

Chapter 23 The “New Era” (645-669)

Study Guide for Test

- Describe how the United States during the 1920s moved from a rural agrarian society to an urban industrial society.
- Evaluate the Revolutionary changes in communications and technology and how those changes influenced a new “mass culture.”
- Analyze how the rise of industrial society created new challenges and opportunities for women and African Americans.
- Describe how World War I intensified nativist sentiment and led to increasingly restrictive immigration laws.
- Analyze the reasons why the United States turned a more isolationistic and conservative stance during the 1920s.

Study Guide for Test

1. The New Era Changes
2. Car Culture, Henry Ford, Model T
3. Advertising comes of age, Radio, movies
4. Babe Ruth
5. Charles Lindbergh
6. *The Jazz Singer*, 1927, Al Jolson

Women’s Issues

7. Changes for Women, Flappers
8. Margaret Sanger

Unions in the 1920s

9. “American Plan”
10. Welfare Capitalism

Politics of the 1920s

11. Republican Presidents, ideals
12. Warren G. Harding,
13. Return to Normalcy,
14. Harding scandals,
15. Teapot Dome
16. Calvin Coolidge
17. Albert B. Fall
18. Harry M. Daugherty
19. Fordney-McCumber Tariff, 1922

20. “Lost Generation”, F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Dos Passos, Ezra Pound, Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis, William Faulkner

Red Scare

21. Palmer Raids
22. FBI
23. Sacco and Vanzetti Case
24. House Un-American Activities Committee
25. IWW destroyed

Conservative vs Modern

26. Religious fundamentalism
27. John T. Scopes, William Jennings Bryan, Clarence Darrow

28. Nativism

29. Emergency Quota Act 1921
30. Immigration Quota Act 1924
31. National Origins Act, 1924
32. Ku Klux Klan,
33. "Birth of a Nation"
34. Prohibition/Volstead Act
35. Al Capone
36. Organized Crime
37. Election of 1928
38. Al Smith
39. Herbert Hoover

Black America

Souls of Black Folks

Marcus Garvey

40. Harlem Renaissance, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong
41. “Back to Africa Movement”
42. United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)

Foreign Policy

43. Hoover Foreign Policy-Japan attacks China
44. Dawes Plan, 1924

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Outline these headings/sections

1. Technology and Economic Growth (646)
 - a. Why was the American economy so strong in the 20s?
 - b. What were some of the new technologies?
2. Labor in the New Era (648)
 - a. Explain Welfare Capitalism, identify an example, Why did the employers use it?
3. Women and Minorities in the Workforce (648-52)
 - a. What are “Pink Collar Jobs” and list a few examples.
 - b. Why is A. Phillip Randolph significant?
4. New Culture (653)
 - a. The New Culture included new products and cheaper cars. List some of the new products and discuss how the automobile changed American Culture.
 - b. The 20s were an era of change, summarize each of the topics and address how things changed in the 20s:
 - i. Consumerism
 - ii. Advertising
 - iii. Popular Culture-Radio and Movies
 - iv. Women’s Roles/Flappers (656)
 - v.
5. The Disenchanted (658)
 - a. Who are the authors and why are they known as the Lost Generation?
6. Summarize the Harlem Renaissance and list authors and their works. (661)
7. A Conflict of Cultures (661-664)

Two conflicting cultures became very distinct in the 1920s: Rural (traditional/conservative) vs Urban (modern/liberal)

 - a. Make a chart comparing **traditional** tendencies compared to **modern** tendencies.
 - i. Address:
 - ii. Prohibition
 - iii. Nativism
 - iv. The Quota System
 - v. The New Klan
 - vi. Religion/Scopes Trial
 - vii. The Election of 1928
8. Republican Government (666)
 - a. Summarize: Harding Coolidge and Hoover Presidencies. What are some of the similarities and differences for each?
 - b. What were each known for?
 - c.