

1. Social Change

A. Changes for Women

- _____ Amendment – 1920 – women’s suffrage (right to _____)
- More women _____ and go to _____
- New daring styles – short _____, bobbed _____, Cloche _____
- Drinking, _____, dancing

B. Changes for Men

- More men go to _____
- new _____/fads (Saddle shoes, Panama _____, Raccoon coat, Tuxedo, “Oxford _____,”)
- But the “uniform” of the period was the _____

C. Social Interactions

- Men and women _____ more frequently at clubs, college campuses, public _____
- More _____ than previous era
- Traditional _____ were still a priority – most people were still seeking _____

2. Popular Culture

A. Role of Movies and Radio

- Cultural _____ (spread) of the new trends of the 1920s: _____ music,
- New styles – worn by _____; Brought about a _____ culture

B. Sports – become a national _____ (list sports: _____)

C. Music -- Jazz

- “The” music of the 1920s; part of the _____ Renaissance
- Jazz became a _____ and international sensation with many popular stars.

3. African Americans

A. The Great Migration

- African Americans moved _____ to cities during _____ and the 1920s
- New York’s _____ became an African American region

B. The Harlem Renaissance

- Cultural and _____ movement
- Expressed the African-American _____
- Literature, the _____, and the _____
- Langston Hughes -- “_____ Laureate of Harlem”
- Zora Neale Hurston – wrote about _____ issues and _____ themes

4. Clash of Cultures

A. Fundamentalism - Protestant Christian movement

- Teaches a _____ interpretation of the Bible
- Teaches creationism rather than _____
- Traveling preachers and _____ broadcasts spread beliefs:
- Billy Sunday – preached against _____, gambling, dancing, and _____
- Aimee Semple McPherson - Had a religious radio _____ and church in Echo Park, California

B. Scopes Trial

- 1925 Dayton, Tennessee -- John Scopes was tried in court for teaching _____ instead of creationism
- Trial was seen as a conflict between: – urban and _____ America,
 - “_____ ways” vs. “Old ways,” – _____ vs. Bible

C. Prohibition

- 18th Amendment made alcohol _____ from 1920-1933
- Volstead Act allowed for _____ of Prohibition
- Difficult to enforce; led to organized crime: _____ = Supplying illegal liquor
 - Running “_____” - “_____” = making one’s own alcohol secretly
- 21st Amendment was _____ in 1933

D. Nativism and Immigration Quotas

- Nativism = anti-_____ feelings; fear of _____ (“xenophobia”)
- Led to immigration _____ acts in 1921 and 1924: kept out Eastern and Southern Europeans
- Anti-Catholic sentiment prevented Al Smith from being elected _____ in 1928 (Catholic, “wet,” and progressive)

E. Sacco and Vanzetti

- Italian immigrants and _____ – Arrested for robbery/murder in 1920
- Conflicting _____, – Prejudicial _____
- Both _____ and sentenced to death by the _____ chair
- Many _____ (US and Europe) the trial as _____; based on Red Scare and nativism
- _____ on August 23, 1927

F. Rise of the Ku Klux Klan

- KKK resurgence occurred after 1915 _____: “The Birth of a Nation”
- Inspired by _____ and “100% Americanism”
- Provoked _____ and demonstrations
- Believed white Protestants should _____ society; claimed to be morally superior; cited _____ values; supported _____
- KKK used _____, intimidation, violence, _____ against their targets: Catholics, _____, African Americans, _____, unions

5. Responses to Attacks on Civil Liberties

A. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

- Supported _____ Trial (academic freedom)
- Fought Espionage and _____ Acts

B. Anti-Defamation League (ADL)

- Formed in 1913 in response to an anti-Semitic _____ in the South.
- 1920s – ADL exposed Klan bigotry and acts of _____ against Jewish businesses and synagogues
- Sued Henry _____ and forced public _____ for the publishing of an anti-Semitic book

C. NAACP

- Continued work to end _____
- Brought _____ cases to end _____

D. Marcus Garvey and UNIA

- Formed “Universal Negro _____ Association” in 1914
- Goal: unite all people of African _____ (“Pan-Africanism”)
- Elected provisional President of _____ by UNIA
- Promoted African American _____ and economic independence; Black _____
- Began “Back-to-_____” Movement; formed the “Black Star Line” to _____ Blacks to Africa