Defined Major Points for Unit 5: The 1920s

Unit 5 Calendar (A Days & B Days)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|  |  |  | Nov 30  1920s Vocab Grids  Characteristics of the 1920s | Dec 1  1920s Vocab Grids  Characteristics of the 1920s |
| Dec 4  Vocab Presentations  Prohibition & Culture | Dec 5  Vocab Presentations  Prohibition & Culture | Dec 6  Quiz over Vocab  America The Story of Us | Dec 7  Quiz over Vocab  America The Story of Us | Dec 8  Harlem Renaissance |
| Dec 11  Harlem Renaissance | Dec 12  Presidents & Prosperity of the 1920s  Review | Dec 13  Presidents & Prosperity of the 1920s  Review | Dec 14  Test over the 1920s  District Assessment | Dec 15  Test over the 1920s  District Assessment |

Defined Major Points for Unit 5: The 1920s

Vocab Words

* Communism
* Quota system
* Mass production
* Assembly line
* Consumerism
* Installment plan
* Bootlegger
* Fundamentalism
* Traditionalism
* Creationism
* Flapper
* Harlem Renaissance
* Eugenics
* Normalcy
* 21st amendment

Characteristics of the 1920s

* Nativism comes back because of the Red Scare (fear of communism), backlash against German immigrants from WWI, job threat
  + Also due to eugenics (Americans are superior to immigrants and should not mate with them)
  + Laws passed to limit immigration, such as the National Origins Act and the Emergency Quota Act (both put quotas on the number of immigrants who can come to the US)
  + Only immigrants that are allowed to keep coming are Mexican immigrants
* Debate over traditionalism vs. modernism
  + Traditionalists believe things should stay the way they are and support creationism, fundamentalism, and Christianity
  + Modernists believe things should change, evolution, and new science
  + Example is creationism vs. evolution which is featured in the Scopes Trial

Prohibition & Culture

* Traditionalists are concerned about a “new morality” that glorifies youth and personal freedom and rejects traditional values
* Single young women are known as flappers
  + They go to speakeasies, drink illicit liquor, etc.
* 18th amendment bans alcohol, but bootlegging occurs as people smuggle illicit liquor, go to speakeasies
* Rise in organized crime occurs due to the ban on alcohol and eventually it is overturned with the 21st amendment

Harlem Renaissance

* Flourishing of African American culture in the 1920s
* Result of the Great Migration
* Play jazz in the speakeasies
* Famous writers and poets are Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston
* Famous musicians are Louis Armstrong
* Marcus Garvey promotes Back to Africa movement

Prosperity of the 1920s

* Automobiles are made faster and cheaper thanks to Henry Ford’s mass production using the assembly line
  + Promotes personal freedom and autonomy
* Consumer goods are produced (frozen food, hair dye, sliced bread)
  + Large appliances are purchased on credit
  + Improves standard of living
* Radio is the main communication tool
* Very high standard of living, people have jobs and money available and purchase items on credit
* Airplane is created by Glenn Curtiss
  + First transatlantic solo flight is done by Charles Lindbergh

Presidents of the 1920s

* Warren G. Harding
  + “Return to Normalcy” campaign (recover from WWI and return to isolationism)
  + Lets his advisors engage in scandals, such as the Teapot Dome scandal, which makes people disappointed in the presidency and concerned about trust
* Calvin Coolidge
  + Delivers on the “return to normalcy” promise
* Herbert Hoover