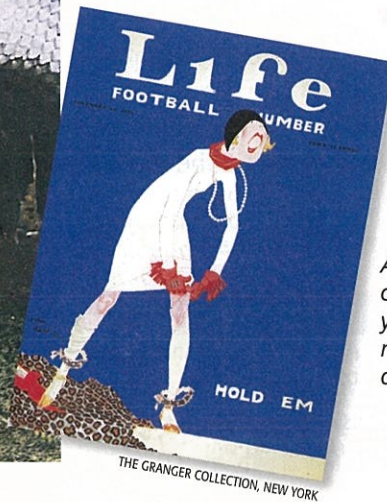




THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NEW YORK

Charles Lindbergh posed for this photograph just before his historic flight across the Atlantic Ocean.



As this Life magazine cover shows, some young women adopted new fashions and roles during the 1920s.

1925 Science teacher John Scopes is brought to trial in Tennessee for teaching Darwin's theory of evolution.

1926 Georgia O'Keeffe paints *Black Iris*.

1927 In May Charles Lindbergh finishes the first solo transatlantic flight.

The Jazz Singer, the first movie with singing and spoken dialogue, is released in October.

1929 The Museum of Modern Art opens in New York City.

1925

1925 U.S. troops withdraw from Nicaragua, only to return again in 1926.

1926

1926 Hirohito becomes emperor of Japan.

1927

1927 "Black Friday" takes place in Germany, and the economic system collapses.

1928

1929

1929 The first exhibition by Spanish painter Salvador Dali opens in Paris.

Emperor Hirohito of Japan



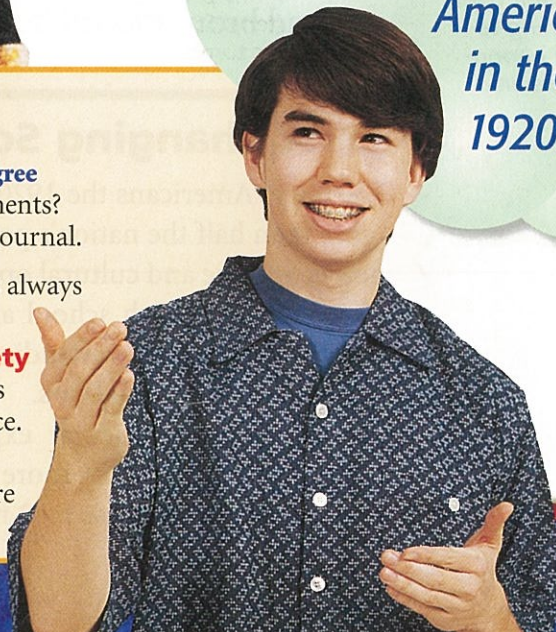
If you were there . . .
How would you describe Americans in the 1920s?

You Be the Historian



What's Your Opinion? Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Economics** The end of a war is always good for a country's economy.
- **Science, Technology & Society** New technology always improves the environment of the workplace.
- **Culture** The experiences of a particular group affect the culture of an entire country.



Section

1

The Transition to Peace

Read to Discover

1. How did the 1920s bring greater independence to many American women?
2. How did the end of World War I affect American workers?
3. What types of social problems did the United States face after World War I?

Reading Strategy

BUILDING BACKGROUND INFORMATION Use the "Read to Discover" questions, vocabulary, and visuals in this section to make predictions about the text. Write questions about the text based on your predictions. Look for answers to your questions as you read.

Define

- flappers
- xenophobia

Identify

- Communists
- Red Scare
- Palmer raids
- Nicola Sacco
- Bartolomeo Vanzetti
- American Civil Liberties Union
- Great Migration



Many Americans spent their leisure time listening to records played on phonographs such as this one.

The Story Continues

One afternoon in February 1919, teenager Bernard Katz and his friends walked up New York City's Fifth Avenue. Suddenly they saw a parade. The parade celebrated the return of the 369th U.S. Infantry, a heavily decorated African American unit. Katz and his friends got caught up in the joy of the moment and joined the parade. Soon the nation would have to stop celebrating, however. The end of the war had brought with it many difficult challenges.

★ A Changing Society

For many Americans the 1920s brought greater independence. In 1920 more than half the nation's population lived in urban areas that offered new economic and cultural opportunities. In addition, more Americans were attending high school and college. Some young people enjoyed their new freedom by attending parties and dances, listening to popular music, and driving fast cars.

Women in particular experienced more social, economic, and political freedom. Many more women went to college, and the number of working women rose by 2 million during the 1920s. The Nineteenth

The Influenza Epidemic

Americans faced more than just economic challenges at the end of World War I. The global epidemic of 1918–19 was one of the deadliest outbreaks of disease in recorded history. U.S. soldiers carried influenza, or flu, to Europe during World War I. The disease was soon spread around the world.

The flu was very contagious, and its symptoms, such as terrible fever and headache, developed rapidly. A young nurse recalled, “We’d be working with someone one day, . . . and the next day they were gone [dead].” The epidemic killed more than half a million people in the United States, more than 10 times the number of Americans killed in battle during World War I. Worldwide at least 20 million people died from the flu.

Why was the flu so deadly?

Amendment, which was passed in August 1920, gave women the right to vote in all elections. Soon voters elected more women to public office. By 1928, 145 women were serving in state legislatures, and 2 had been elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Some young women—known as **flappers**—used their freedom to challenge traditional dress and behavior. A historian of the time described a typical flapper.



“[She is] breezy, slangy, and informal in manner; slim and boyish in form; covered with silk and fur . . . with carmined [reddened] cheeks and lips, plucked eyebrows, and close-fitting . . . hair. . . . She cared little for approval or disapproval.”

—Preston W. Slosson, *The Great Crusade and After, 1914–1928*

The presence of flappers and female politicians showed that social traditions were changing dramatically for some women in the 1920s.

✓ Reading Check: Finding the Main Idea What changes did women’s roles undergo in the 1920s?

★ The Peacetime Economy

A return to peacetime brought new economic troubles. Some 4.5 million soldiers returned home after the war to find that their old jobs had been filled by others. To make room for these returning veterans, many women were forced to give up their jobs. Just as veterans began looking for work, the government canceled its huge contracts for war materials. As a result, businesses slowed production and laid off workers. Soon the demand for goods exceeded supply, and prices rose rapidly. As prices and unemployment rose, wages fell or stayed about the same, causing a severe recession.

In January 1919, members of the Metal Workers Union in Seattle, Washington, walked off the job, demanding higher pay and shorter



Interpreting the Visual Record

The Seattle strike During the Seattle general strike, union leaders set up community kitchens and milk stations to feed the strikers and their families. How might such community support help strikers get their labor demands met?

hours. On February 6 some 60,000 workers throughout the city joined the strike. The strikers tried to keep order on the streets and provide food to strikers and their families. Some reporters blamed the strike on **Communists** and anarchists. Communists are people who want the government to own all property. Anarchists, on the other hand, want to get rid of all government. Seattle mayor Ole Hanson gave his explanation of why the strike took place.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View

What was Hanson's opinion of the Seattle strike?



“[The Seattle strike] was an attempted revolution . . . for the overthrow of the industrial system. . . True, there were no flashing guns, no bombs, no killings. Revolution . . . doesn't need violence. . . The . . . strike is of itself the weapon of revolution, . . . it puts the government out of operation.”

—Ole Hanson, quoted in *A People's History of the United States*, by Howard Zinn

Hanson called in the state militia to keep order, but no violence took place. Within five days, the strikers had returned to work with none of their demands met.

In September two other major strikes occurred. In one strike, Boston police officers walked off the job, demanding the right to form a union. Governor Calvin Coolidge rejected their right to strike, and an entirely new police force was hired. Then the steel industry was rocked by a huge protest that began in Pennsylvania. Soon some 365,000 steelworkers—more than half the industry's workforce—were on strike. They demanded higher pay, an eight-hour workday, and a six-day workweek. Their efforts nearly shut down the steel industry. But mill owners brought in strikebreakers and used violence against strikers, forcing the union to call off the strike in January 1920. The failed efforts were a serious blow to unions.

Interpreting Political Cartoons

Red Scare This cartoon showing a foreign anarchist appeared in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in 1919. Why do you think the cartoon shows the anarchist crawling under the American flag?



✓ **Reading Check: Identifying Cause and Effect** Why did many workers go on strike after World War I, and what did these strikes accomplish?

★ Fear and Violence

The strikes and riots of 1919 scared some Americans. They worried that a communist revolution like the one in Russia might take place in the United States. In 1919 and 1920 these fears led to a **Red Scare**, a widespread fear of political radicals, particularly Communists, who were called Reds.

Public concern grew after several bombings in 1919 were aimed at business and government leaders. One bomb damaged the house of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who then ordered raids on suspected radical organizations, often without warrants. The largest of these so-called **Palmer raids** took place in January 1920. There was little evidence against many of those arrested, yet hundreds of immigrants were eventually deported. These civil rights violations began to upset the public. When a revolution did not occur, the Red Scare began to fade.

Xenophobia—the fear and hatred of foreigners—played a large part in the Red Scare. This fear greatly influenced the trial of two Italian immigrants. On May 5, 1920, police authorities arrested **Nicola Sacco** and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti**. The two men were charged with robbing a Massachusetts shoe factory and murdering the payroll clerk and guard. Some people insisted that both men were innocent and were being punished because they were anarchists. The state did not have solid evidence, and many people considered the trial unfair. However, the two were convicted and sentenced to death. Thousands of people protested. Joining these protests was the new **American Civil Liberties Union** (ACLU), a civil rights organization. Despite these efforts, Sacco and Vanzetti were executed on August 23, 1927.



Many African Americans had to seek safe areas of the city during the Chicago race riots of 1919.

Many African Americans faced racial violence in the 1920s. During World War I, hundreds of thousands of southern African Americans had begun relocating to the northern United States—a movement known as the **Great Migration**. As African Americans continued to move north, many whites feared competition for housing and jobs. These tensions led to urban race riots. One of the worst riots took place in July 1919 in Chicago. A young African American man swimming in Lake Michigan accidentally drifted into the white area. People on shore threw rocks at him, and he drowned. Fighting broke out between whites and African Americans at the beach and quickly spread through the city. By the time the riots ended a week later, 38 people had died, and more than 500 had been injured. By the end of the year, some 25 race riots had taken place across the nation.

✓ **Reading Check: Analyzing Information** What contributed to social fears after World War I?

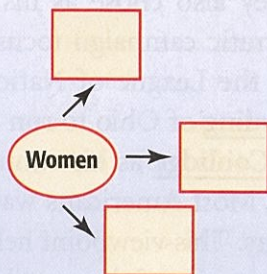
Section 1 Review

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- 1 **Define** and explain:
- flappers
 - xenophobia

- 2 **Identify** and explain:
- Communists
 - Red Scare
 - Palmer raids
 - Nicola Sacco
 - Bartolomeo Vanzetti
 - American Civil Liberties Union
 - Great Migration

- 3 **Summarizing** Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain how the 1920s brought greater independence to many women.



- 4 **Finding the Main Idea**

- What changes did the post-World War I years bring for workers?
- What social issues concerned Americans following World War I?

- 5 **Writing and Critical Thinking**

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are an antiunion politician in the early 1920s. Write a newspaper editorial to encourage workers to refuse to join a strike.

Consider the following:

- the post-World War I economy
- the results of the strikes of 1919 and 1920
- the fear of Communists

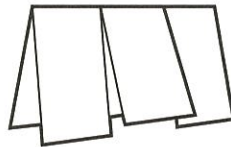
Returning to Normalcy

Read to Discover

1. What political problems did the Harding administration face?
2. How did Presidents Harding and Coolidge work to strengthen the U.S. economy?
3. What were the goals of Republican foreign policy during the 1920s?

Reading Strategy

THREE-PANEL FLIP CHART Create the "Three-Panel Flip Chart" FoldNote described in the Appendix. Label the flaps of the three-panel flip chart "Warren G. Harding," "Calvin Coolidge," and "Herbert Hoover." As you read the section, write information you learn under the appropriate flap.



Define

- disarmament

Identify

- Warren G. Harding
- Calvin Coolidge
- Herbert Hoover
- Ohio Gang
- Albert Fall
- Teapot Dome scandal
- Washington Conference
- Kellogg-Briand Pact



Warren G. Harding's main strengths were his party loyalty and his ability to make political allies.

The Story Continues

As the presidential election of 1920 drew near, many people began looking for someone to bring better times. In May, Warren G. Harding, a U.S. senator from Ohio, summed up the country's mood. Speaking to an audience in Boston, Harding said that "America's present need is not heroics but . . . normalcy." Few people really knew what he meant by "normalcy." However, after years of war followed by economic and social problems, Americans liked the sound of the word.

★ The Harding Years

In the 1920 election the Democrats chose Ohio governor James M. Cox to run for president. They also chose as his running mate Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Democratic campaign focused on passing the Treaty of Versailles and joining the League of Nations. The Republicans chose Senator **Warren G. Harding** of Ohio to run for president and Massachusetts governor **Calvin Coolidge** as his running mate. Harding ran on a pro-business platform. Most Americans wanted to avoid more involvement in European affairs. This viewpoint helped Harding win a landslide victory with about 60 percent of the popular vote. Some 900,000 voters

supported Socialist candidate Eugene V. Debs, who was still in prison for violating the Espionage Act.

Although popular with voters, Harding was not a particularly gifted leader. He did, however, put some talented leaders in his cabinet. Charles Dawes, who once had been in charge of the country's currency under President McKinley, became director of the Bureau of the Budget. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes was a former governor of New York and former associate justice of the Supreme Court. Secretary of Commerce **Herbert Hoover** was a wealthy mining engineer. Hoover had organized wartime relief for millions of Belgians. For secretary of the treasury, Harding chose Andrew Mellon, one of the nation's richest men.

The Harding administration focused on strengthening the U.S. economy. Harding believed that government should promote business growth but otherwise leave the economy alone. Mellon proposed many tax cuts, several of which were passed by Congress. These tax cuts commonly benefited businesses and wealthy Americans. The public was generally pleased as business boomed and the postwar recession came to an end. The country soon entered a period of rapid economic growth as both unemployment and prices went down.

★ Scandals

The trust that President Harding put in others did not always lead to good results. A series of scandals rocked his administration. Many of the men involved were the president's longtime friends from Ohio, who became known as the **Ohio Gang**. Harding once complained, "I have no trouble with my enemies. . . . But my . . . friends . . . keep me walking the floor nights."

Harding died suddenly of a heart attack on August 2, 1923, before the scandals came to light. Vice President Calvin Coolidge became president. An investigation soon showed that Charles Forbes, head of the Veterans' Bureau, had taken bribes in exchange for awarding government contracts for the construction of hospitals. He also sold medical supplies meant for injured World War I veterans. Forbes was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to two years in prison.

The biggest scandal involved Secretary of the Interior **Albert Fall**. Fall had transferred control of two federal oil reserves—one at Teapot Dome, Wyoming—from the navy to the Department of the Interior. He then leased the reserves to two oil companies. In return, Fall and a relative received cattle and gifts, or "loans," worth some \$385,000. The **Teapot Dome scandal** led to Fall's conviction. He was sentenced to a year in jail and fined \$100,000. Eventually, four members of Harding's administration resigned as a result of corruption charges.

✓ **Reading Check: Contrasting** What were the major successes and failures of the Harding administration?

That's Interesting!

Let the People Come to Him
For most of his 1920 presidential campaign, Harding's advisers kept him home in Marion, Ohio. Capitalizing on trends of the time, his strategists brought the public to him. A major-league baseball game was booked in Marion so Harding could toss the opening game ball. Broadway and Hollywood stars led parades through the Ohio town. Groups of people even came to hear Harding speak from his front porch. Ads, articles, and radio broadcasts further helped his success. In this way, Harding visited Americans' homes without ever leaving his.

Interpreting Political Cartoons

Political scandal *The Teapot Dome scandal was a major embarrassment for the Republican Party. Why do you think the artist chose an elephant in the shape of a teapot to represent the Republicans?*





Calvin Coolidge was known for his honesty and to many people he stood for old-fashioned values.

★ Coolidge as President

Calvin Coolidge quickly fired the people involved in the Harding scandals, keeping the Democrats from using the events to win votes. In 1924 Coolidge ran for president on a stronger pro-business platform than Harding had. Some progressive Republicans broke away to choose Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin as their Progressive Party candidate. The Democrats were deeply divided between urban and rural interests and chose lawyer John W. Davis, who was not well known to the public. Coolidge won a landslide victory that November.

Coolidge declared that “the business of America is business.” He reduced government spending, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon kept his tax-cutting program. The Republican-controlled Congress raised tariffs on foreign goods to increase their prices and to prevent competition with domestic goods. Coolidge believed that the best government was one that seldom interfered in daily life. For four years, Coolidge limited government activity, and the economy boomed.

✓ **Reading Check: Comparing** How were Coolidge’s domestic policies similar to those of Harding?

★ Republican Foreign Policy

Coolidge also followed Republican policy in keeping the country out of world affairs. The United States, however, did become involved in some international issues. During World War I, European allies had borrowed billions of dollars from the United States. To pay back their loans, they needed to trade with the United States to earn money. The United States thus increased its trade with Europe, despite higher tariffs.

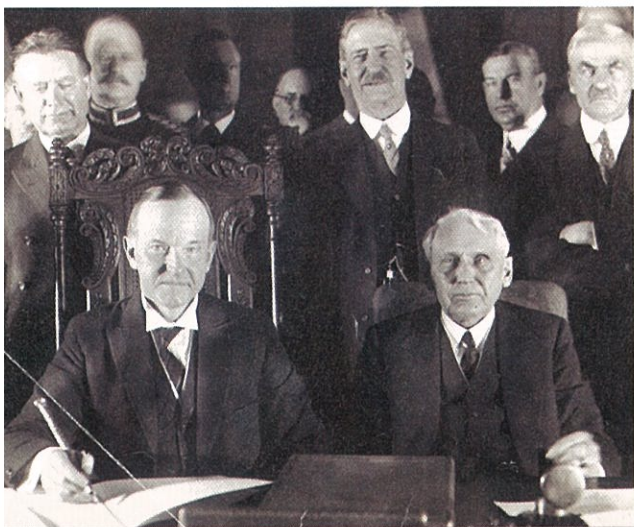
Hoping to prevent another world war, the United States followed a policy of **disarmament**—limits on military weapons. To further this goal, in November 1921 the United States invited the world’s major nations to the **Washington Conference**. At the Conference, Secretary of

State Charles Evans Hughes proposed limiting the total naval strength of the world’s most powerful nations. The conference did result in treaties that limited the size of the world’s major navies.

In 1928 the United States and 14 other countries also signed the **Kellogg-Briand Pact**, which outlawed war. Most countries eventually signed the agreement. Their leaders could not decide how to enforce the treaty, however. As one U.S. senator remarked, the treaty would be “as effective to keep down war as a carpet would be to smother an earthquake.”

✓ **Reading Check: Sequencing** List the major accomplishments that took place in foreign policy from 1920 to 1928 in their proper order.

President Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg hoped that the Kellogg-Briand Pact would keep the United States out of war.



★ The Election of 1928

Because Americans were pleased about the treaties and the booming economy, Republicans believed they would easily win the 1928 presidential election. They nominated Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover. Hoover based his campaign platform on promises of more prosperity.



“We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. We shall soon . . . be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from [thrown out of] this nation.”

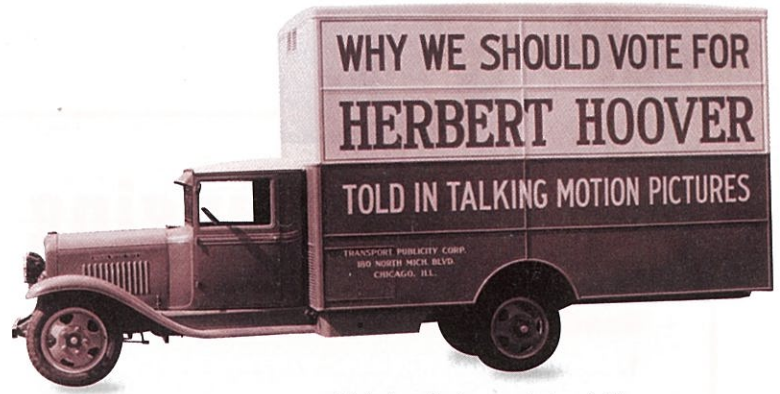
—Herbert Hoover, quoted in *Who Built America?*, edited by Joshua Freeman et al.

Hoover’s campaign slogan was “A chicken for every pot and a car in every garage.”

The Democrats chose Alfred E. Smith, governor of New York, to run for president. Because Smith was a Roman Catholic, many Protestants feared that he would follow the orders of church officials rather than lead the nation independently. Smith was also seen as representing urban interests, which helped him win votes in large cities but hurt his support in rural areas.

In the end, Hoover received 444 electoral votes to Smith’s 87. To many Americans, it seemed that the good times would never end.

✓ **Reading Check: Analyzing Information** What were some of the key issues in the 1928 presidential election, and how did they affect the outcome?



This truck showed short films of Herbert Hoover to audiences during his presidential campaign.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View

What does Hoover believe is important to American voters?

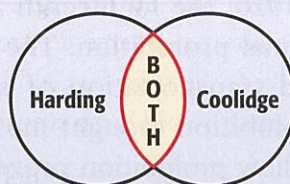
Section 2 Review

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- 1 Define** and explain:
 - disarmament
- 2 Identify** and explain:
 - Warren G. Harding
 - Calvin Coolidge
 - Herbert Hoover
 - Ohio Gang
 - Albert Fall
 - Teapot Dome scandal
 - Washington Conference
 - Kellogg-Briand Pact

- 3 Comparing and Contrasting** Copy the diagram below. Use it to explain the economic policies of Harding’s and Coolidge’s administrations.



- 4 Finding the Main Idea**
 - a. What scandals occurred as a result of President Harding’s administration?
 - b. Why did the Republicans have the advantage in the presidential elections of the 1920s?
- 5 Writing and Critical Thinking**

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are an adviser to President Coolidge. Write a memo describing the Republican foreign-policy goals of the 1920s and whether you agree with them.

Consider the following:

 - trade with Europe
 - the Washington Conference
 - the Kellogg-Briand Pact

A Changing Population

Read to Discover

1. What was the goal of prohibition, and why was it eventually ended?
2. How did differing religious views affect American society?
3. What challenges did foreigners and minorities face from the United States during the 1920s?

Reading Strategy

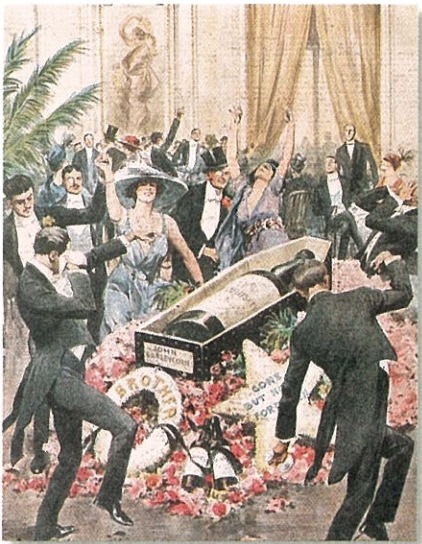
PREVIEWING TEXT Preview the section's headings and vocabulary. Write what you already know about the people and topics. What would you like to find out? As you read, look for information that answers your questions.

Define

- speakeasies
- bootleggers

Identify

- Twenty-first Amendment
- Fundamentalism
- Scopes trial
- Clarence Darrow
- Emergency Quota Act
- National Origins Act
- Marcus Garvey
- Universal Negro Improvement Association



This illustration shows temperance supporters celebrating the passage of prohibition.

The Story Continues

One cold winter night Isadore “Izzy” Einstein and Moe Smith stood out on the sidewalk. Einstein, dressed in light clothing, started shivering after a while and even turned blue. Smith then pounded on the door of a nearby secret bar. He shouted, “Give this man a drink! He’s been frostbitten.” The surprised owner opened the door and served them a drink. Unfortunately for the owner, Einstein and Smith were undercover government agents who arrested the owner for selling alcohol illegally. Often wearing outrageous disguises, Einstein and Smith made more than 4,000 arrests in five years.

★ Prohibition

On January 16, 1920, the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, establishing national prohibition. The amendment banned the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcoholic beverages. Although supporters of prohibition thought most people agreed with the law, making people follow prohibition proved difficult. In cities and towns across the United States, more than 500,000 people were arrested for violating prohibition.