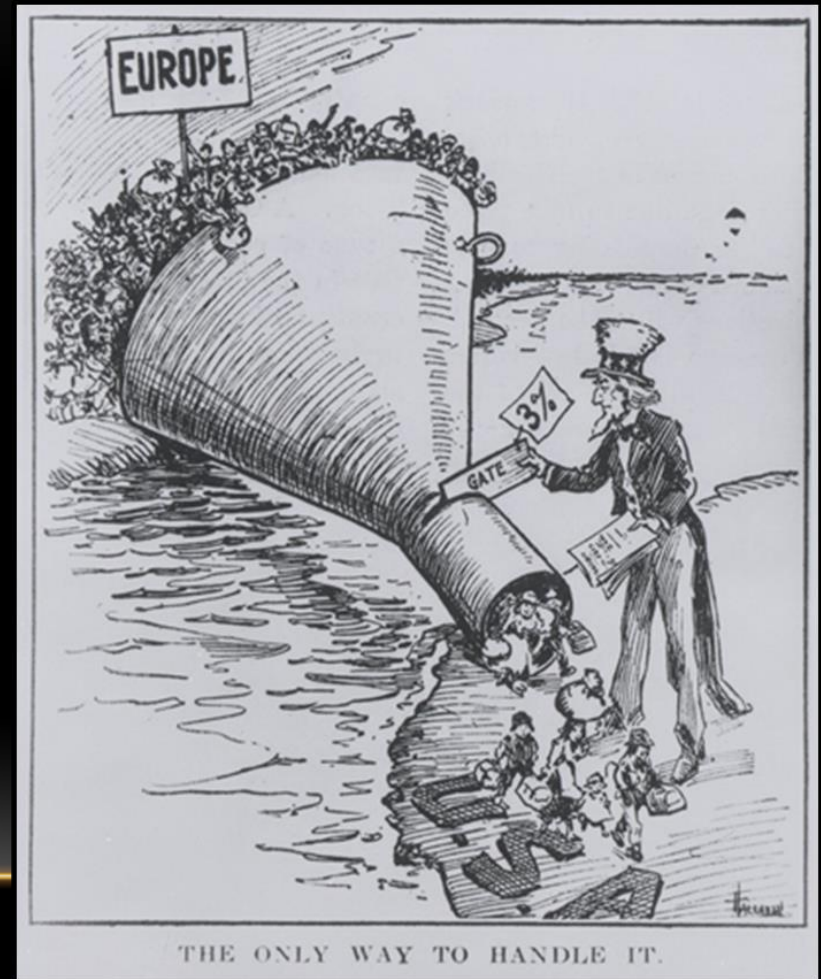
RED SCARE IMPACTS IMMIGRATION

- The Red Scare led to a series of new social and legal restrictions on immigration.
- A new wave of “nativism” swept the country.
- The Ku Klux Klan experienced a strong revival throughout the country in opposition to immigrants, Jews and Catholics.



THE QUOTA SYSTEM

- In 1924, Congress reacted to the new wave of anti-immigrant sentiment by passing the National Origins Acts.
- Part of this legislation created the Quota System.
- The Quota System set limits on the number of immigrants who could come from each country.



THE “ROARING TWENTIES”

1919-1929

A BOOMING ECONOMY

- Henry Ford – car manufacturer who transformed the American production process
- Mass Production – rapid manufacture of large numbers of identical products
- Model T – first automobile to be widely produced; easily affordable to most American families
- Assembly line – arrangement of equipment and workers in which work passes from operation to operation in direct line until the product is assembled.





A BUSTLING ECONOMY



- The 1920's saw a "consumer revolution" - many new, affordable goods became available to the public
- Credit extended to more individuals than ever before – "Buy Now, Pay Later!"
- Buying on Margin – paying as little as 10% down on stock purchases; \$10 could buy \$100 of stock

SOCIETY CHANGES AMERICA

- Prohibition – banning of alcohol use
- Goal of the temperance movement since the mid 1800s
- The 18th Amendment to the Constitution passed in 1919 forbade the “manufacture, distribution and sale” of alcohol anywhere in the United States
- Issue divided the nation, particularly rural and urban Americans
- Creation of “speakeasies” - secret bars and nightclubs that illegally served alcohol.





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THE CHAP THAT CLOSES MANY A GOOD
ESTABLISHMENT

SOCIETY CHANGES AMERICA



- 19th Amendment gives women the right to vote!
- Efforts of suffragists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony finally paid off in 1920
- The importance of women to the war effort during WWI led many to see their vital role in society



THE LAST FEW BUTTONS ARE ALWAYS THE HARDEST.

—Chapin in the *St. Louis Star*.

RADIO AND MOTION PICTURES REVOLUTIONIZE POPULAR CULTURE

- With the boom of the economy, more money flowed into the pockets of everyday citizens.
- This extra income allowed Americans to purchase radios and telephones and attend social events and motion picture theaters.
- Radios accelerated the development of product commercialism, provided immediate access to breaking news and broadcasts the latest music fads.
- Before radio and movies politicians were the celebrities of the day. Now radio personalities, movie stars and athletes become celebrities.



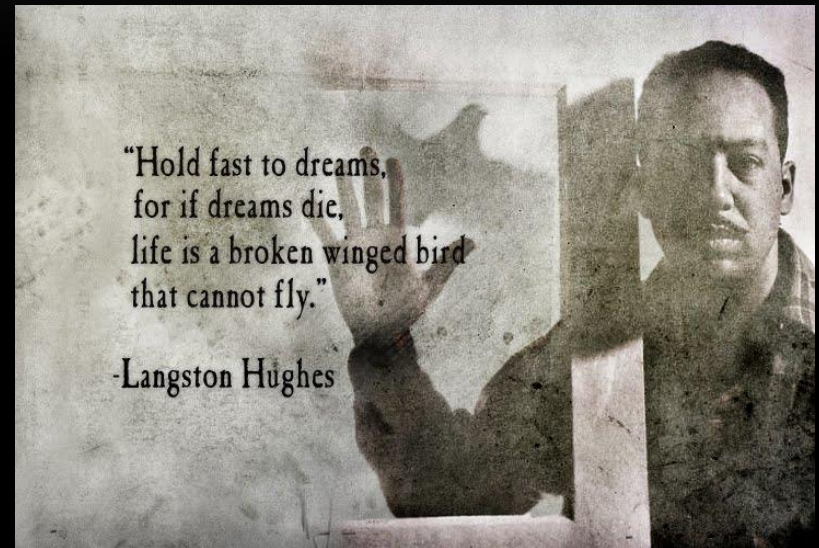
THE JAZZ AGE

- How did African Americans express themselves during the early 20th century?
- The Jazz Age – emergence of jazz (a genre of music that combines elements of other styles and emphasizes improvisation)
- New Orleans – cultural hearth of Jazz movement
- Louis Armstrong – most famous jazz musician of the era



THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

- How did African Americans express themselves during the early 20th century?
- The Harlem Renaissance
- “Explosion” of African American poetry, art and literature; centered around the neighborhood of Harlem in New York City
- Langston Hughes – most famous African American writer of the era
- This increase in African American literature and expression led to a new cultural identity for an entire race.
- It exposed white culture to thoughts and feelings of the black community leading to further understanding of racial differences.



TIN PAN ALLEY



- Tin Pan Alley – collection of New York music composers and producers who dominated the music industry at the turn of the 20th century
- Piano bars and night time “hot spots” clustered around lower Manhattan in New York City increased demand for newly penned music and lyrics.
- Popularity of “Tin Pan” declined with the rise of popular music via radio airplay.

IRVING BERLIN

- Irving Berlin
- Considered by many to be one of the greatest songwriters of all time.
- Penned such classics as:
 - “Blue Skies”
 - “White Christmas”
 - “God Bless America”

