

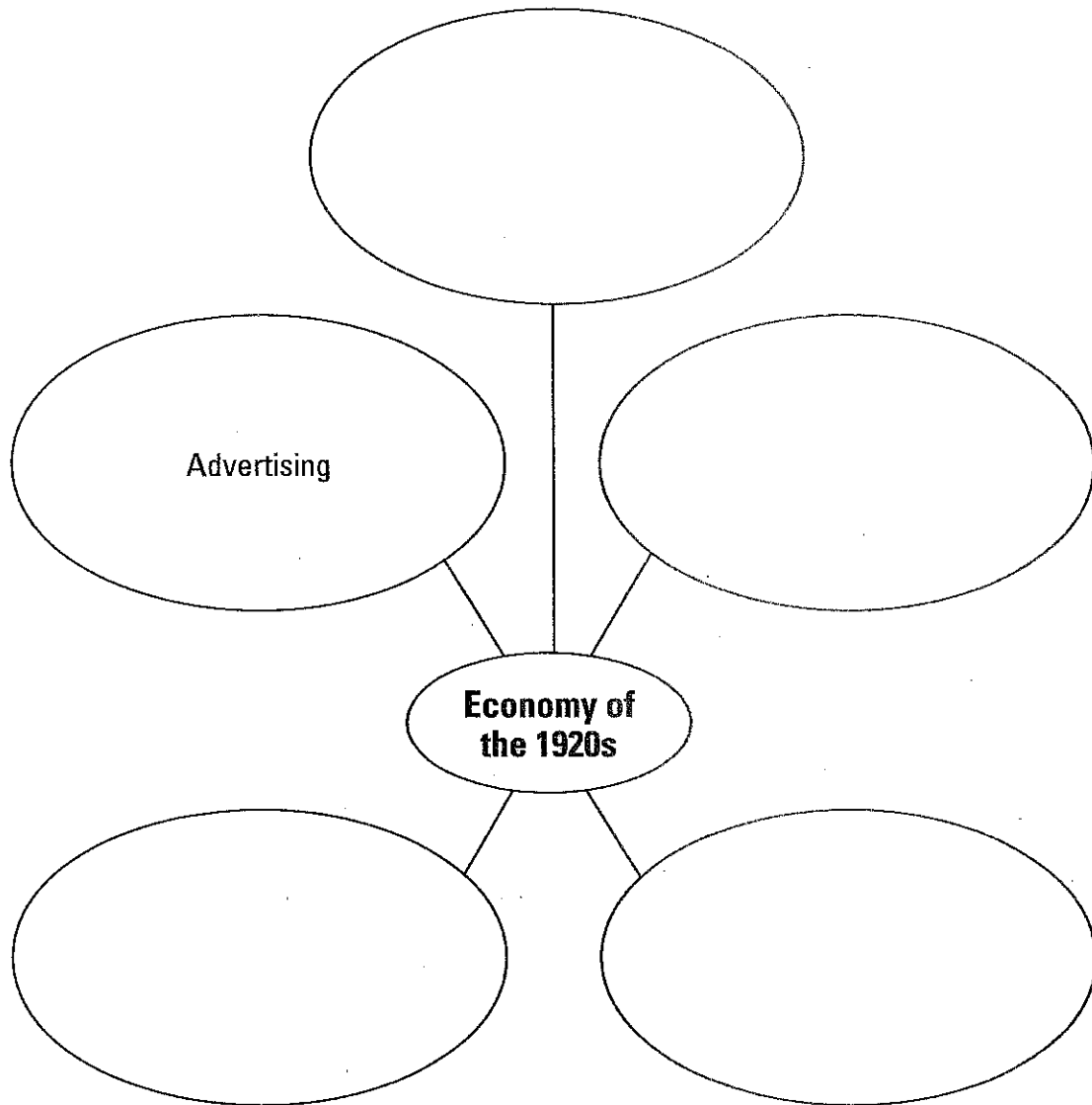
CHAPTER
11
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide

A BOOMING ECONOMY

Focus Question: How did the booming economy of the 1920s lead to changes in American life?

As you read, note specific examples that support the idea that the economy changed during the 1920s.



CHAPTER
11
SECTION 1

Section Summary

A BOOMING ECONOMY

READING CHECK

What industries were helped by the increase in automobile ownership?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *innovation* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle any words or phrases in the paragraph that help you figure out what *innovation* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details Look at your concept web. Select one supporting detail from the web and write a sentence explaining this detail.

During the 1920s, revolutionary **mass-production** techniques enabled American workers to produce more goods in less time. Because of this, the economy boomed. The automobile industry played a major role in the boom. Carmaker **Henry Ford** introduced new methods and ideas that changed the way manufactured goods were made. Ford also hired **scientific management** experts to improve his **assembly-line** mass production of automobiles. In two years, the time it took to build an automobile dropped from more than 12 hours to just 90 minutes. This made the **Model T** affordable for most Americans, and automobile ownership skyrocketed.

Ford also used innovation in managing his employees. In 1914, he raised wages from \$2.35 to \$5 a day. He cut the workday from 9 hours to 8 hours and gave workers Saturday and Sunday off.

Automobile production stimulated many other industries, such as steel, glass, rubber, asphalt, wood, gasoline, insurance, and road construction. The growth of these industries led to new, better-paying jobs. This also helped spur national prosperity. A flood of new, affordable goods became available to the public, creating a **consumer revolution**. At the same time, a new kind of credit called **installment buying** enabled consumers to buy goods they otherwise could not have afforded. Buyers made a small down payment on a product and paid the rest in monthly installments.

Americans were also buying stock on credit. As stock prices soared in a **bull market**, people began **buying on margin**, paying as little as 10 percent of the stock price upfront to a broker. If the price of the stock rose, the buyer could pay off the broker and still made a profit. If the price fell, the buyer still owed the broker the full price of the stock.

The economic boom was felt more in cities, where jobs were plentiful, than in rural areas. As cities grew, people moved out to suburbs and drove their new automobiles into the city to work. However, America's wealth was unevenly distributed. Farmers, in particular, suffered under growing debt, while at the same time crop prices were falling. For farmers, and many others, it was not a decade of prosperity.

Review Questions

1. How did mass production influence the economy?

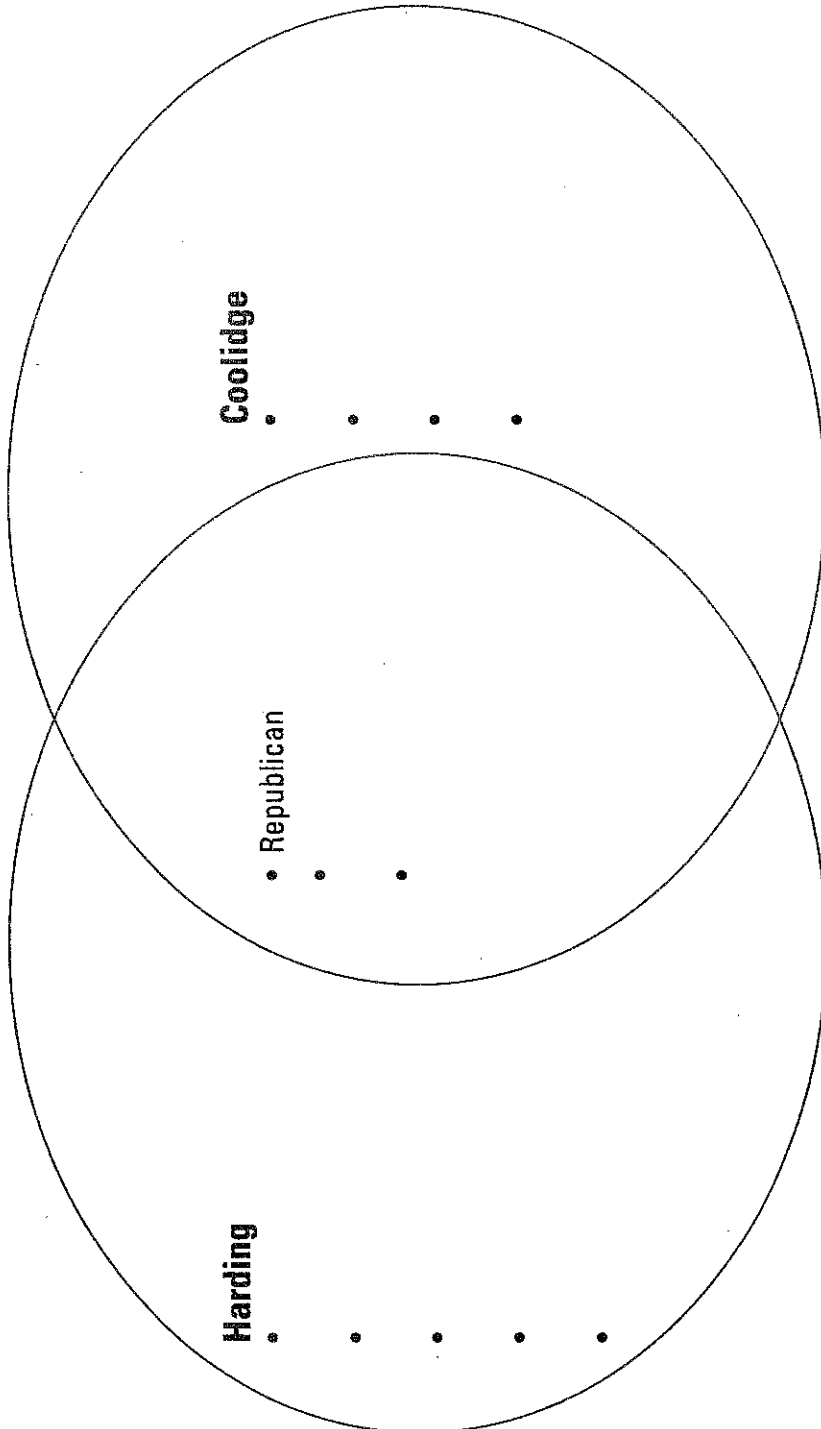
2. What was installment buying?

CHAPTER
11
SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide
THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT

Focus Question: How did domestic and foreign policy change direction under Harding and Coolidge?

As you read, note similarities and differences between the characters and policies of Presidents Harding and Coolidge.



CHAPTER
11
SECTION 2

Section Summary

THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT

READING CHECK

What was the purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *incentives* in the underlined sentence. Money, rewards, and praise are sometimes used as incentives. What is the meaning of *incentives*?

READING SKILL

Compare and Contrast Look at the diagram comparing similarities and differences between Presidents Harding and Coolidge. How did their differences influence their presidencies?

In 1920, fun-loving Warren G. Harding was elected President. Preferring a laissez-faire approach to business, Harding named banker **Andrew Mellon** as Secretary of the Treasury. Together they worked to reduce regulations on businesses and to raise protective tariff rates. This made it easier for U.S. producers to sell goods at home. In response, Europeans also raised tariffs, making U.S. products more expensive there. Laws had been previously passed to break up monopolies and protect workers, but Harding favored less restriction on businesses. His Secretary of Commerce, **Herbert Hoover**, asked business leaders to voluntarily make advancements.

Harding admitted that he preferred playing golf or poker to governing. He trusted his friends with important government positions. One friend, Charles Forbes, wasted millions of dollars while running the Veterans' Bureau. Another, Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall, created the biggest scandal of Harding's administration. In the **Teapot Dome scandal**, Fall took bribes to transfer control of oil reserves from the United States Navy to private oilmen. Fall was later forced to return the oil and sentenced to a year in jail. Harding died in 1923, before the full extent of the scandal came to light.

The new President, **Calvin Coolidge**, was quiet and honest. He put his administration in the hands of men who held to the simple virtues of an older generation. Like Harding, he mistrusted the use of legislation to achieve social change. He favored big business. He reduced the national debt and lowered taxes to give incentives to businesses. However, Coolidge said and did nothing about the country's many problems, such as low prices for farm crops, racial discrimination, and low wages.

In foreign policy, Coolidge pushed European governments to repay war debts to the United States. In 1924, an agreement known as the **Dawes Plan** was arranged to help Germany, France, and Great Britain repay those debts. In 1928, exhausted by World War I, 62 nations signed the **Kellogg-Briand Pact**, a treaty that outlawed war. Unfortunately, there was no way for nations to enforce the treaty, and it was quickly forgotten.

Review Questions

1. What was the Teapot Dome scandal?

2. How did Presidents Harding and Coolidge feel about laws that restricted businesses?

CHAPTER
11
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TENSIONS

Focus Question: How did Americans differ on major social and cultural issues?

As you read, look for issues that divided Americans in the 1920s.

Differing Viewpoints	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewpoint 1: • Viewpoint 2:
Evolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewpoint 1: • Viewpoint 2:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewpoint 1: • Viewpoint 2:

CHAPTER
11
SECTION 3

Section Summary

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TENSIONS

READING CHECK

What did the Eighteenth Amendment forbid?

As the 1920s began, striking differences arose between urban and rural America. Urban Americans enjoyed a rising standard of living and embraced a modern view of the world. City dwellers tended to value education and to be advocates of science and social change.

By contrast, in rural America times were hard. Formal education was considered less important than keeping the farm going. People tended to be conservative about political and social issues, preferring to keep things the way they were. Many rural Americans believed that the Bible was literally true. This belief was called **fundamentalism**. It opposed modernism, which stressed science.

The two beliefs clashed head-on in the 1925 **Scopes Trial**. That year, Tennessee passed a law making it illegal to teach the theory of evolution in the state's public schools. The most celebrated defense attorney in the country, **Clarence Darrow**, defended John Scopes for teaching this scientific theory to his high school class. Scopes was found guilty of breaking the law and fined \$100.

A wave of immigration inspired nativist politicians to pass laws forcing immigrants to pass a literacy test, and to create a **quota system**. The quota system set limits on the number of new immigrants allowed into the United States. Although many Americans appreciated the nation's growing diversity, many did not. In 1915, the **Ku Klux Klan** was reorganized in Georgia. This violent group, whose leaders had titles such as Grand Dragon and Imperial Wizard, promoted hatred of African Americans, Jews, Catholics, and immigrants.

Another divisive issue of the 1920s was **Prohibition**. In 1919 the states ratified the **Eighteenth Amendment** to the Constitution, which forbade the manufacture, distribution, and sale (but not consumption) of alcohol. Congress then passed the **Volstead Act** to enforce the amendment. Police often turned a blind eye to illegal drinking establishments, which left room for **bootleggers** to not only sell alcohol but also to expand into other illegal activities, such as prostitution, drugs, robbery, and murder. Thus, Prohibition unintentionally led to the growth of organized crime.

Review Questions

1. What were some of the issues and beliefs that rural and urban America clashed over in the 1920s?

2. How did nativists feel about immigration?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *imperial* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words and phrases. Circle any words or phrases in the paragraph that help you figure out what *imperial* means.

READING SKILL

Contrast Select an issue that divided Americans. Contrast the ways rural and urban Americans felt about this issue.

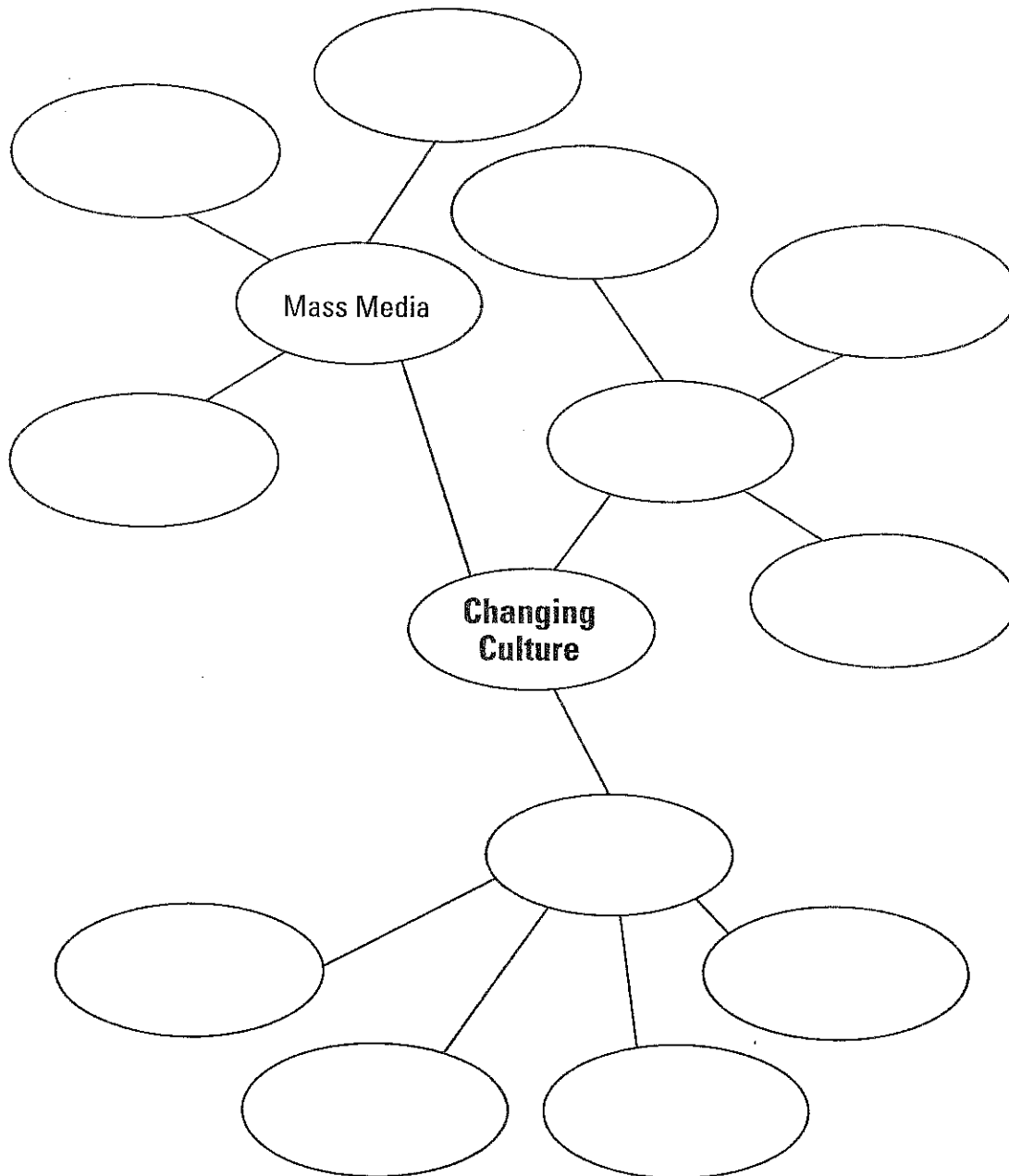
CHAPTER
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SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

A NEW MASS CULTURE

Focus Question: How did the new mass culture reflect technological and social changes?

A. As you read, look for examples of the ways in which American culture changed during the 1920s.



CHAPTER
11
SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

A NEW MASS CULTURE

Focus Question: How did the new mass culture reflect technological and social changes?

B. *As you read, classify the various types of changes that took place in women's lives in the 1920s.*

Women in the 1920s		
Social Changes	Political Changes	Economic Changes
•	•	•
•	•	•
•		
•		

CHAPTER
11
SECTION 4

Section Summary

A NEW MASS CULTURE

As urban Americans' wages rose in the 1920s, workers also enjoyed shorter workweeks. For the first time, a large city-dwelling population had free time and money to spend on entertainment. One of the most popular forms of entertainment was movies, which were attended by 60 to 100 million Americans each week. Actors such as comedian **Charlie Chaplin**, heartthrob Rudolf Valentino, and cowboy William S. Hart became silent film stars. Then in 1927, the movie *The Jazz Singer* startled audiences when Al Jolson said, "You ain't seen nothin' yet." *The Jazz Singer* became the first movie to include sound matched to the action on the screen, and the era of "talkies" was born.

For entertainment at home, Americans bought millions of phonographs and radios. By 1923, almost 600 licensed radio stations broadcast to more than 600,000 radio sets. Americans across the continent listened to the same songs, learned the same dances, and shared a popular culture as never before. People admired the same heroes, such as baseball player **Babe Ruth**, the home-run king, and aviator **Charles Lindbergh**, who was the first to fly solo and non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean.

American women challenged political, economic, social, and educational boundaries. With passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, they won the right to vote. Many ran for political office and more joined the workforce. Some women, known as **flappers**, shocked society by wearing short skirts and bobbed hair. At home, new electric appliances made housework easier. Popular magazines, sociological studies, novels, and movies all featured the "New Woman" of the 1920s prominently.

A spirit of modernism grew, especially in cities. Austrian psychologist **Sigmund Freud** contributed to modernism with his theory that human behavior is driven by unconscious desires rather than by rational thought. Painters rejected artistic norms. Writers, including **F. Scott Fitzgerald** and **Ernest Hemingway**, wrote about the meaning of life and war. Their literary masterpieces examined subconscious desires and the dark side of the American dream.

Review Questions

1. What technological advances led to cultural change during the 1920s?

2. What changes in the 1920s allowed urban Americans to enjoy more entertainment?

READING CHECK

Who developed a theory about behavior and the unconscious?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *sociological* mean in the underlined sentence? The term *socio* means "relating to society." The term *-ology* usually refers to a type of study. Use these definitions to help you figure out the meaning of *sociological*.

READING SKILL

Summarize List three ways American culture changed in the 1920s.

CHAPTER
11
SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide

THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

Focus Question: How did African Americans express a new sense of hope and pride?

As you read, identify the main ideas.

I. New "Black Consciousness"

A. New Chances, New Challenges

1. Migration to North continues

2. _____

3. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

II. _____

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

B. _____

1. _____

III. _____

A. _____

1. _____

B. _____

1. _____

CHAPTER
11
SECTION 5

Section Summary

THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

Millions of African Americans left the South after World War I to find freedom and economic opportunity in the North. In the South, they faced low-paying jobs, substandard schools, Jim Crow oppression, and the threat of lynching. However, they found well-paying jobs, a middle class of African American professionals, and a growing political voice in cities such as New York, Chicago, and Detroit.

Harlem in New York City became a haven for about 200,000 African Americans from the South as well as black immigrants from the Caribbean. One immigrant was **Marcus Garvey**, a Jamaican who had traveled widely. After seeing that blacks were treated poorly, Garvey organized a "Back to Africa" movement that urged black unity and separation of the races.

It was F. Scott Fitzgerald who called the 1920s the "Jazz Age." However, it was African Americans who gave the age its jazz. A truly indigenous American musical form, jazz emerged in the South as a combination of African American and European musical styles. African Americans migrating north brought the new musical style with them. Musicians such as trumpet player **Louis Armstrong** took jazz to the world. Singer **Bessie Smith**, nicknamed the "Empress of the Blues," was so popular she became the highest-paid African American entertainer of the 1920s.

The decade also saw the **Harlem Renaissance**, an outpouring of art and literature that explored the African American experience. Among its most famous writers was **Claude McKay**, whose novels and poems were militant calls for action. **Langston Hughes** celebrated African American culture, and **Zora Neale Hurston** wrote about women's desire for independence.

The Great Depression ended the Harlem Renaissance. However, the pride and unity it created provided a foundation for the future civil rights movement.

Review Questions

1. Why did many African Americans migrate north?

2. What was the "Back to Africa" movement?

READING CHECK

What did F. Scott Fitzgerald name the 1920s?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *indigenous* in the underlined sentence. What do you think it means? Circle words, phrases, or sentences in the surrounding paragraph to help you define *indigenous*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas What was the Harlem Renaissance?
