# 

#### 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.

What are some of the political and social changes that occurred in the United states during the 1920's and 1930's?

### The Red Scare

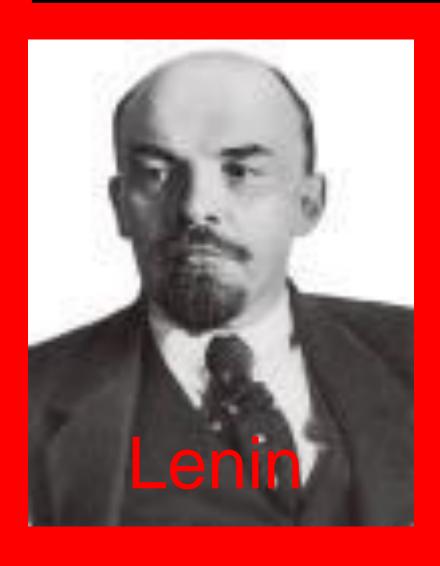
The irrational but rampant fear of communism that swept the United States twice during the 20th century. The first red scare took place after World War I during 1919-1920, when there was widespread hysteria over labor strikes and protest movements, which were blamed on communists and other radicals.

#### Causes of the Red Scare:

- Russian Revolution
- Post World War I paranoia



#### Leaders of the U.S.S.R.





# The Red Scare Resulted in:

# The Rise of the Klu Klux Klan

## Klu Klux Klan

The end of World War I promised of a flood of war refugees, particularly from the new Soviet Union. American Protestants believed they would bring anarchy and bloodshed to the U.S. political and social scene.



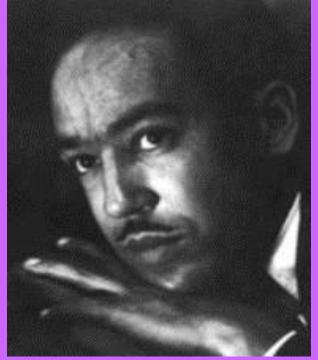
# The Red Scare also resulted in:

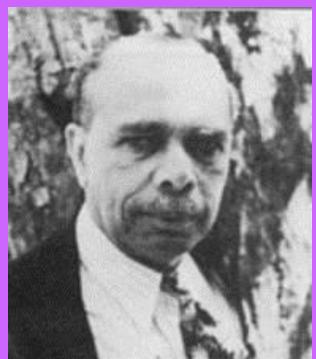
# Anti-Union/Strike Sentiment



### Harlem Renaissance

A time of cultural renewal among African Americans, concurrent with the Jazz Age during the 1920s. Centered on the activities of African-American writers, artists, and musicians in the Harlem district of New York





#### **Authors/Poets**

- Langston Hughes
- JamesWeldonJohnson

### Musicians



- LouisArmstrong
- Duke Ellington
- Bessie Smith

### Louis Armstrong



One of the most famous jazz musicians of the 20th century, he was first known as a cornet player, then as a trumpet player, and toward the end of his career he was best known as a vocalist and became one of the most influential jazz singers.

#### Louis Armstrong

### Langston Hughes

An American poet, novelist, playwright, short story writer, and columnist. Hughes is known for his work during the Harlem Renaissance



#### Langston Hughes

What happens to a dream deferred? Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun? Or fester like a sore And then run? Does it stink like rotten meat? Or crust and sugar over like a syrupy sweet? Maybe it just sags like a heavy load. Or does it explode?

#### Irving Berlin



**Naturalized American** composer and lyricist, and one of the most prolific **American** songwriters in history. Berlin was one of the few Tin Pan Alley/Broadway songwriters who wrote both lyrics and music for his songs.



### Tin Pan Alley



Name given to the collection of New **York City-centered** music publishers and songwriters who dominated the popular music of the United States in the late 19th century and early 20th century

#### Impact of Radio in the 1920's



Radio became a product of the mass market. Manufacturers were overwhelmed by the demand for radios.

Families gathered around their radios for night-time entertainment. As radio ownership increased, so did the number of radio stations.

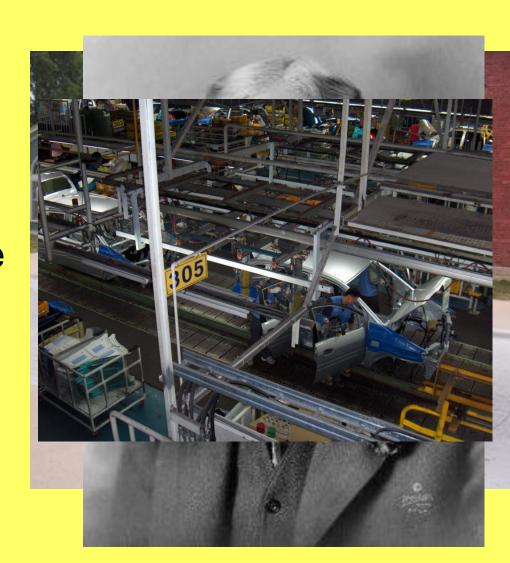
#### Impact of Movies in 1920's

- In the 1920's, movies were a cheap form of entertainment for the masses.
- The idea of a "movie star" was born of this era



#### **Henry Ford**

- Founder of the Ford Motor Company
- Father of modern assembly lines used in mass production.
- His introduction of the Model T automobile revolutionized transportation and American industry.



#### Henry Ford

#### Mass Production in the 1920's

- Mass production is capital intensive, as it uses a high proportion of machinery in relation to workers. With fewer labor costs and a faster rate of production, capital is increased while expenditure is decreased.
- Ultimately, the products were made available quickly to the consumer who wanted to purchase such products.

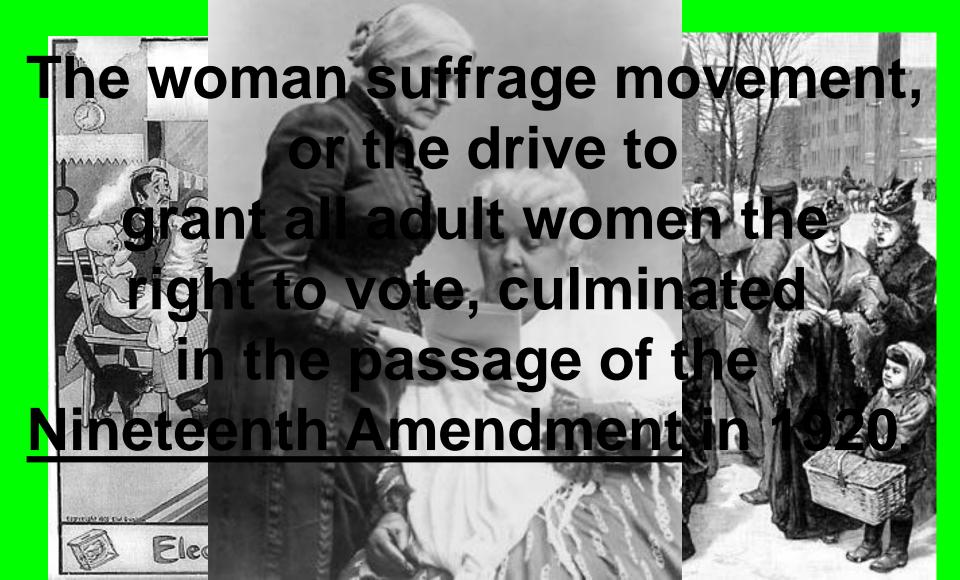


# The affect of the automobile in the 1920's

- The invention and mass production of the automobile led to more widely used vehicles
- Urban areas had to adjust to the complexity of having both horse/cars on the streets
- Transportation laws were created
- Many people were hesitant to the automobile had given into purchasing some sort of modern transportation if they could afford to.

# 1920's Part II

### Woman's Suffrage



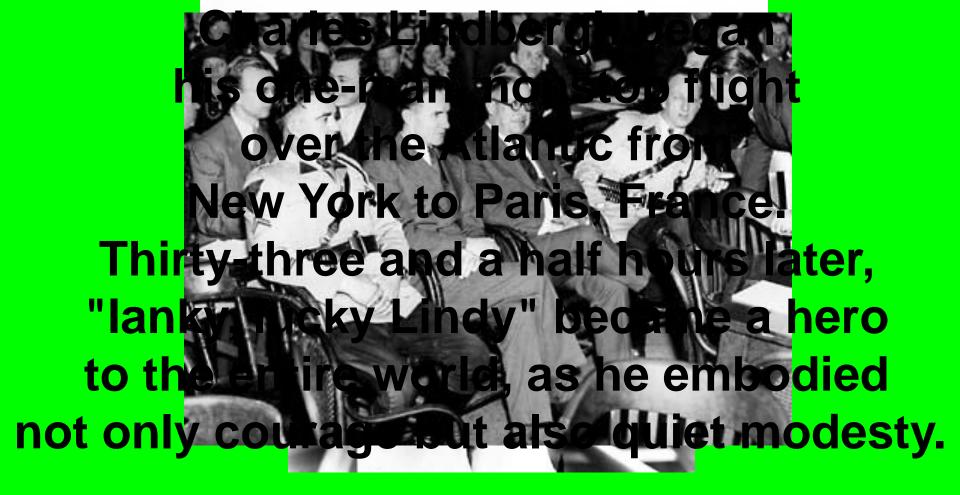


## <u>Leisure</u>



# Leisure

On May 20, 1927,

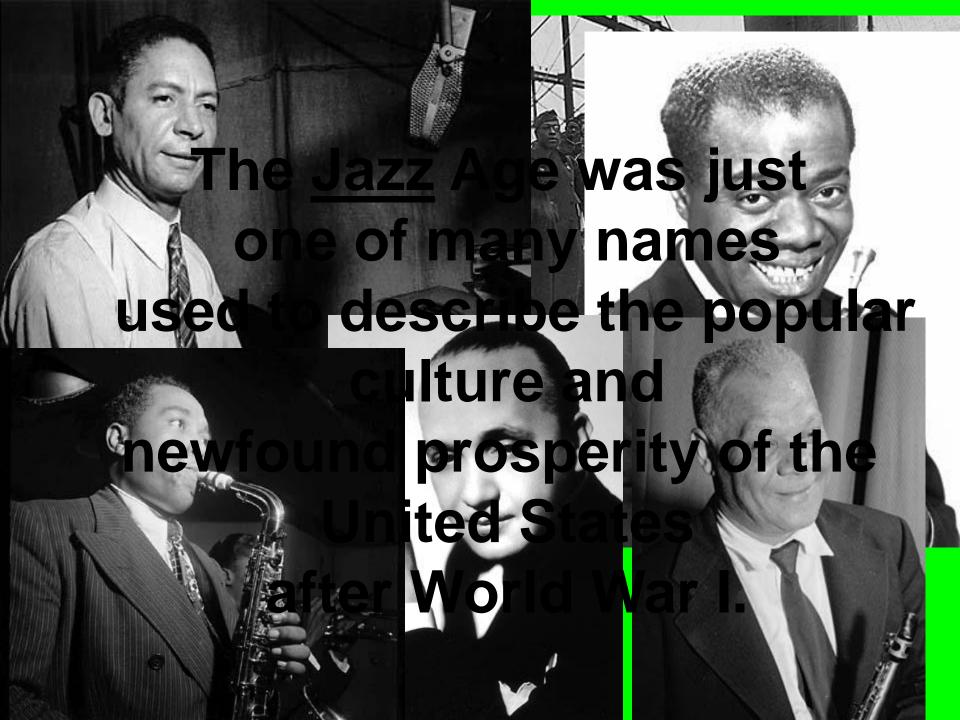




### Leisure

Young women in the United States in the 1920s adopted a cosmopolitan, sexu liberated lifestyle. Flappers wer thin and wor<mark>e makeup, short hai</mark> of knee-length dress with a The era of flappers was possible eact to the deprivations of Wo growth of the female labor ford g e<mark>cono</mark>mic inde





## **Prohibition**

In 1920, the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified. It prohibited the sale, manufacture, or transportation of alcoholic beverages in order to eliminate the consumption of alcohol by the general public.

# Prohibition resulted in:

- Organized Crime
- Al Capone
- Speakeasies
- Bootlegging







