

Arrests under Prohibition, 1929

Interpreting Maps Bootleggers smuggled illegal alcohol into the United States from Mexico and Canada.

Skills Assessment

- Places and Regions** In which states along the U.S.-Mexico border were the most prohibition arrests made?
- Summarizing** What states had the fewest prohibition arrests?



Some speakeasies were so successful they printed their own business cards.

Some people made illegal liquor from industrial alcohol meant for legal products, such as perfume and paint. These people helped supply liquor to **speakeasies**—secret illegal clubs that served alcohol. The name speakeasy came from the need for customers to keep quiet about the clubs. Speakeasies also got liquor from **bootleggers**, a name that described how smugglers used to hide bottles of alcohol in their boots. The federal government tried to close down the speakeasies and stop the bootleggers, but it met with limited success.

Prohibition shifted millions of dollars from legal businesses to criminal organizations, and crime became big business. In 1925 gangster Al “Scarface” Capone took control of Chicago’s bootlegging business. By 1927 he was earning about \$60 million a year. Capone defended his criminal activities.



“I make my money by supplying a public demand. If I break the law, my customers, who number hundreds of the best people in Chicago, are as guilty as I am. Everybody calls me a racketeer [criminal]. I call myself a businessman.”

—Al Capone, quoted in 1919: *America’s Loss of Innocence*, by Eliot Asinof

Capone’s career in crime ended in 1931, when he was sent to jail for not paying taxes.

In addition to being difficult to enforce, prohibition proved unpopular with many otherwise law-abiding Americans. A movement calling for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment grew in strength. In early December 1933, the **Twenty-first Amendment** ended national prohibition.

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** What problems arose because of prohibition?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions What does Capone’s statement tell you about society in Chicago during the prohibition years?

★ Religious Beliefs

The failure of prohibition worried many religious leaders, as did the behavior of some young people. During the 1920s many ministers and churchgoers called for a return to traditional values. The loudest of these calls came from members of the Protestant religious movement known as **Fundamentalism**. Fundamentalism taught that the Bible was free from error and literally true.

Many people who did not trust modern industry and science were attracted to this movement. Fundamentalism was strongest in rural areas and small towns, but it also attracted followers in large cities where rural residents had moved to find work. Billy Sunday, a former professional baseball player, drew large crowds to his revival meetings. He challenged people who were against prohibition. "I will fight them till hell freezes over, then I'll buy a pair of skates and fight 'em on the ice." Another preacher, Aimee Semple McPherson, used an orchestra and a chorus in her services, which were aired on the radio.

Charles Darwin's theory of evolution worried Fundamentalists. He held that humans had evolved, or developed, from simpler forms of life over millions of years. His theory states that species evolve over time by adapting to their environment. Many people believed that his theory contradicted the biblical account of creation.

In 1925 a Tennessee law made it illegal to teach any theory other than creationism. Later that year, John Scopes, a high school science teacher in Dayton, Tennessee, was arrested for teaching evolution. Scopes was brought to trial in July 1925. Newspaper, magazine, and radio reporters from the United States and abroad covered the **Scopes trial**. Preachers held meetings in tents on the edge of town, and vendors sold soda, hot dogs, fans, and Bibles.

Clarence Darrow, a famous criminal defense attorney, and the American Civil Liberties Union defended Scopes. Three-time presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan led the prosecution. He also took the stand as an expert on the Bible. The crowd watching Bryan was so large that officials moved the trial outdoors. While on the stand, Bryan seemed to accept that some parts of the Bible might be open to interpretation. Despite Darrow's efforts, Scopes was convicted and fined \$100. In 1927 the Tennessee Supreme Court overturned his conviction. People still remained divided over evolution and religious views, however.

✓ **Reading Check: Identifying Cause and Effect** Why did Fundamentalism grow, and how did it affect American society?

Interpreting Political Cartoons

The Scopes trial The ape standing between opposing attorneys William Jennings Bryan (left) and Clarence Darrow (right) represents Darwin's theory of evolution. **Why do you think the cartoonist chose an ape to indicate evolution?**

"When Shall We Three Meet Again?"



★ Nativism

Immigration laws also caused conflicts. Before World War I, immigration to the United States had nearly stopped, but it rose rapidly after the war ended. More than 800,000 immigrants arrived in 1921 alone. Soon a wave of nativism—strong anti-immigrant feelings—swept the country. Nativists saw immigrants as a threat to the nation’s future. Many voters agreed with Alabama senator James Thomas Heflin, who said that immigrants “fill places that belong to the loyal wage-earning citizens of America.”

On May 19, 1921, President Harding signed the **Emergency Quota Act**. The law set total immigration at 357,000 people a year. It also limited the number of immigrants from any country to 3 percent of each nationality’s 1910 U.S. census population. However, the act did not limit immigration from countries in the Western Hemisphere. In May 1924 Congress passed the **National Origins Act**, which further reduced immigration but favored northern European immigrants. It also completely stopped Japanese immigration.

Some of the loudest voices against immigration came from the Ku Klux Klan, which had formed again in Georgia in 1915. The new Klan was hostile toward Catholics, Jews, and foreigners, in addition to African Americans. It used cross-burnings, beatings, and murders to scare its victims. At its peak in the mid-1920s, the Klan had perhaps as many as 5 million members, including women and children. It became a powerful political force in states from Oregon to Maine. After Indiana Klan leader David Stephenson was found guilty of murder in 1925, he revealed the Klan’s secrets. His reports, along with the news that Klan leaders were getting rich on membership fees, weakened the Klan’s influence.

✓ **Reading Check: Analyzing Information** How did events in the 1920s show some Americans’ fears of people of different cultures and races?

★ Minority Rights

Many African Americans and other minorities worked together to protect their rights and fight racial hatred. African American leaders urged black people to take pride in their culture and to become economically independent. These leaders became known as black nationalists. **Marcus Garvey** was an important black nationalist. Born in Jamaica, he founded the **Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)** in 1914. This group wanted to end imperialism in Africa and discrimination in the United States. Two years later, Garvey moved to New York City, where he started a UNIA chapter. In his speeches, Garvey encouraged African Americans to learn about their heritage. “You must fall back on the intelligence of others who came before you and have left their records behind.”



Interpreting the Visual Record

Nativist views Anti-immigrant sentiment led to the publishing of songs like this one, which encouraged restrictions on immigration to the United States. What do you think the “Gates” in the song title are referring to?

Research on the ROM

Free Find:

Marcus Garvey

After reading about Marcus Garvey and black nationalism on the **Holt Researcher CD-ROM**, create a script for a scene from a movie about Garvey’s back-to-Africa movement.



A delegation of Pueblo Indians traveled to Washington, D.C., in 1923 to protest the mistreatment of their people and threats to their lands.

Garvey started a number of businesses to offer economic opportunities for African Americans. However, he was arrested in connection with his business activities and served two years in jail. Despite his difficulties and limited success in fighting discrimination, Garvey influenced millions of people around the world. As the *Amsterdam News*, a New York newspaper, wrote, Garvey “made black people proud of their race. In a world where black is despised he taught them that black is beautiful.”

Like African Americans, American Indians organized for their rights. Thousands of American Indians had served in the U.S. armed forces during World War I, even though many were not U.S. citizens. Indian leaders pointed to these patriotic acts and demanded citizenship. In response, Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act in June 1924. This law gave all American Indians the legal and voting rights of U.S. citizens. During the 1920s Indians also successfully stopped the federal government from taking away some of their remaining lands.

Many Mexicans and Mexican Americans moved to U.S. cities to fill jobs during World War I. Immigration restrictions did not apply to Mexico, and during the 1920s about half a million Mexicans moved to the United States. Some looked for factory work in northern cities such as Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh. Most chose to settle in the Southwest where they found work on farms. Like other immigrants, Mexican immigrants usually received low wages and faced discrimination in employment and housing.

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** How did African Americans, American Indians, and Mexican Americans work to improve their lives?

Section 3 Review

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1 Define and explain:

- speakeasies
- bootleggers

2 Identify and explain:

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

3 Analyzing Information

Copy the chart below. Use it to show the challenges that foreigners and minorities faced in the United States in the 1920s.

	Challenges
Foreigners	
Minorities	

4 Finding the Main Idea

- What did prohibition hope to accomplish, and how was it unsuccessful?
- What new religious beliefs did some Americans come to hold, and how did these affect society?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Summarizing Imagine that you are a newspaper reporter in the 1920s. Write an article about the efforts that members of different racial groups made in order to improve their lives.

Consider the following:

- immigration quotas
- the efforts of African Americans, American Indians, and Mexican Americans

Boom Times

Read to Discover

1. What was the growth of the automobile industry in the United States like?
2. What were important elements of the 1920s economy?
3. What workers struggled during the 1920s?

Reading Strategy

VISUALIZING INFORMATION Preview the visuals in this section.

What do they tell you about the main ideas of the section? What questions do you have about them? Write your questions on a sheet of paper.

As you read, look for answers to your questions.

Define

- assembly line
- installment plans

Identify

- Henry Ford
- Model T

The Story Continues

Engineer and inventor Henry Ford founded the Ford Motor Company in 1903. His goal was to develop a car made “of the best materials, . . . after [using] the simplest design.” Ford confidently predicted that he could build a vehicle “so low in price that no man making a good salary will be unable to buy one.” In 1908 he achieved his goal with the Model T, helping change American industry and society.

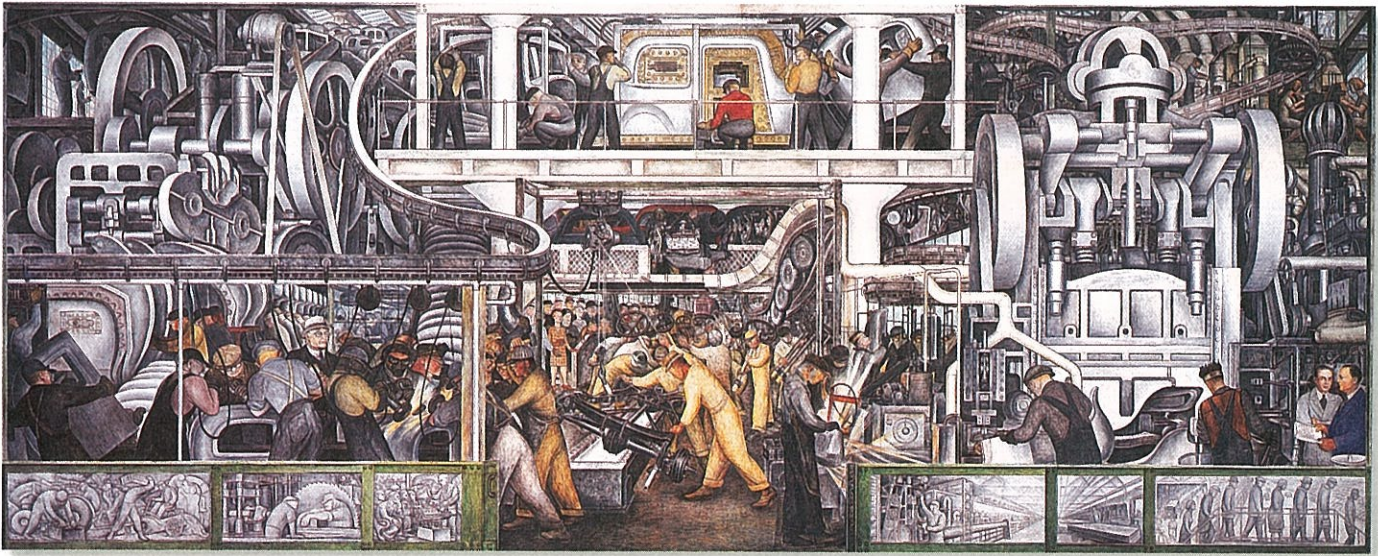


Nicknamed the Tin Lizzie by owners, the Model T could be driven on almost any surface—an important consideration because most roads in the 1920s were unpaved.

★ The Rise of the Automobile

Henry Ford and his engineers designed the **Model T** to be durable, reliable, and easy to repair. The car was not fancy, and for many years came only in black. By 1921 Ford was selling more than 1 million cars a year.

Ford’s goal was “to make one automobile just like another.” To accomplish this goal, Ford equipped his plant with an **assembly line**, a system of chains, slides, and conveyor belts. Parts and partly assembled cars moved along the assembly line from one group of workers to another. This production method cut the time needed to put together a Model T from 12.5 hours to less than 2 hours. Lower production costs helped reduce the price of a Model T from about \$850 in 1908 to about \$290 in 1927.



Interpreting the Visual Record

Industry Mexican artist Diego Rivera based this mural on one of Ford's automobile plants. How does this mural show the energy of the assembly line?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View
Why does this worker feel that assembly-line work is stressful?



“The weight of a tack . . . is insignificant, but if you have to drive eight tacks in every Ford cushion . . . and you continue to do this for four years, you are going to break under the strain.”

—Anonymous assembly-line worker, quoted in *Who Built America?*, edited by Joshua Freeman et al.

Ford also used a private police force to check up on his workers' activities after hours.

As more people bought automobiles, the American economy was transformed. By 1929 the auto industry employed some 375,000 workers and had created jobs in related industries. Millions of Americans produced steel for auto bodies and rubber for tires, as well as auto paint, glass, and machine tools. Cars required gasoline and oil, leading to explosive growth in the petroleum industry. As the number of automobile accidents increased, drivers also needed insurance companies and repair shops.

The construction industry benefited from the need for new roads. Two early motorists described the roads between New York City and Buffalo as “nothing but muddy ditches.” Soon federal, state, and local governments were spending millions of dollars to build bridges, tunnels, and highways. New businesses, such as service stations and restaurants, began appearing beside the roads. Many of these businesses served the growing number of Americans taking driving vacations. *Motor Car* magazine explained the appeal of this new pastime. “You are your master, the road is ahead. . . . Your freedom is complete.”

✓ **Reading Check: Identifying Cause and Effect** What led to the growth of the automobile industry, and how did the automobile industry change the U.S. economy?

Research on the ROM

Free Find:

Henry Ford

After reading about Henry Ford on the Holt Researcher CD-ROM, create a chart that shows how Ford's business strategies both benefited and created hardships for the average American worker.

★ Business Booms

Mass production methods soon spread beyond automobile manufacturing to other industries. These improvements lowered the prices of many goods in the 1920s. Between 1921 and 1929 U.S. manufacturing nearly doubled, giving Americans many new products to enjoy. Much of the growth came in the electrical appliances industry. By 1930 some 85 percent of all Americans who lived in towns or cities had electricity, which was used to run newly purchased washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and refrigerators.

Many consumers bought these labor-saving devices through **installment plans**. These programs let customers buy goods by making a small down payment followed by additional monthly payments with interest. The new system let people buy goods that had once been out of their reach.

The new products led to a huge boom in advertising. Magazines and newspapers carried ads urging people to buy, and radios aired a steady stream of commercials. These ads often led people to buy new goods, even when they did not have enough money. An ad for car tires summed up how people spent money in the 1920s when it encouraged consumers to “Ride Now, Pay Later.”

✓ **Reading Check:** Finding the Main Idea How did advertising affect consumer spending?

Productivity and Technology

In the 1920s mass production increased productivity in many industries. In economics, *productivity* means the amount of output generated by a worker or machine. Increasing productivity helps businesses grow, hire more workers, and increase wages. For example, getting workers to produce \$110 worth of goods a day instead of \$100 worth a day would help the company to sell more, which would increase profits and give the company more to spend on salaries. Technology is one way businesses improve productivity. Better machines help workers be more productive. **Why is productivity important to a healthy economy?**

Struggling Industries

Despite the prosperity of the 1920s, several large U.S. industries faced major challenges.

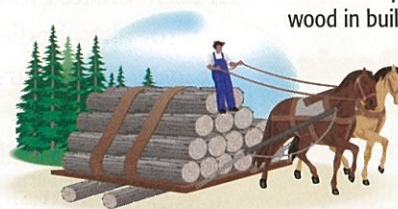
Coal



Oil, natural gas, and hydroelectric power replaced coal as a form of energy.



Lumber



Concrete replaced wood in buildings.



Textile



The introduction of synthetic fabrics such as rayon and overproduction of cotton hurt the industry.



Farming



Facing dropping prices and demand, many farmers went into debt and lost their farms to banks.



Visualizing History

1. **Economics** What problems caused these industries to struggle?

2. **Connecting to Today** What major U.S. industries are facing difficult challenges today?



Even though much of the nation prospered during the 1920s, events such as this flood along the Mississippi River brought hard times to some parts of the country.

★ The Limits of Prosperity

Despite the economic boom, some laborers and industries suffered during the 1920s. Skilled workers at successful corporations often received good pay and benefits. However, unskilled workers in smaller industries generally received poor pay and few benefits. Many of these people worked in “sick,” or economically depressed, industries. For example, the growth in the use of synthetic, or artificial, fabrics hurt the textile industry. Workers suffered because synthetics required less labor to produce than did traditional materials.

Organized labor lost government support after World War I. The violent strikes of 1919 also had led to strong antiunion feelings across the United States. During the 1920s union membership dropped, from more than 5 million in 1920 to 3.6 million just three years later. Business leaders also started an open-shop campaign called the American Plan. In an open shop, union membership was not required and was sometimes even forbidden. Unions fought unsuccessfully against the American Plan. Such antiunion efforts were supported by President Harding’s administration. The courts also often struck down laws that helped workers and upheld those that enabled companies to ban unions.

The postwar years also brought hardships to farmers. Keeping the Allies supplied during World War I had led to high demand and high prices for agricultural goods. In response, many farmers grew more crops, often buying land and equipment on credit. The war’s end brought a steep drop in prices. For example, Nebraska corn dropped from \$1.22 to 41 cents a bushel in just one year. Soon, many farmers could not repay their loans, and nearly half a million lost their land.

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** What workers did not benefit from the 1920s economic boom, and why?

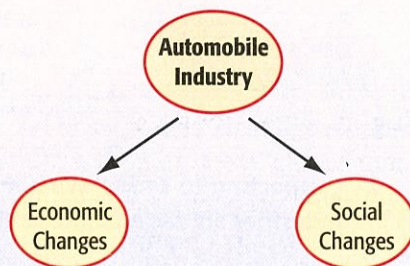
Section 4 Review

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- 1 **Define** and explain:
 - assembly line
 - installment plans
- 2 **Identify** and explain:
 - Henry Ford
 - Model T

- 3 **Summarizing** Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to describe the growth of the automobile industry and how it changed American society.



- 4 **Finding the Main Idea**
 - a. What contributed to the economic boom of the 1920s?
 - b. Why did some workers not share in the prosperity of the 1920s?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Contrasting Imagine that you are an American who has just bought a new Ford car. Write a letter to a friend in another country telling that person how life in the United States has changed because of the booming car industry.

Consider the following:

- consumer spending habits
- new industries
- American lifestyles

Section

5

The Jazz Age

Read to Discover

1. How did mass media contribute to the new national culture of the 1920s?
2. What types of people became heroes of the 1920s, and how did many Americans treat them?
3. What developments occurred in music, literature, and other arts during the Jazz Age?

Reading Strategy

BRAINSTORMING Write the letters of the alphabet vertically on a sheet of paper. Brainstorm what you already know about the Jazz Age. List your ideas next to as many letters as possible.

Define

- fads
- nickelodeons
- talkie
- expatriates

Identify

- Charles Lindbergh
- Jazz Age
- Harlem Renaissance
- Lost Generation

The Story Continues

One day in 1927 Alvin “Shipwreck” Kelly climbed onto a flagpole and did not come down. Day after day, he perched on top of the pole. Kelly had food and drink hauled up to him in a bucket. At night he slept only briefly, fearing he would fall to his death. He took a five minute nap every hour. After 23 days and seven hours on his flagpole, Kelly finally climbed down. He had achieved his goal. Kelly was the new world-record holder in flagpole sitting. Some hotels actually hired him to attract business by sitting on flagpoles.



Alvin “Shipwreck” Kelly made \$29,000 in 1929 for sitting on flagpoles.

★ A National Culture

Shipwreck Kelly’s stunt showed the popularity of **fads** during the 1920s. Fads are interests that many people follow with great excitement for a short time. Other fads included marathon dancing and mah-jongg, a Chinese game played with tiles. The mass media—newspapers, magazines, movies, and radio—greatly helped the development and spread of fads. In the 1920s these old and new forms of information and entertainment linked the country in a truly national culture.



BIOGRAPHY

Mary Pickford

(1893–1979)

Character Trait: Pursuit of Excellence

Mary Pickford first appeared on stage at the age of five and quickly rose to stardom. By 1916 Pickford was earning \$10,000 a week. Movies such as *Poor Little Rich Girl* and *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* established her as “America’s Sweetheart.”

Although fans wanted her to play familiar, girlish roles, Pickford was determined to find new challenges. With fellow Hollywood legends D. W. Griffith, Charlie Chaplin, and Douglas Fairbanks she helped form the independent film distribution company United Artists in 1919. **How did Pickford excel in the motion picture industry?**

In 1920 WWJ in Detroit became the first radio station to air regular programs. Other stations soon followed. On November 2, 1920, KDKA in Pittsburgh broadcast the results of that year’s presidential election. Just one year later, stations announced the plays at the 1921 World Series. In 1926 the first network, National Broadcasting Company (NBC), was created, followed by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS). By gathering stations together, these networks reached huge numbers of listeners. Soon they were broadcasting radio shows coast-to-coast to a growing audience. By 1929, more than 10 million households owned radios.

Radio broadcasts educated many Americans. A woman working at home in rural Idaho, for example, could hear the daily news from New York City. One man remembered how the new technology amazed him. “[We] could pull unseen voices out of the air and into the living room from all over the world.” Businesspeople also loved radio because it let them capture listeners’ attention and advertise products.

When Americans went out for entertainment, movies were a popular choice. Thomas Alva Edison and others had invented motion pictures, or “movies,” in the late 1800s. Some early theaters were called **nickelodeons** because admission usually cost five cents. In the 1920s millions of Americans went to the movies. Young people copied movie stars’ clothes, hairstyles, and ways of walking and talking. When heartthrob Rudolph Valentino died in 1926, tens of thousands of women lined up outside the funeral home. Other movie stars of this period included Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin, and Mary Pickford.

In 1927, movies became even more exciting with the release of *The Jazz Singer*. This film was the first full-length feature **talkie**—a movie with sound or dialogue. One Mississippi theater owner remembered it as “just about the most wonderful thing I had ever seen in my life.” By 1928 there were some 20,000 movie theaters across the country.

✓ **Reading Check: Analyzing Information** How did mass media affect American culture in the 1920s?

★ A Search for Heroes

Movie stars were not the only famous people of the 1920s. As organized sports became more popular, Americans also made celebrities out of star athletes. Perhaps the greatest athlete of all was Jim Thorpe, an American Indian of Sauk and Fox descent. Thorpe won several gold medals at the 1912 Olympics and later played professional baseball and football. Tennis star Helen Wills and champion swimmer Gertrude Ederle also became sports heroes. Wills won more than 30 tennis championships during her career. Ederle won a gold medal and two bronze medals at the 1924 Olympics. Two years later she broke the world record when she swam the English Channel in under 15 hours.

Team sports were popular as well. Thousands of fans packed stadiums to see college football games. One of the greatest players was halfback Harold “Red” Grange of the University of Illinois. Fans also flocked to see professional baseball players, particularly George Herman “Babe” Ruth. In 1927 Ruth hit 60 home runs for the New York Yankees—a record that stood for 34 years. African Americans were not allowed to play in the major leagues. In response, Andrew “Rube” Foster formed the Negro National League. African American stars such as Leroy Robert “Satchel” Paige and James T. “Cool Papa” Bell were eventually elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Pilots also became famous during the 1920s. Many veteran World War I pilots flew stunt flights and earned money by giving rides. Pilot **Charles Lindbergh** was perhaps the biggest hero of the 1920s. On May 20, 1927, Lindbergh loaded his plane with sandwiches, personal papers, and fuel and took off from Long Island, New York. Less than 34 hours later he completed the first nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. About 100,000 people welcomed Lindbergh as he landed the *Spirit of St. Louis* in Paris. Lindbergh later recalled his arrival.



“I opened the door, and started to put my foot down onto ground. But dozens of hands took hold of me—my legs, my arms, my body. . . I found myself lying . . . up on top of the crowd, in the center of an ocean of heads that extended as far out into the darkness as I could see.”

—Charles Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*

Other pilots soon followed Lindbergh. In 1932 Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic.

✓ **Reading Check:** Summarizing Who were some of the major celebrities of the 1920s?



Blues and Jazz

During the 1920s ragtime, blues, and jazz music were very popular. African American musician Scott Joplin had written the first popular ragtime tune, “Maple Leaf Rag” in 1899. Blues developed in the rural Mississippi Delta region of the South and expressed the difficulties that African Americans faced during and after slavery. Jazz came from southern cities such as New Orleans and blended many influences, including African American spirituals, European harmonies, and West African rhythms. As African Americans moved north, they carried these musical styles with them.

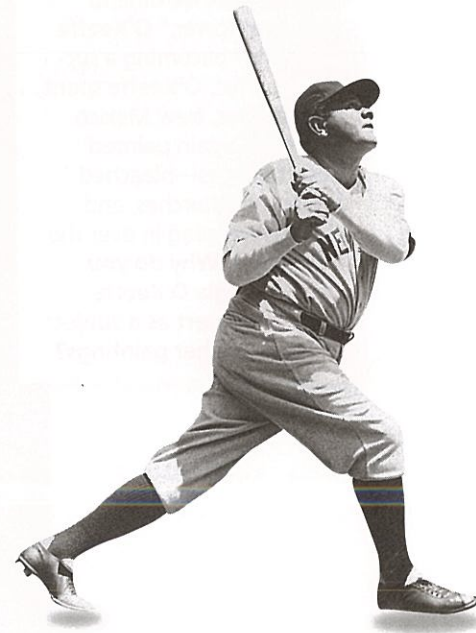
W. C. Handy is known as the Father of the Blues. However, Bessie Smith, Empress of the Blues, was possibly the most successful blues artist of the 1920s. Jazz singer and trumpeter Louis (LOO-ee) Armstrong said that Smith had a “certain something in her voice that no other blues singer could get. She had music in her soul.” Other famous blues singers included Mamie Smith, Memphis Minnie, and Gertrude “Ma” Rainey.

That's Interesting!

Dance 'Til You Drop How far would you go to win a dance contest? Would you believe that one couple danced in three different states to avoid having their contest ended? Well, believe it! Alma Cummings, a 32-year-old dance teacher, helped start the dance marathon craze in 1923.

Some people did not approve of these dance marathons, however. In 1923 a group of dancers learned that local police planned to end their contest. The contestants danced their way into a van, which carried them, still dancing, to a ferry. When the contest finally ended, the winning couple had danced for 69 hours in three states, four moving vans, and one ferry.

In 1920 Babe Ruth hit more home runs in one season than all of the other players in the American League combined.



Many jazz musicians moved from the South to Chicago during the 1920s. Armstrong and his band, the Hot Five, recorded classics such as “Willie the Weeper” and “Jazz Lips.” Armstrong also invented new ways of performing, such as stepping out from the group to play a solo. Some of these techniques are still used today. Edward “Duke” Ellington began appearing at jazz clubs in New York City in 1927. He composed jazz classics such as “Black and Tan Fantasy” and “Take the A Train.” His unique sound came from a skillful blend of the many instruments in his big band. Jazz became so popular that the 1920s are often called the **Jazz Age**.

✓ **Reading Check: Comparing** What did blues and jazz have in common?

★ Literature and the Arts

Jazz was only one of many art forms that bloomed in the 1920s. The Great Migration made the New York City neighborhood of Harlem the country’s largest African American community. The **Harlem Renaissance**—an important period of African American artistic growth—took its name from the neighborhood, although many Harlem Renaissance artists did not live there. Poet Countee Cullen, writer Zora Neale Hurston, and singer-actor Paul Robeson were all important Harlem Renaissance artists.

Literature played a key role in the Harlem Renaissance. In 1920 writer W. E. B. Du Bois called for “a renaissance of American Negro literature.” As editor of *The Crisis*, Du Bois published the works of many young African American writers, such as Langston Hughes and Claude McKay. Much of this literature showed the struggles of African American life.

Harlem Renaissance writers were not alone in examining American society. Other writers of the 1920s were disgusted by the destruction caused by World War I. Ernest Hemingway called the war “the most

CONNECTING TO

THE ARTS

Georgia O’Keeffe

Georgia O’Keeffe was born in Wisconsin in 1887. She studied art in Chicago and New York City. While teaching in Texas, she first sketched the western landscapes that became a key part of her art. O’Keeffe often painted single flowers in great detail. “Most people in the city rush around so, they have no time to look at a flower,” O’Keeffe said. After becoming a successful artist, O’Keeffe spent time in Taos, New Mexico. There she again painted desert images—bleached bones, old churches, and storms sweeping in over the mountains. **Why do you think Georgia O’Keeffe used the desert as a subject for many of her paintings?**



colossal [huge], murderous, mismanaged butchery that had ever taken place on earth.” Author Gertrude Stein named the writers who spoke against postwar American society the **Lost Generation**. These well-known authors included Sherwood Anderson and John Dos Passos, and poets e. e. cummings, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and Wallace Stevens. Novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald described the sadness and glamour of the Jazz Age in *The Great Gatsby*.



“All night the saxophones wailed the . . . *Beale Street Blues* while a hundred pairs of golden and silver slippers shuffled the shining dust. . . . Fresh faces drifted here and there like rose petals blown by the sad horns around the floor.”

—F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*

Analyzing Primary Sources

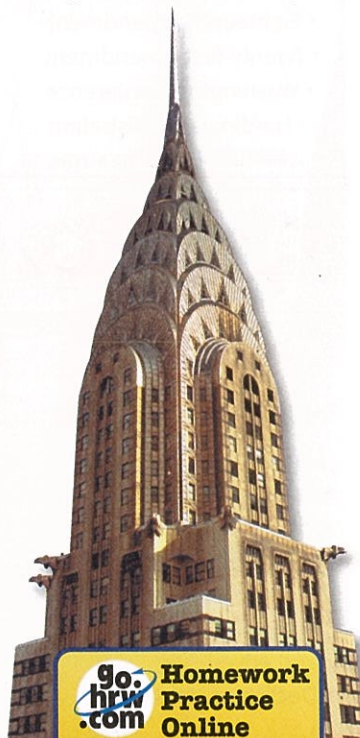
Drawing Inferences and Conclusions What mood does Fitzgerald create in this paragraph?

The Chrysler Building is an example of art deco design.

Some Lost Generation writers moved to Europe and became **expatriates**—people who leave their native country to live elsewhere. Hemingway’s novel about expatriates in Paris, *The Sun Also Rises*, became a best-seller.

Visual arts and architecture also boomed. Many painters created images of workers, factories, and technology. Edward Hopper focused on the loneliness of modern city life. Artists such as George Bellows, Georgia O’Keeffe, and Charles Sheeler also contributed to new painting styles, while Alfred Stieglitz and Ansel Adams were well-known photographers. Architects often used a “modernistic” style that later became known as art deco. Art deco included numerous vertical and zigzag design elements. Its clean simple shapes sometimes looked like the lines of machines. These new styles of architecture and art showed both the spirit of the times and hopes for the future.

✓ **Reading Check: Analyzing Information** How did developments in literature, arts, and architecture reflect the period?



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Section 5 Review

1 Define and explain:

- fads
- nickelodeons
- talkie
- expatriates

2 Identify and explain:

- Charles Lindbergh
- Jazz Age
- Harlem Renaissance
- Lost Generation

3 Categorizing Copy the chart below. Use it to show new artistic developments of the Jazz Age.

Visual Arts	
Architecture	
Music	
Literature	

4 Finding the Main Idea

- How did developments in media change American culture?
- How did Americans pick their celebrities and respond to them?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Summarizing Imagine that you are a historian who is writing a book about the arts of the 1920s and how they reflected the issues and interests of American society. Write a brief essay explaining what you would propose to say in your book.

Consider the following:

- the Harlem Renaissance
- the Lost Generation
- the visual arts and architecture

Chapter 23 Review

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use it to write five true-or-false statements about life in the 1920s. Give your statements to a classmate to complete.

The 1920s

Government and Law

- Eighteenth Amendment
- Twenty-first Amendment
- Washington Conference
- Harding administration scandals
- Kellogg-Briand Pact
- Palmer raids
- Scopes trial
- Emergency Quota Act
- National Origins Act

Labor and Industry

- Labor strikes
- Pro-business policies
- Production boom
- Assembly lines
- Installment plans and advertising
- Decline in unions

Culture

- Flappers
- Red Scare
- Great Migration
- Prohibition
- Fundamentalism
- Nativism
- Minority Rights
- Model T

Identifying People and Ideas

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

1. American Civil Liberties Union
2. Great Migration
3. Calvin Coolidge
4. Washington Conference
5. speakeasies
6. Marcus Garvey
7. assembly line
8. installment plans
9. Charles Lindbergh
10. Harlem Renaissance

Understanding Main Ideas

Section 1 (Pages 698–701)

1. What social problems faced the United States after World War I?

Section 2 (Pages 702–705)

2. What actions did Presidents Harding and Coolidge take to strengthen the U.S. economy?

Section 3 (Pages 706–710)

3. What was the goal of prohibition, and why was prohibition eventually ended?
4. How did minorities try to improve their lives during the 1920s?

Section 4 (Pages 711–714)

5. How did the growth of the automobile industry affect the U.S. economy and society?

Section 5 (Pages 715–719)

6. What new forms of entertainment and artistic movements became popular in the 1920s?

You Be the Historian— Reviewing Themes

1. **Economics** What difficulties did the U.S. economy face after the end of World War I?
2. **Science, Technology & Society** How did the development of new manufacturing techniques change the way some Americans worked?
3. **Culture** How did African Americans contribute to the cultural changes in the United States during the 1920s?

Thinking Critically

1. **Categorizing** What types of social changes did women experience in the 1920s?
2. **Summarizing** What were the goals of Republican foreign policy during the 1920s?
3. **Supporting a Point of View** What do you think was the most important contribution to economic growth in the 1920s? Explain your answer.