

“THE ROARING TWENTIES”

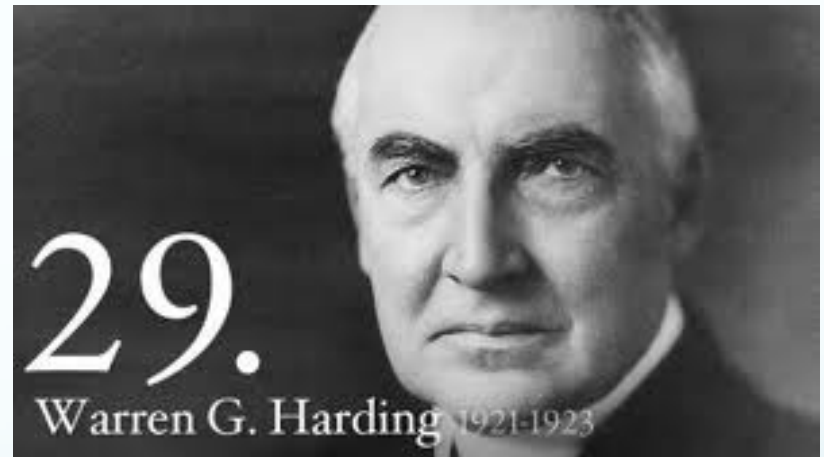
ADJUSTING TO PEACETIME

With the ____ **Great** ____ **War** ____ over, the United States entered an economic ____ **recession** ____ due to the fact that domestic goods that had been needed by the ____ **military** ____ were no longer needed.

disarmament – **the reduction of the nation's armed forces and weapons of war**

“Return to Normalcy”

- When Warren G. Harding ran for president, in 1920, he promised the American people a "return to normalcy" - meaning a return to the pre-WWI "isolationist" style of governing and living _____.



Temperance

- **Temperance** – prohibiting the use of alcohol
- Since the 1800s, many Americans favored the temperance.
- By 1920, the U.S. ratified the **18th** Amendment, which called for **prohibition** – a total ban on the use of alcohol.



Temperance

- The experiment **did not** work!
- **Bootleggers** brought alcohol from Canada and the Caribbean, while **speakeasies**, or **illegal bars**, opened in nearly every town.



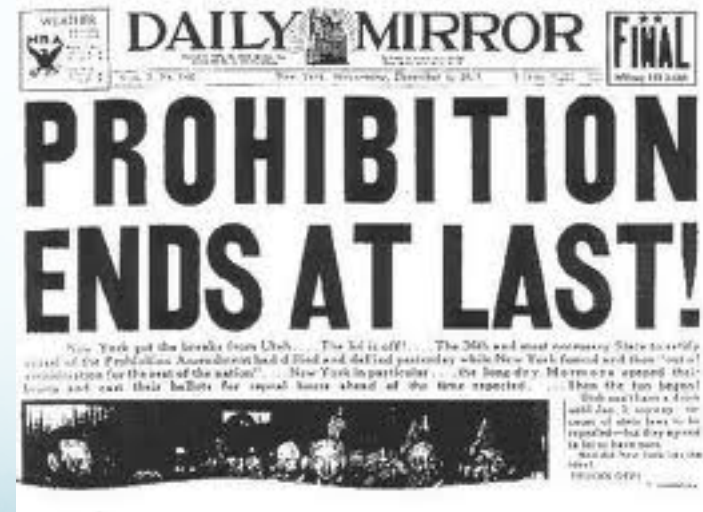
Organized Crime

- **Organized crime** increased, as gangsters began controlling the bootlegging market.

- The “Prohibition Era” would end in **1933**, when the **21st** Amendment was ratified.

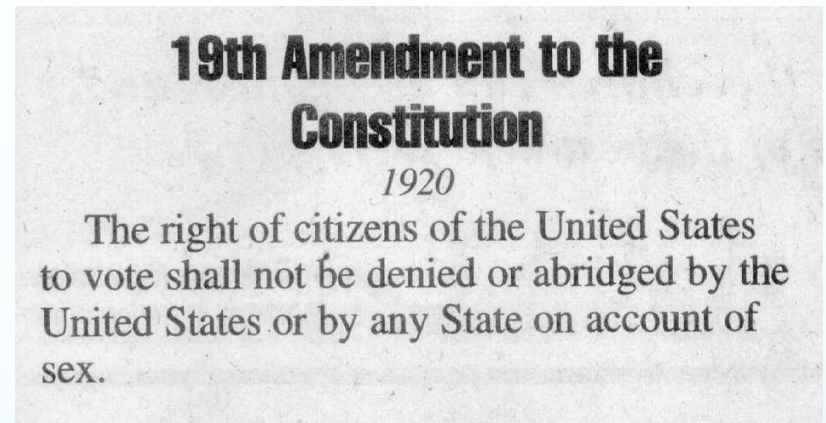


Al Capone



Changes in American Society

- The **19th** Amendment, also ratified in 1920, gave **women** the right to **vote**.

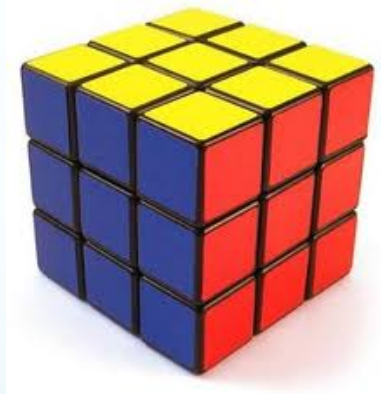


Changes in American Society

- **Flappers** – younger women who began to challenge ways of living



- **Fads** – **styles, or activities, that are popular, but only for a short period of time**



Changes in American Society

- In 1923, President Harding suffered a **heart attack** and died.
- **Calvin Coolidge** became the 30th President of the United States.



Changes in American Society

- President Coolidge believed that prosperity for all Americans depended on **business** prosperity.
- The American **economy** rebounded under President Coolidge.
- As peoples' incomes **rose**, Americans bought many new products.



A Booming Economy

- People who could not afford to pay for a product all at once, for the first time, could buy on “**credit**”.
- Buying on credit allows monthly payments to be made until the product, plus **interest**, has been completely paid for,



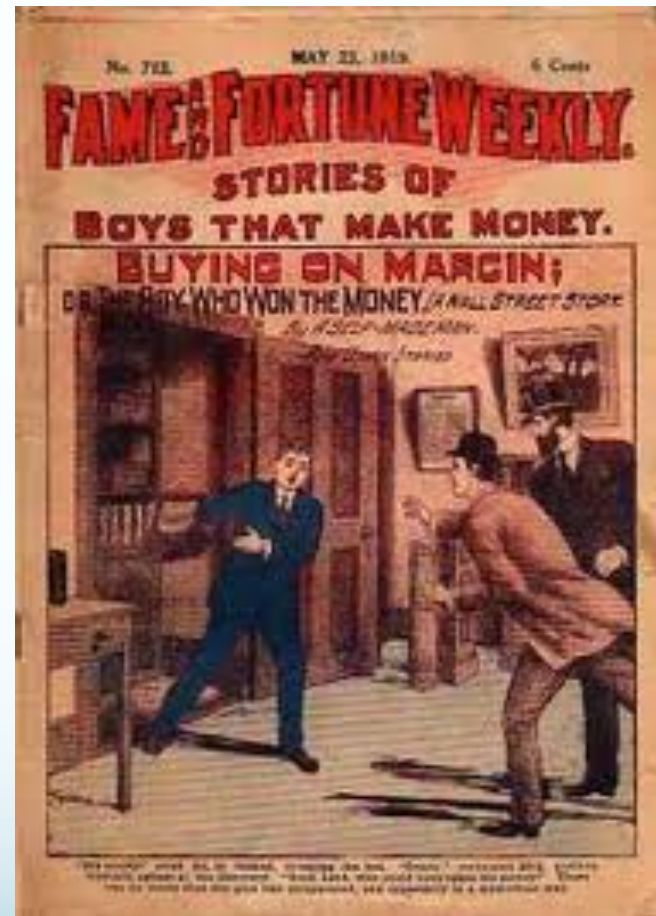
A Booming Economy

- This system of buying is known as installment buying.



A Booming Economy

- A similar practice was used to buy in the **stock market**.
- People could purchase stock with a **10%** down payment.



A Booming Economy

- They would hold onto the stock until the price **rose** and then sold it back for profit.
- This was known as buying on **margin**.



____**Automobile**____, ____**steel**____, ____**oil**____, ____**glass**____, and ____**radio**____ prices began to drop in the 1920s, because so many people were buying products and also due to the fact that factory work had become much more ____**efficient**____.



Many companies boosted their sales by using **advertising**. Pictures in magazines and commercials on the radio became popular ways of getting people to **buy** their products.

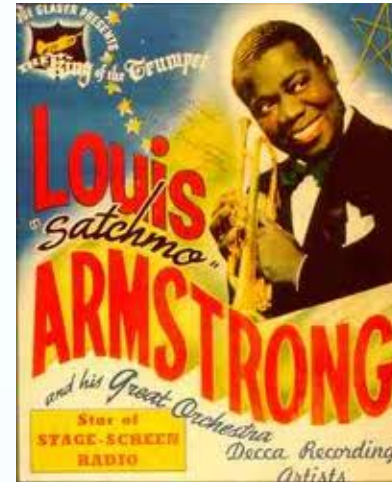


Industrial production eventually recovered.
Farm prices, on the other hand, **unfortunately**
never did.



New Ways of Life

- During the 1920s, **jazz** became the most popular form of music.
- This type of music was mainly created by **black** musicians living in New Orleans.
- The popularity of jazz spread quickly to many northern cities, including **New York**.



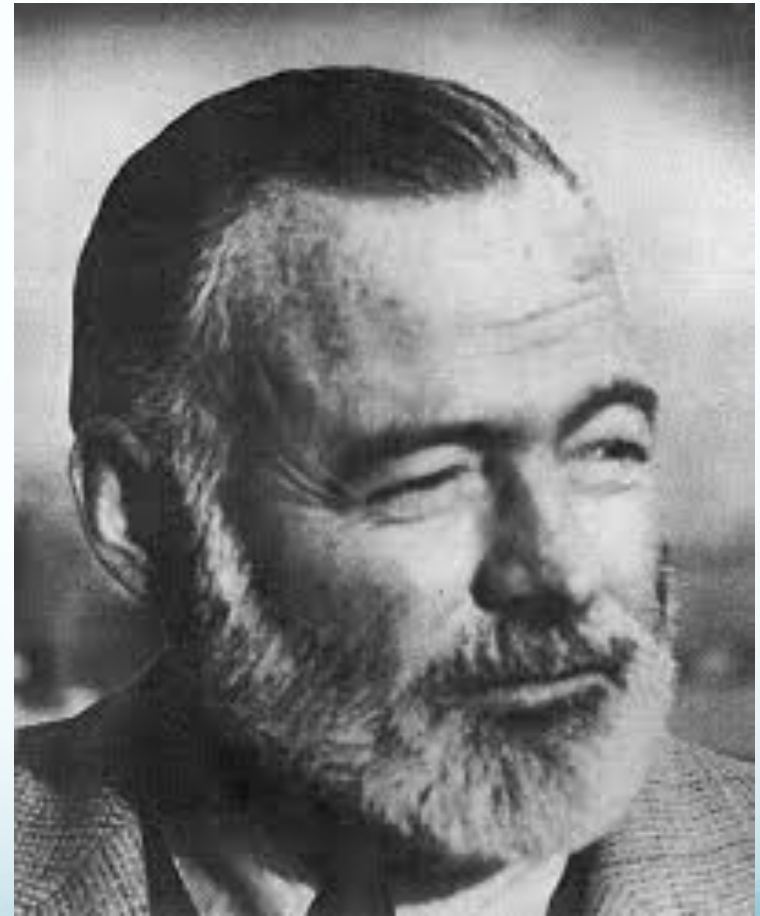
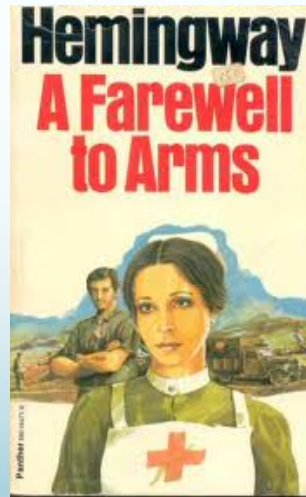
New Ways of Life

- In the 1920s, many African American musicians, artists, and writers settled in Harlem, New York.
- This resulted in a “rebirth of African American culture”, which became known as the **Harlem Renaissance**.



New Ways of Life

- One of the most famous authors of the 1920s was Ernest **Hemingway**, who was born in Oak Park, Illinois.
- Much of his success was achieved through his **World War I** novel – A Farewell to Arms.



New Ways of Life

- Listening to **baseball** games on the radio also became popular in the 1920s.
- The most famous baseball player of the time, **Babe Ruth**, was making **\$80,000** a year.



New Ways of Life

- Another “hero” of the 1920s was **Charles Lindbergh** (or “Lucky Lindy”).
- **1927:** He was the first person to fly across the **Atlantic Ocean**.
“The Spirit of St. Louis” flew from New York to Paris
(3,600 miles / 33 ½ Hours)
- **1932:** His 20-month old son was kidnapped.



Ransom Note

- *Dear Sir!
Have 50.000\$ redy 25
000\$ in
20\$ bills 15000\$ in 10\$
bills and
10000\$ in 5\$ bills After 2-4
days
we will inform you were to
deliver
the mony.*

*We warn you for making
anyding public or for notify
the Police
The child is in gut care.*

- The boy was found dead two months later.
- Bruno Richard Hauptmann was found guilty of the kidnapping and executed in 1936.



- He claimed to be innocent.

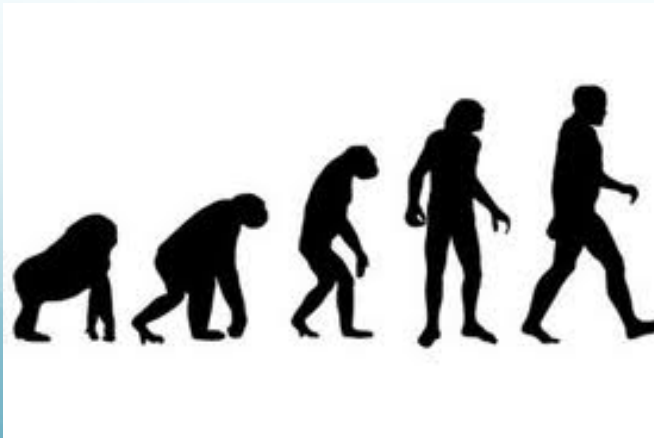
Signs of Trouble

- Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were two Italian immigrants who were both accused of robbing and murdering **2** people.
- Despite the lack of evidence found against them, the prosecution focused on the fact that they were both **immigrants** and anarchists (people who oppose organized government).
- They were convicted and executed in 1927.



Signs of Trouble

- Another major trial of the 1920s involved **biology** teacher John Scopes.
- Scopes was accused of violating state law by teaching **Charles Darwin's** Theory of Evolution.



Signs of Trouble

- By the end of the 1920s, many Americans had **invested great fortunes** in the stock market.
- However, stock prices began to **rise** faster than the **actual value** of the company – this will lead us into terrible economic times!

