

1920s Cultural Trends

1. Social Change

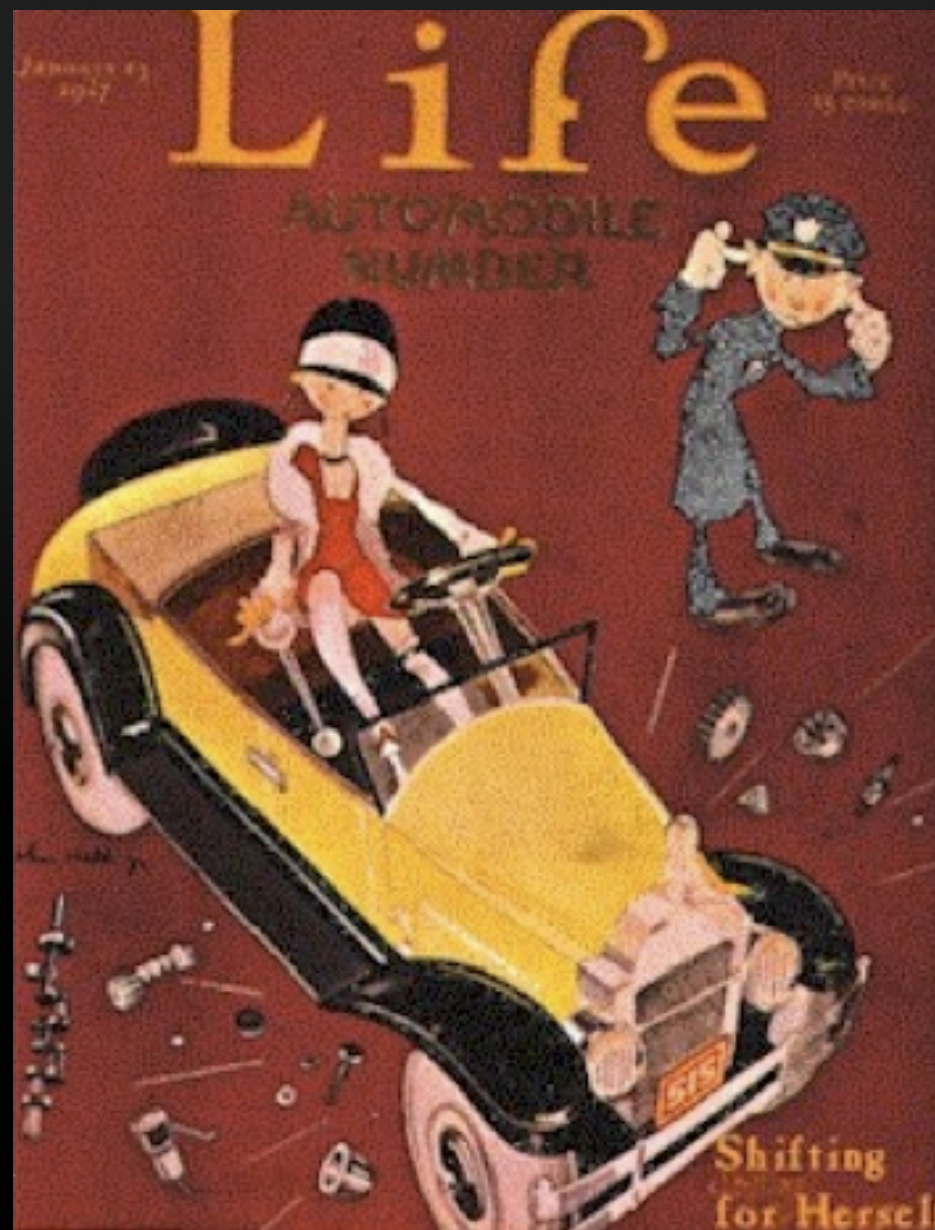
A. Changes for Women

19th Amendment – 1920 -
women's suffrage (vote)

More women work









1900 to 1910 styles

Changes in clothing and hair

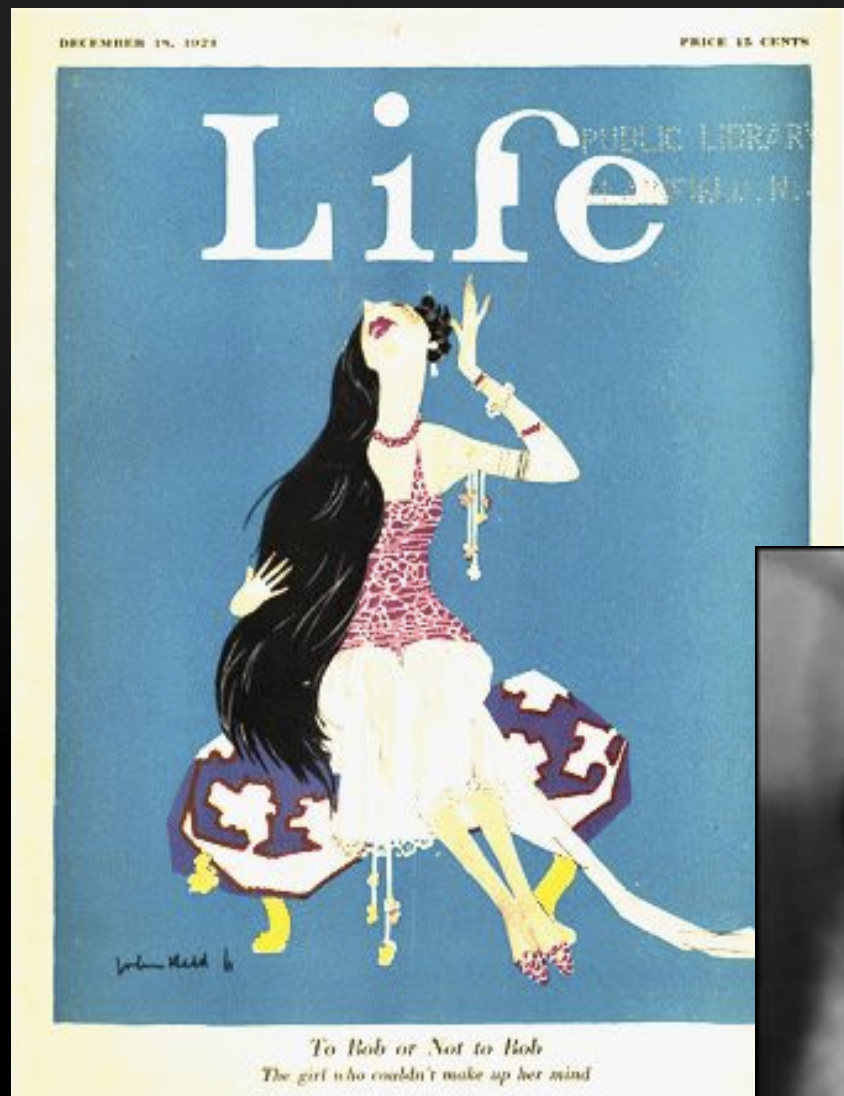
Street-Costumes, Simple and Elaborate



1910-1917



1918-1920s





Cash Prizes for Small Cakes—Try Our Competition To-day

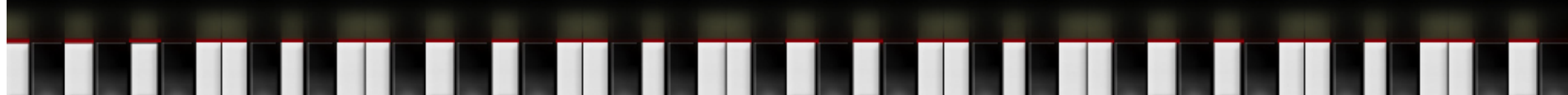
Woman's Way

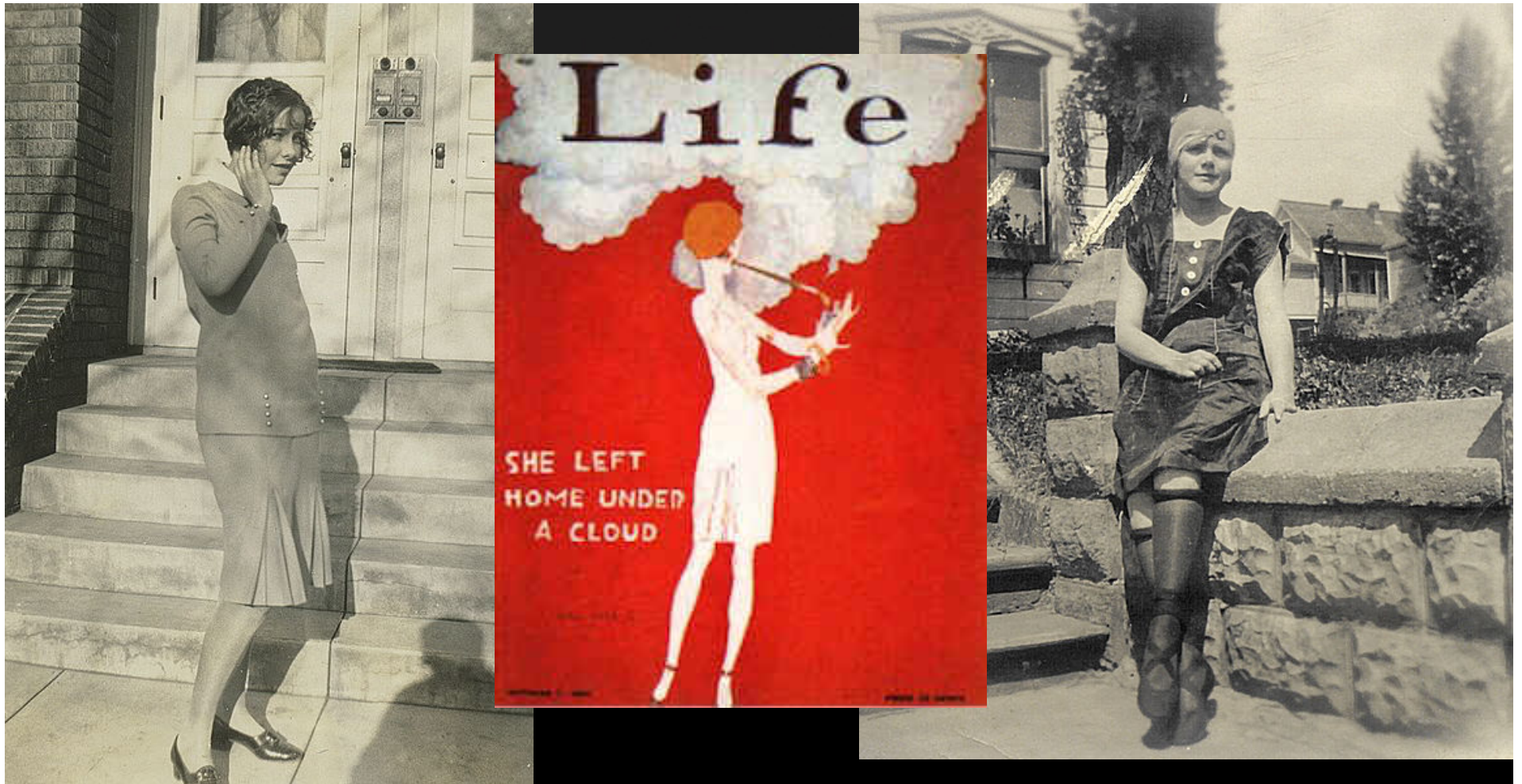
VOL. 2 - 1918
AFTER 1918

The many beautiful faces
and the wonderful things
that give us knowledge



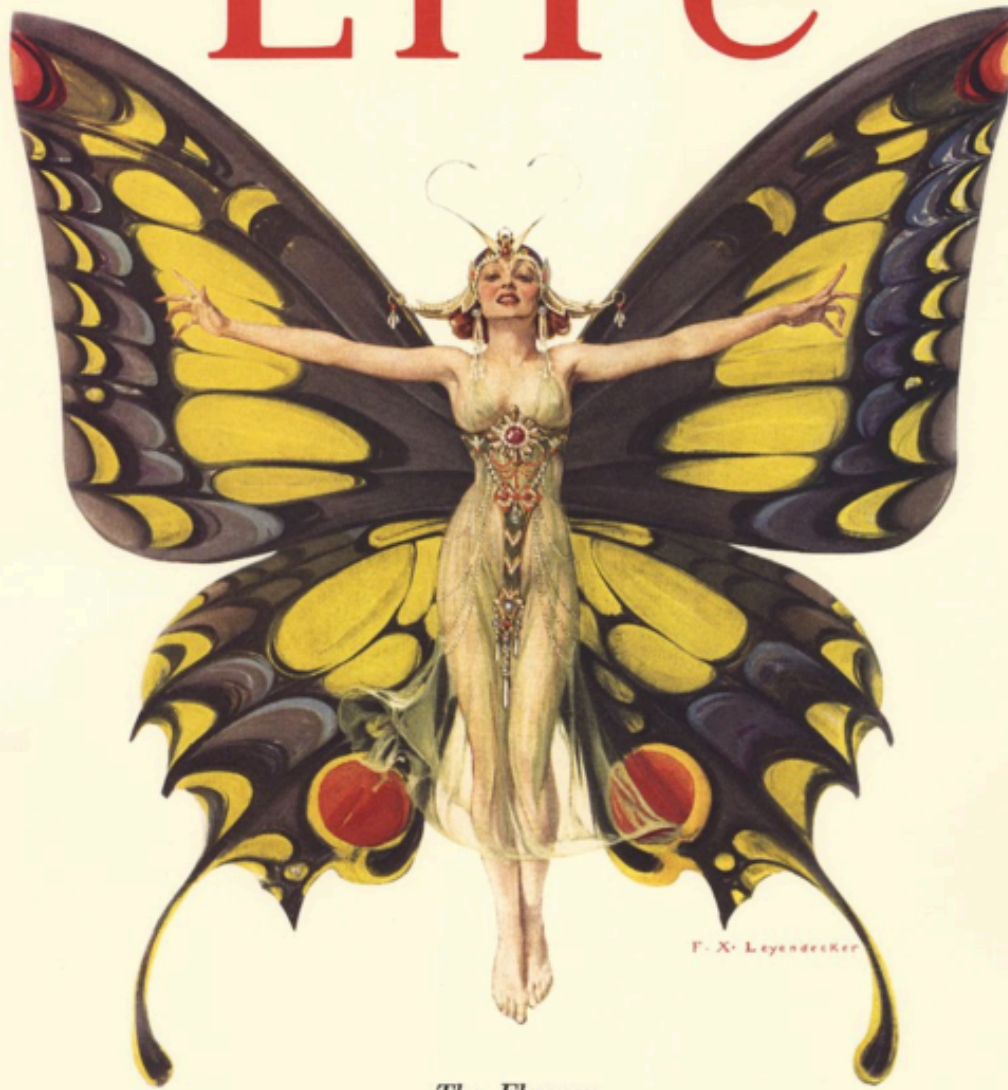
#





- # New daring styles — Short skirts, bobbed hair
- # Drinking, smoking, dancing

Life



F. X. Leyendecker

The Flapper



Bathing Suit Contest,
1922







B. Changes for Men

- More men go to college
- new styles/fads
(argyle socks, knickerbockers
Saddle shoes, loafers,
Panama hat)

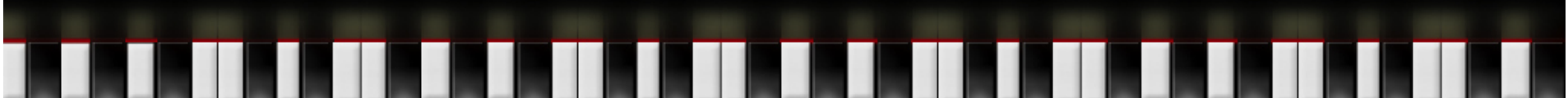




Tuxedo



Oxford Bags



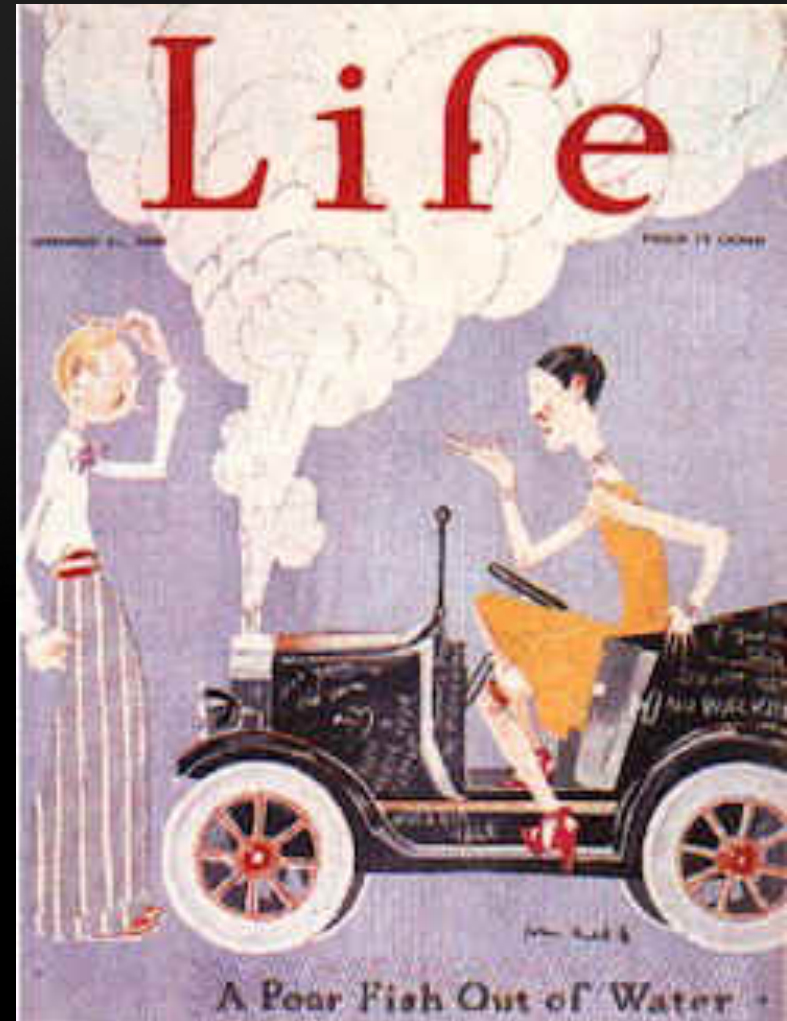


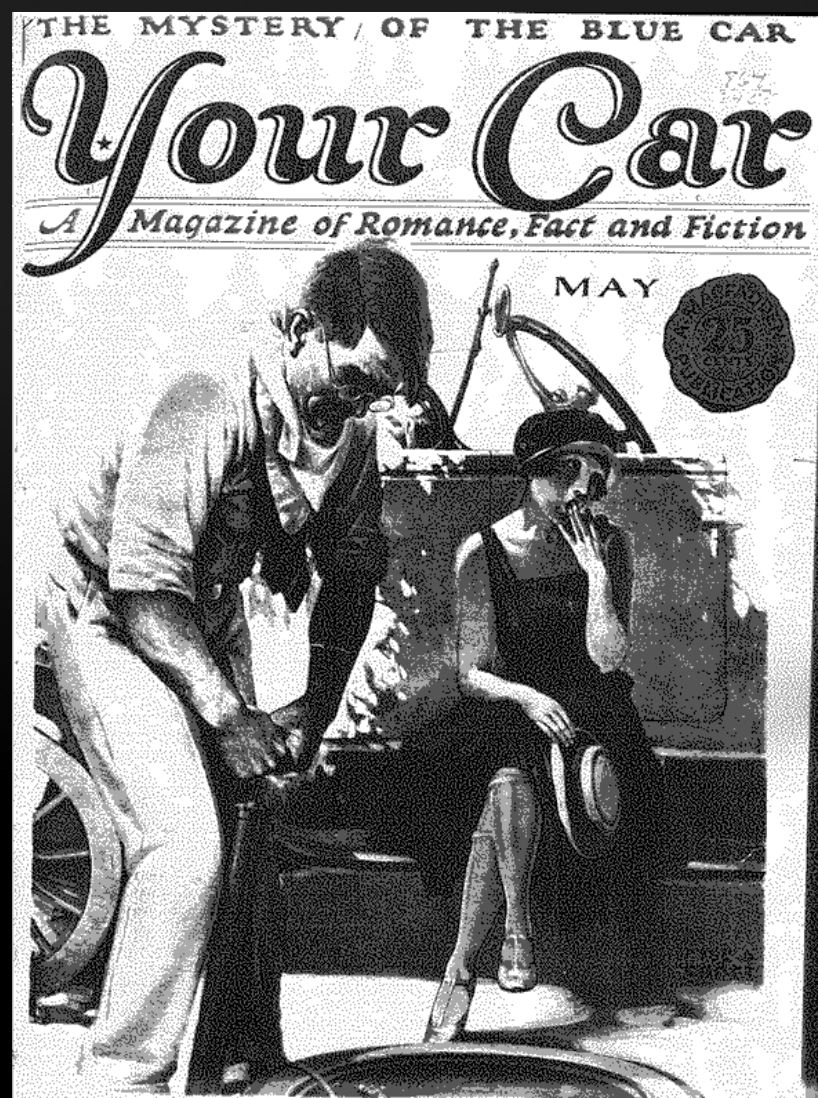
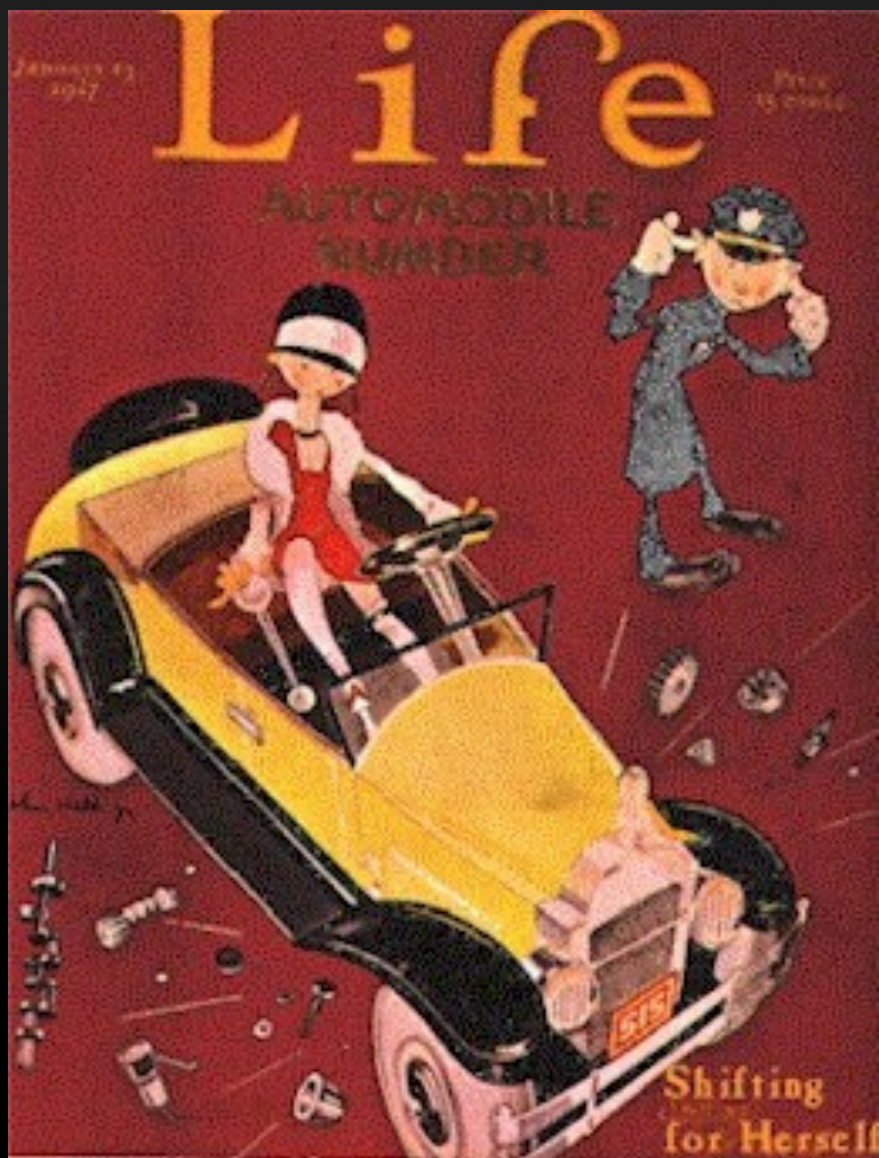
("Uniform" of the period: the business suit)

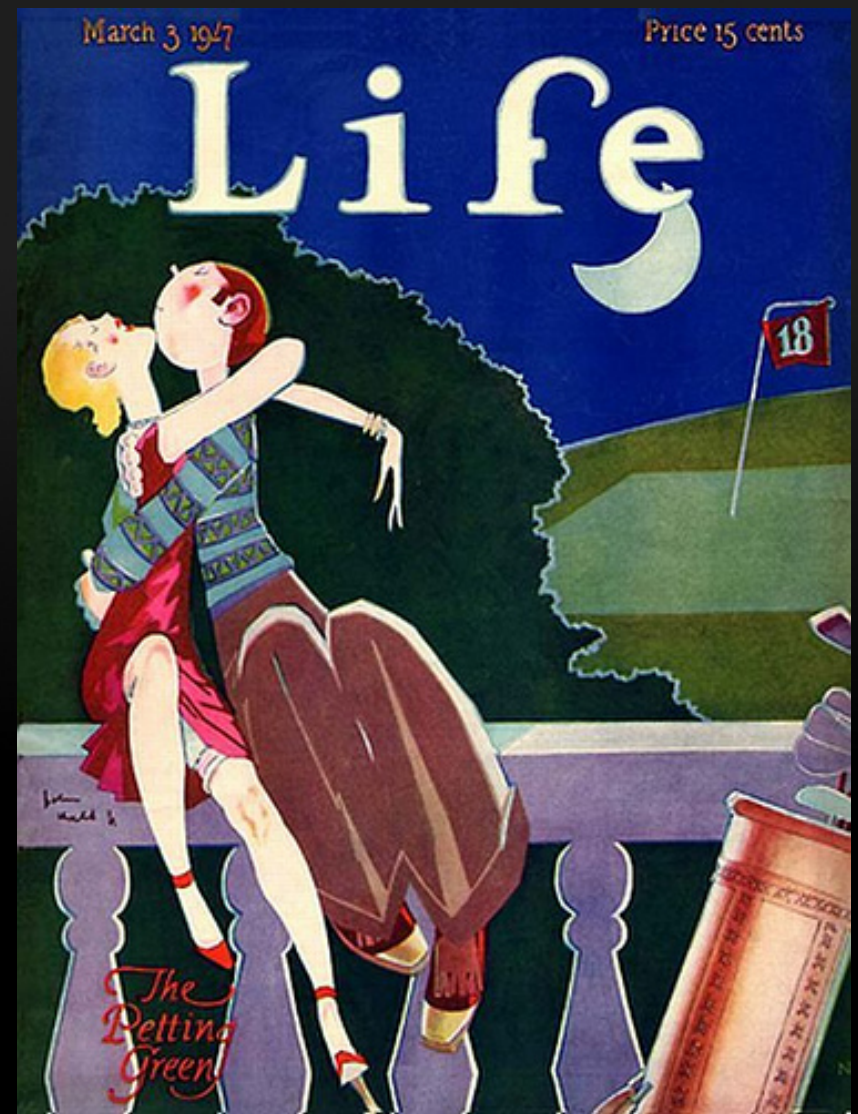


C. Social Interactions

- # Men and women meet more frequently at clubs, college campuses, public events
- # More freedom than previous era

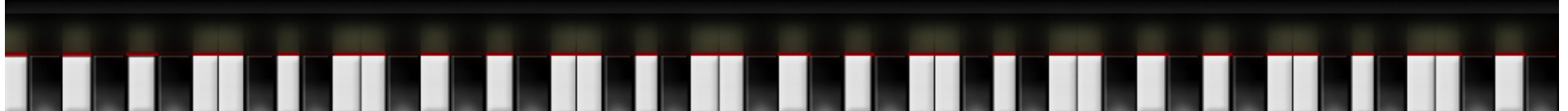








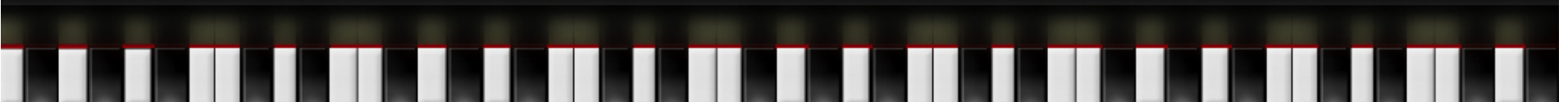
- # Traditional values still a priority
- # Most people still seeking marriage







2. Popular Culture



A. Role of Radio and Movies

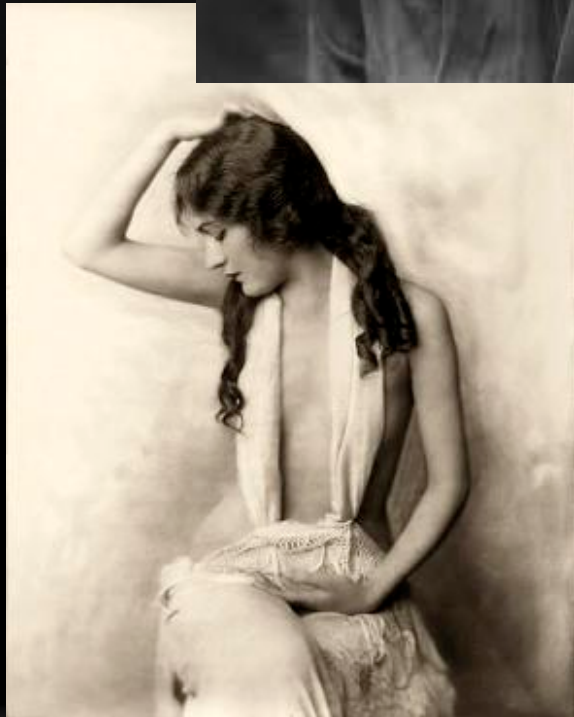
- # Cultural diffusion (spread) of the new trends of the 1920s:
- # Jazz music
- # New styles – worn by movie stars
- # Brought about a national culture



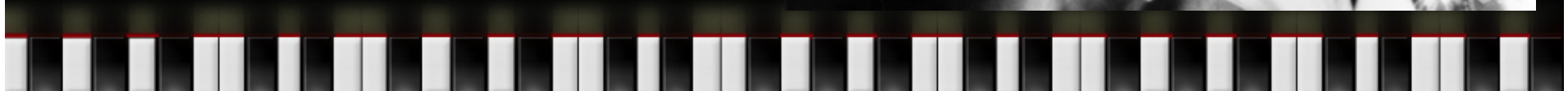
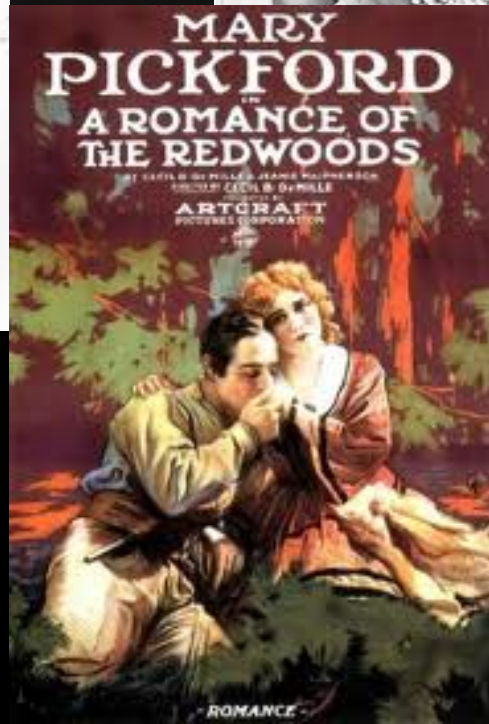
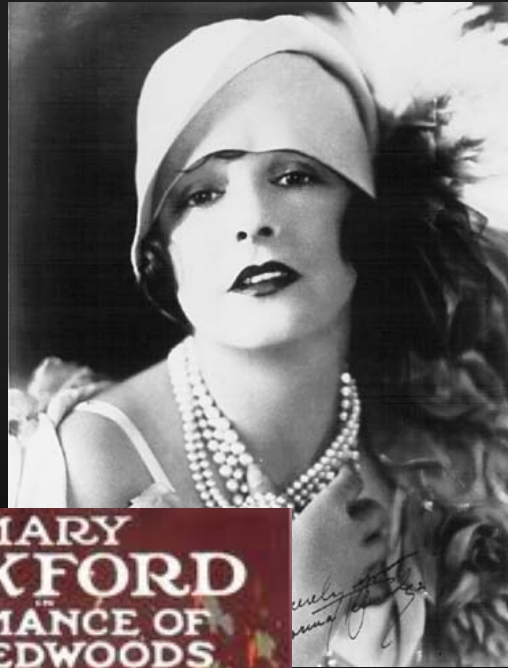




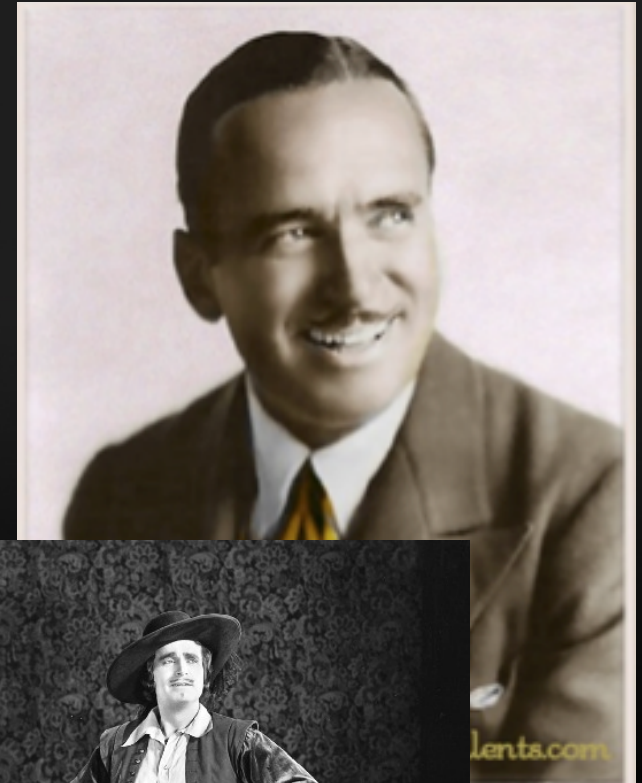
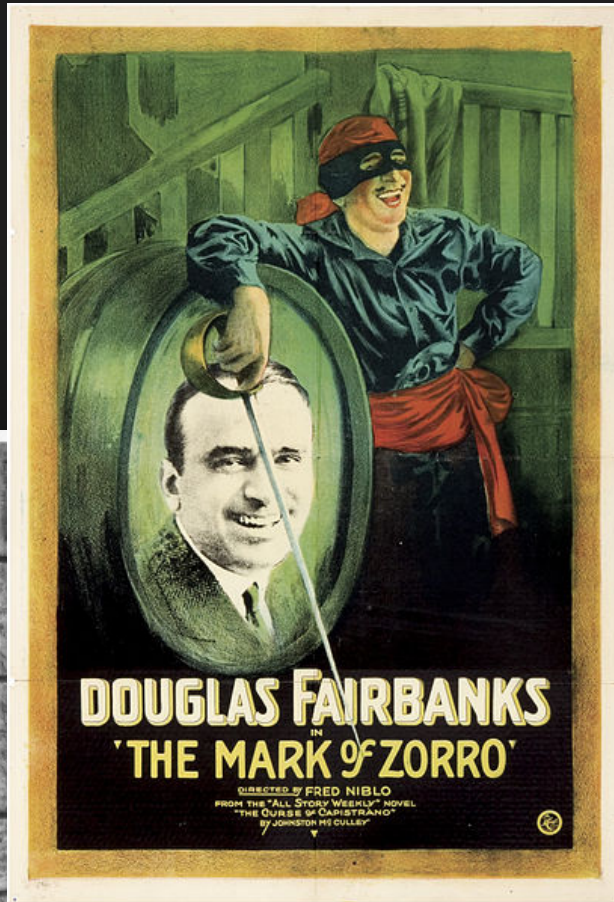
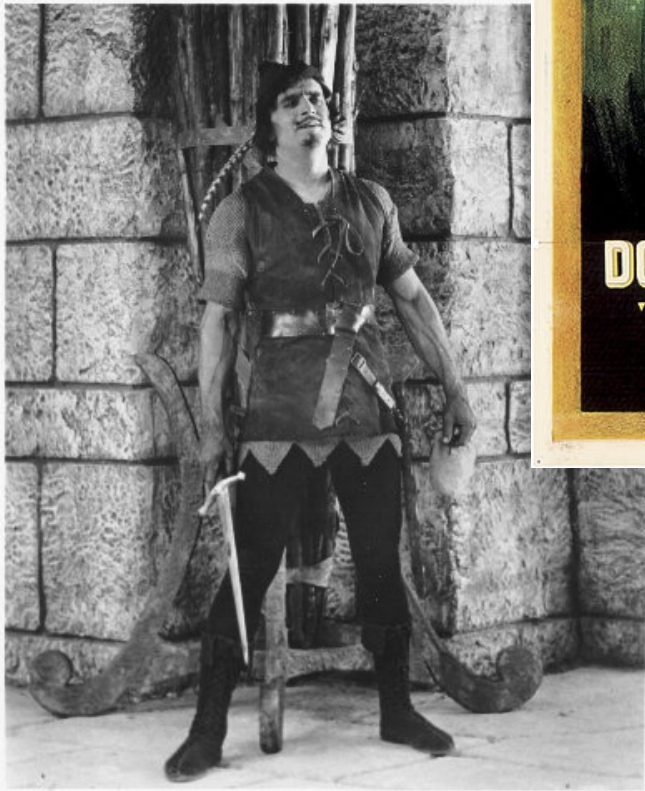
Gloria Swanson

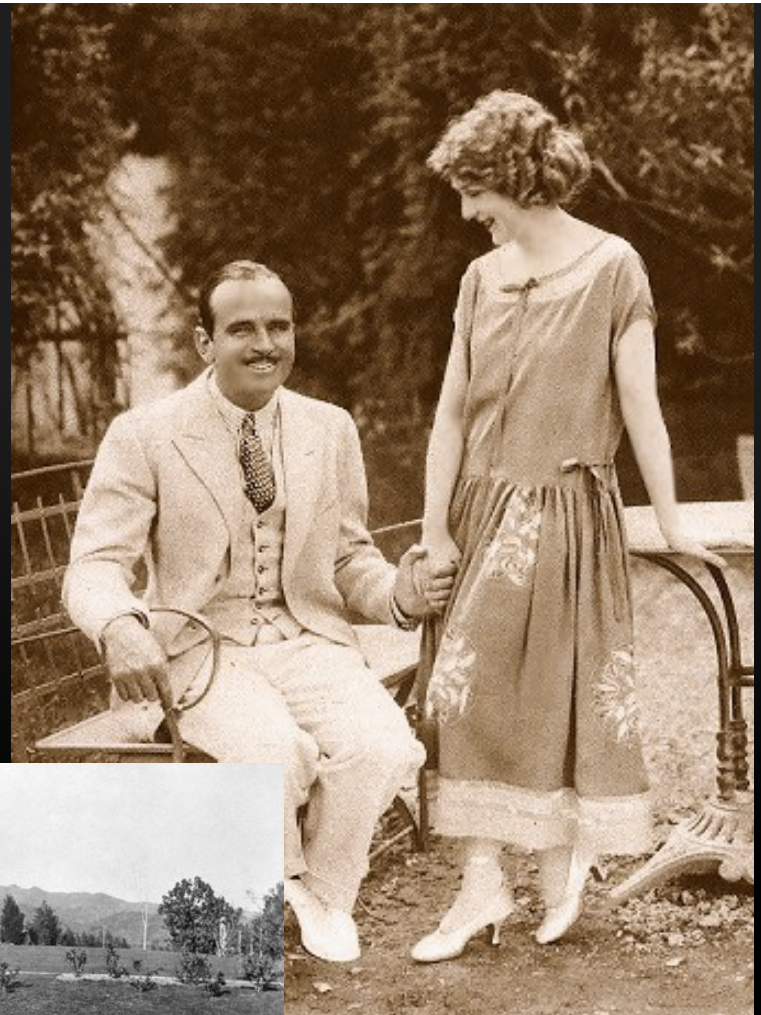


Mary Pickford



Douglass
Fairbanks

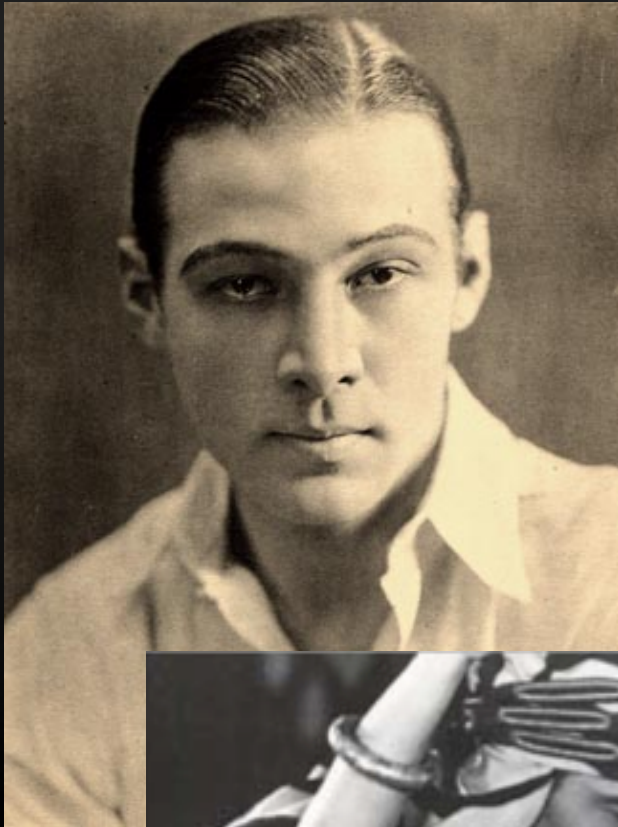




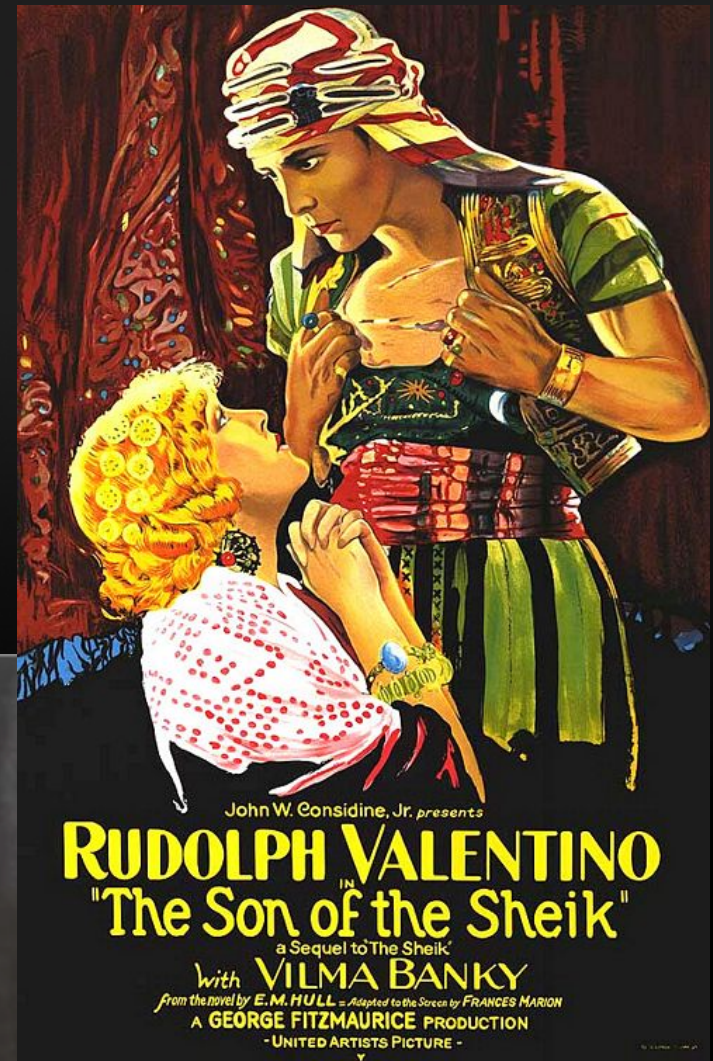
Pickford
& Fairbanks

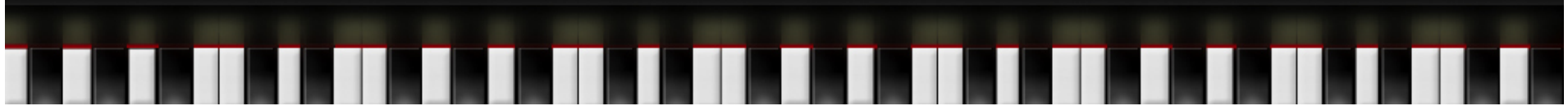
Charlie Chaplin





RUDOLPH VALENTINO

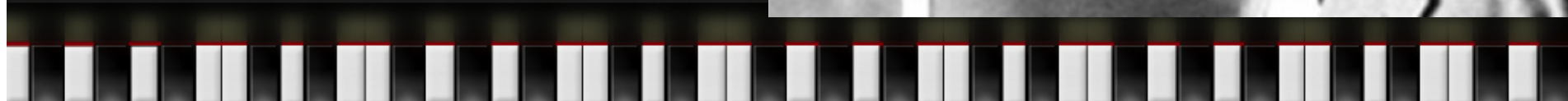










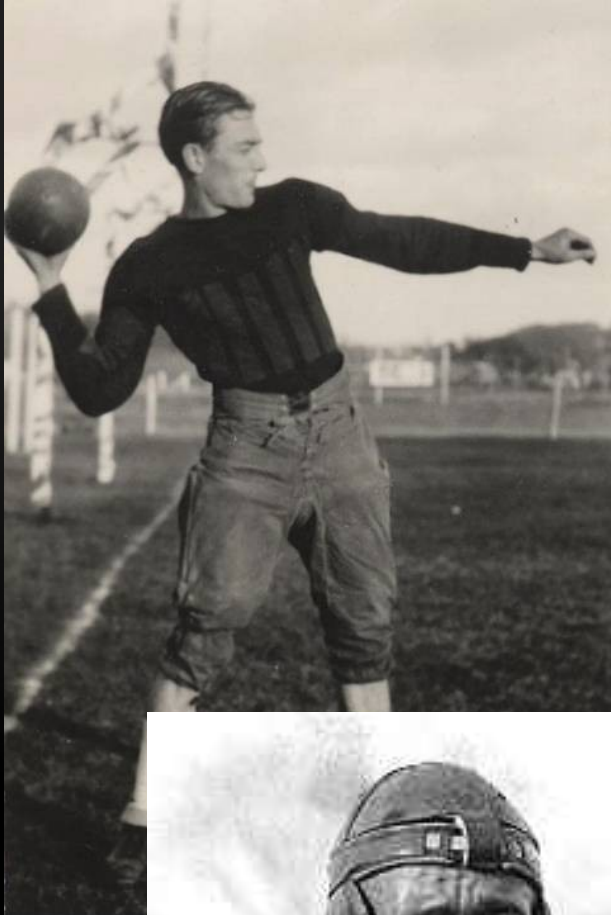


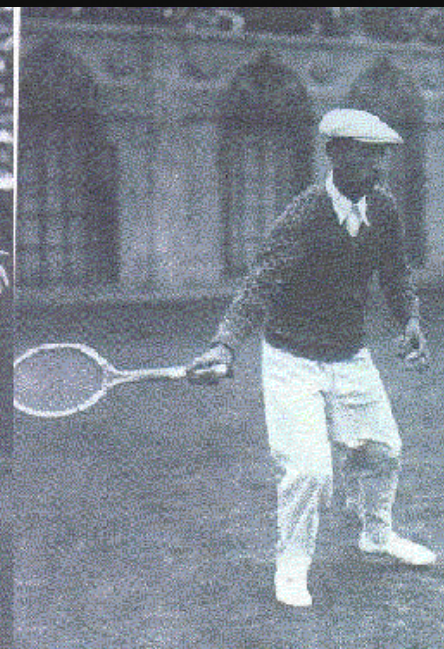
B. Sports



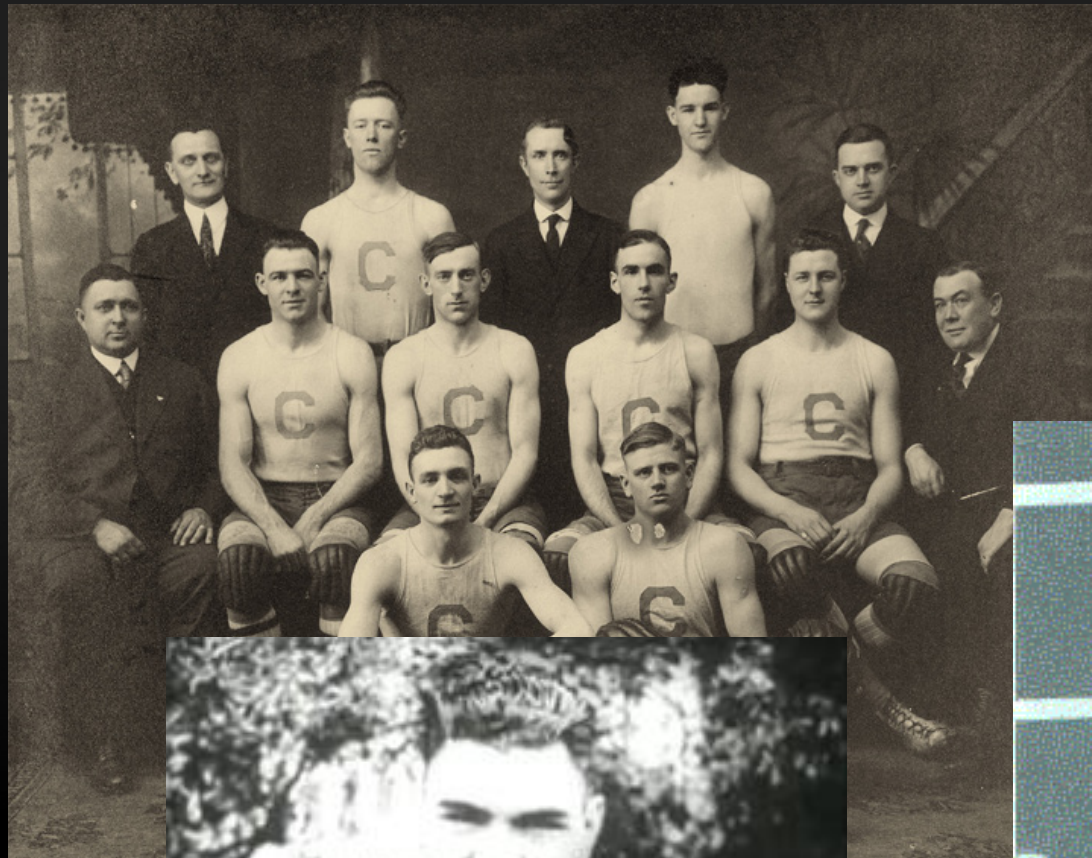
Sports become a national
obsession











C. Music -- Jazz

“The” music of the 1920s; part of the Harlem Renaissance





Jazz became a national and international sensation with many popular stars

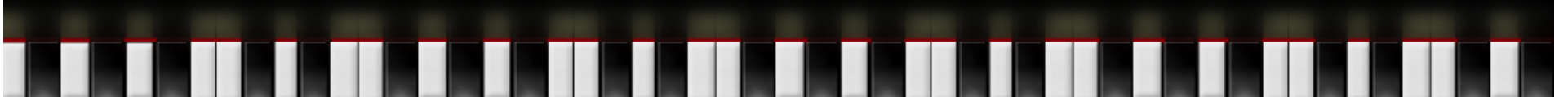


Louis Armstrong



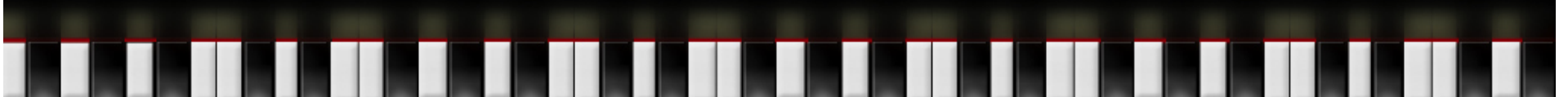


“Duke” Ellington





Bessie Smith





Maude Russell and her Ebony Steppers



Josephine Baker

3. African Americans



A. The Great Migration



African Americans moved north to cities during WWI and the 1920s



New York's Harlem became an African American region





B. The Harlem Renaissance

- # Cultural and political movement
- # expressed the African-American experience
- # literature, the arts, and the humanities





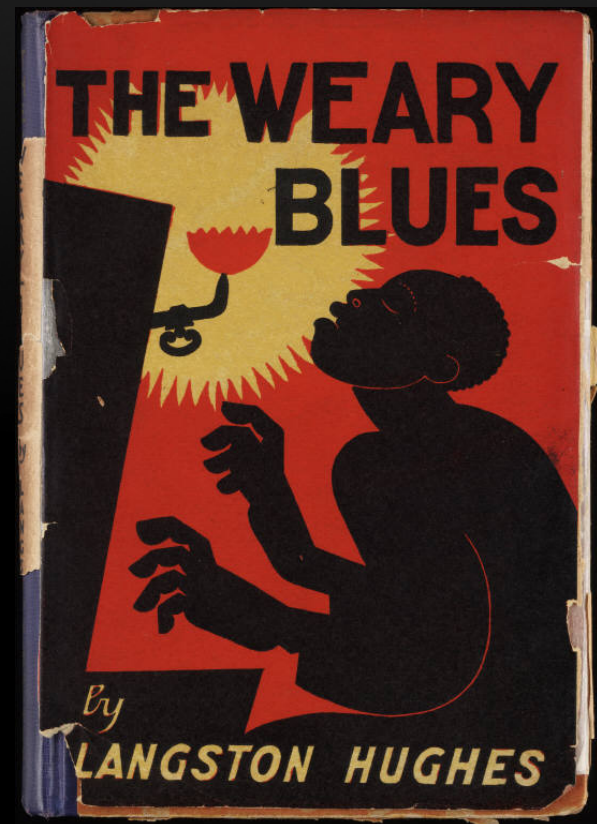








Langston Hughes --
“Poet Laureate of
Harlem”



I, Too, Sing America

by Langston Hughes

I, too, sing America.

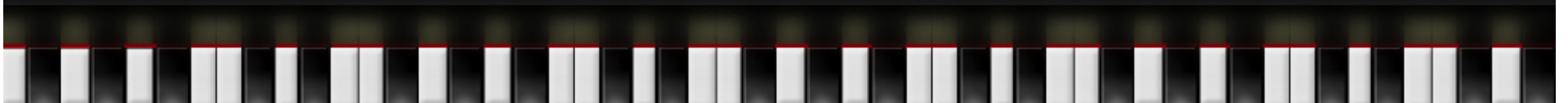
I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes,
But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.



Tomorrow,
I'll be at the table
When company comes.
Nobody'll dare
Say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen," Then.

Besides,
They'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed—

I, too, am America.



Zora Neale Hurston --
racial issues and women's
themes



Ships at a distance have every man's wish on board. For some they come in with the tide. For others they sail forever on the horizon, never out of sight, never landing until the Watcher turns his eyes away in resignation, his dreams mocked to death by Time. That is the life of men.

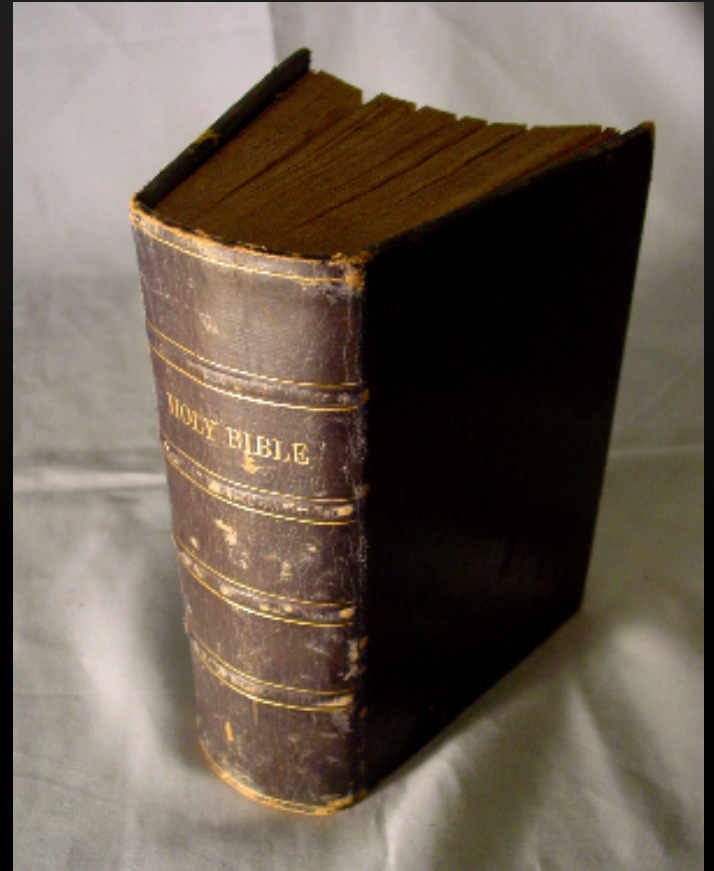
Now, women forget all those things they don't want to remember and remember everything they don't want to forget. The dream is the truth. Then they act and do things accordingly.



4. Clash of Cultures

A. Fundamentalism - Protestant Christian movement

- # Teaches a literal interpretation of the Bible
- # Teaches creationism rather than evolution



- # Traveling preachers and radio broadcasts spread beliefs:
- # Billy Sunday – preached against alcohol, gambling, dancing and movies



Aimee Semple McPherson - Had a religious radio show and church in Echo Park, California



B. Scopes Trial

1925 Dayton, Tennessee -- John Scopes was tried in court for teaching *evolution* instead of *creationism*



Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan during the trial

- # Trial was seen as a conflict between:
 - # urban and rural America
 - # “New ways” vs. “Old ways”
 - # Science vs. Bible



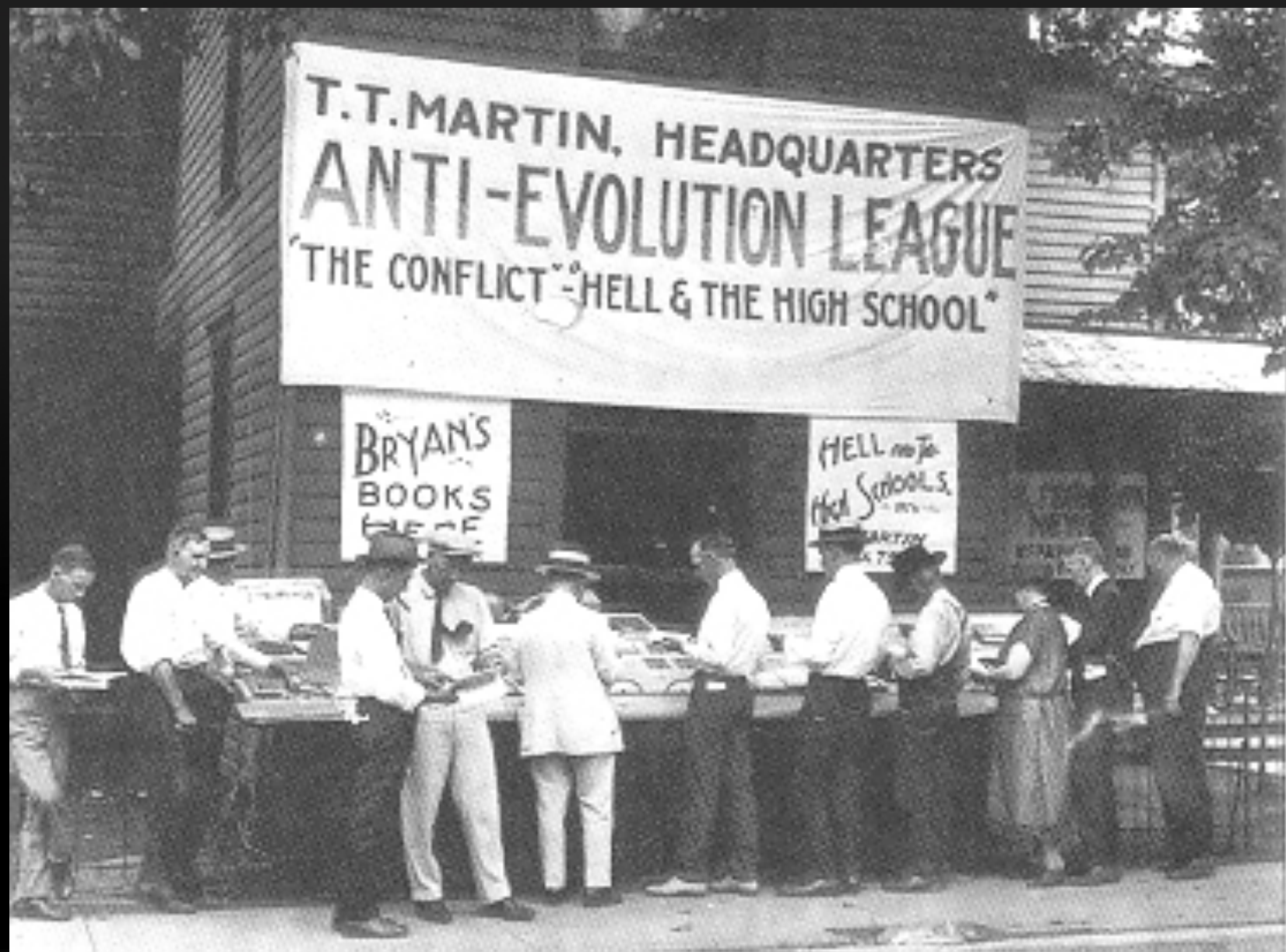
[10] "Papa!" (Thomas in the *Detroit News*)



[3] He's Always Seeing Things. (Orr in the *Chicago Tribune*)







C. Prohibition

18th Amendment -- alcohol illegal 1929-1933



Volstead Act allowed for enforcement



- # Difficult to enforce; led to organized crime:
 - # Bootlegging -- Supplying illegal liquor
 - # Running “Speakeasies”
 - # “Moonshine” – making one’s own





PROHIBITION FAILED!



COPYRIGHT, 1936 BY ART POSTER SERVICE

Please do something about it

It is your chance - Vote the Straight Democratic Ticket

Repealed 1933 – 21st Amendment

WEATHER
NRA
11:00 A.M.
11:15 A.M.
11:30 A.M.
11:45 A.M.
12:00 P.M.

DAILY MIRROR
Dimitri 1915 N. 10th St. N.Y.
Published by the Daily Mirror Co.
10th St. N.Y. 10011

FINAL
MONEY 119 2-1000

Vol. 3 No. 142 New York, Wednesday, December 14, 1933 2 Cents (100) 100

PROHIBITION ENDS AT LAST!


New York got the breaks from Utah. . . . The lid is off! . . . The 36th and most necessary State to ratify repeal of the Prohibition Amendment had dillyed and dallied yesterday while New York fumed and then "out of consideration for the rest of the nation" . . . New York in particular . . . the long-dry Mormons opened their hearts and cast their ballots for repeal hours ahead of the time expected. . . . Then the fun began!

Utah can't have a drink until Jan. 1, anyway, because of state laws to be repealed—but they agreed to let us have ours.

And did New York like the idea?

TRUCKS OFF!

F. Franklin



D. Nativism and Immigration Quotas

- # Nativism = anti-immigrant feelings; fear of foreigners (helped cause Red Scare)
- # Led to immigration policy change:
 - # Immigration quota acts were passed in 1921 and 1924: discriminated against Eastern Europeans



- # Anti-Catholic sentiment
- # Al Smith ran for president 1928
- # Lost because he was Catholic, “wet” (anti-Prohibition), and progressive





E. Sacco and Vanzetti



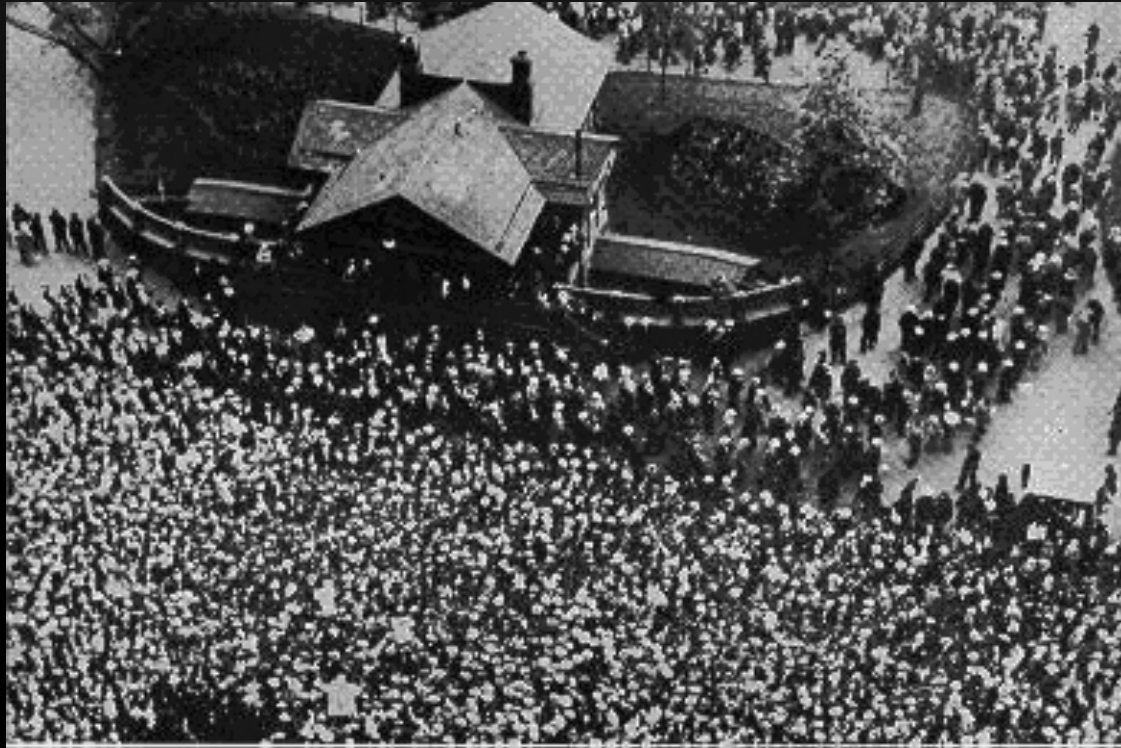
- # Italian immigrants and anarchists
- # Arrested for robbery/murder in 1920
- # Conflicting evidence
- # Prejudicial judge



Both convicted and sentenced to death by the electric chair



- # Many saw the trial as unfair; based on Red Scare and nativism
- # Protests took place in the U.S. and Europe

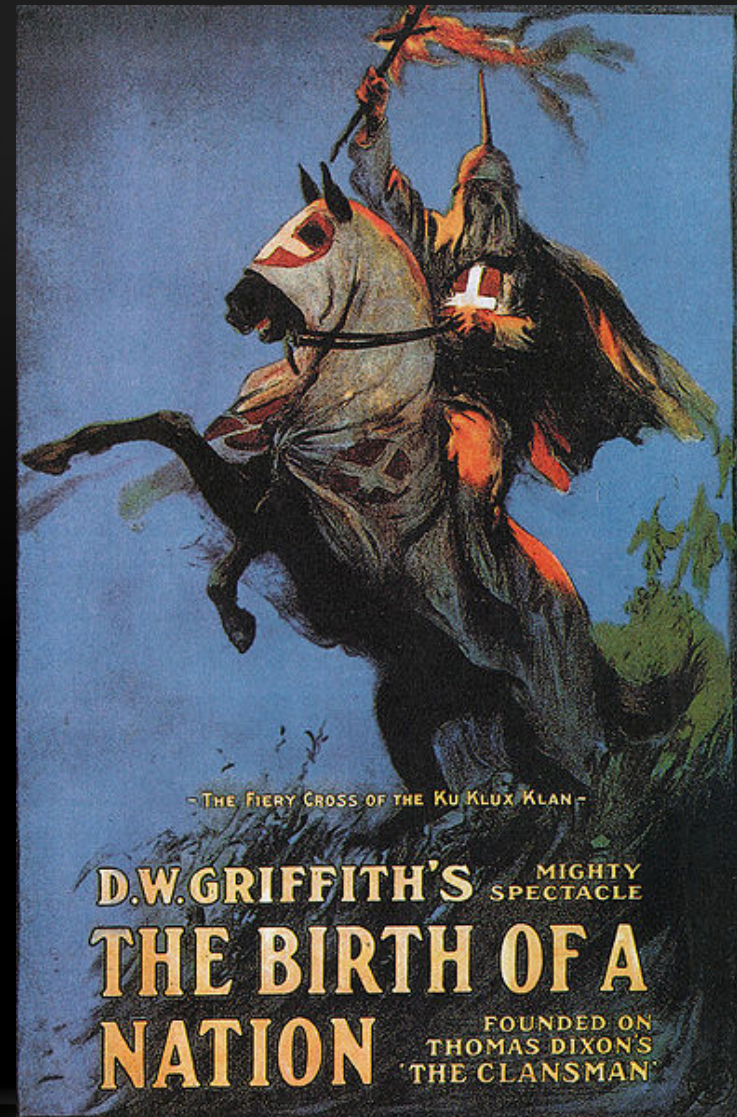




Executed on August 23, 1927

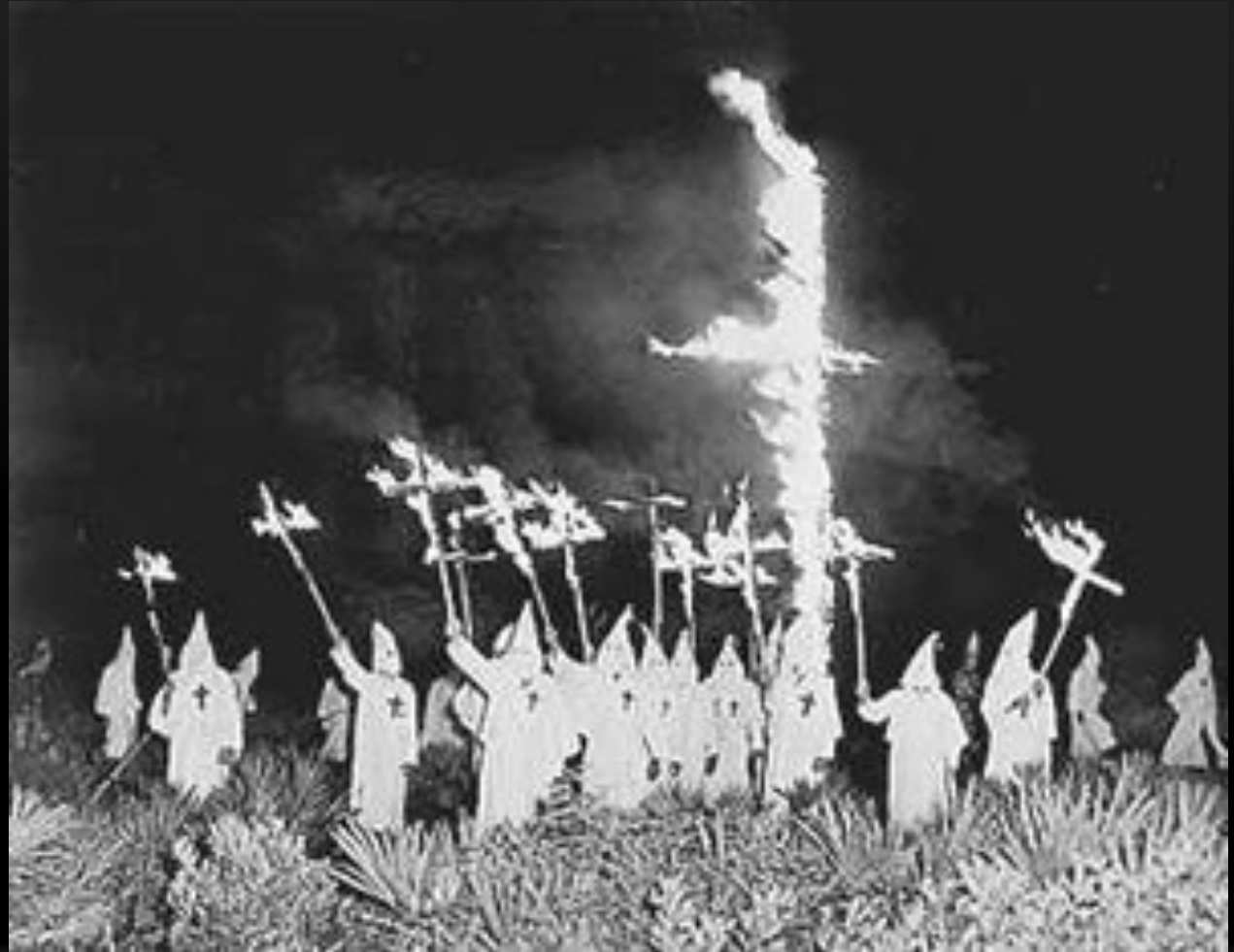
F. Rise of the Ku Klux Klan

- # KKK resurgence occurred after 1915 film
- # Inspired by nativism and “100% Americanism”



- Believed white Protestants should control society; claimed to be morally superior; cited Christian values; supported Prohibition

1922
Klan rally



- # KKK used threats, intimidation, violence, lynching against their targets:
- # Catholics, Jews, African Americans, foreigners, unions



Marches in Washington, D.C., 1925; 1928



1924 Klan rally in Anaheim

5. Responses to Attacks on Civil Liberties

A. American Civil Liberties Union ACLU

- Initiated test case that led to the Scopes Trial (freedom of speech issue)



B. Anti-Defamation League (ADL)

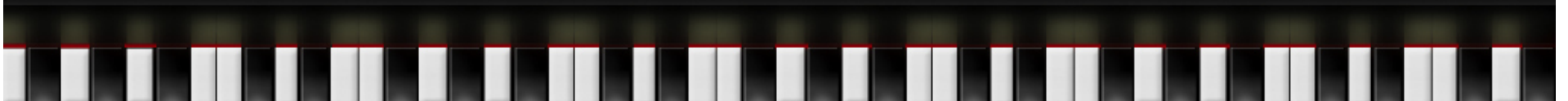
Formed in 1913 in response to an anti-Semitic hate crime in the South.



Lynching victim Leo Frank

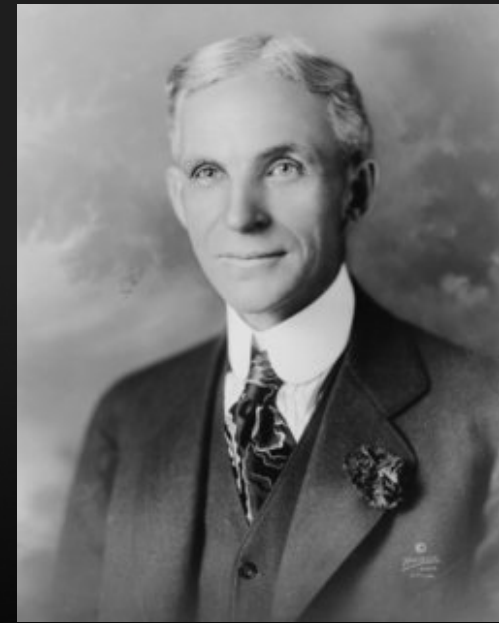
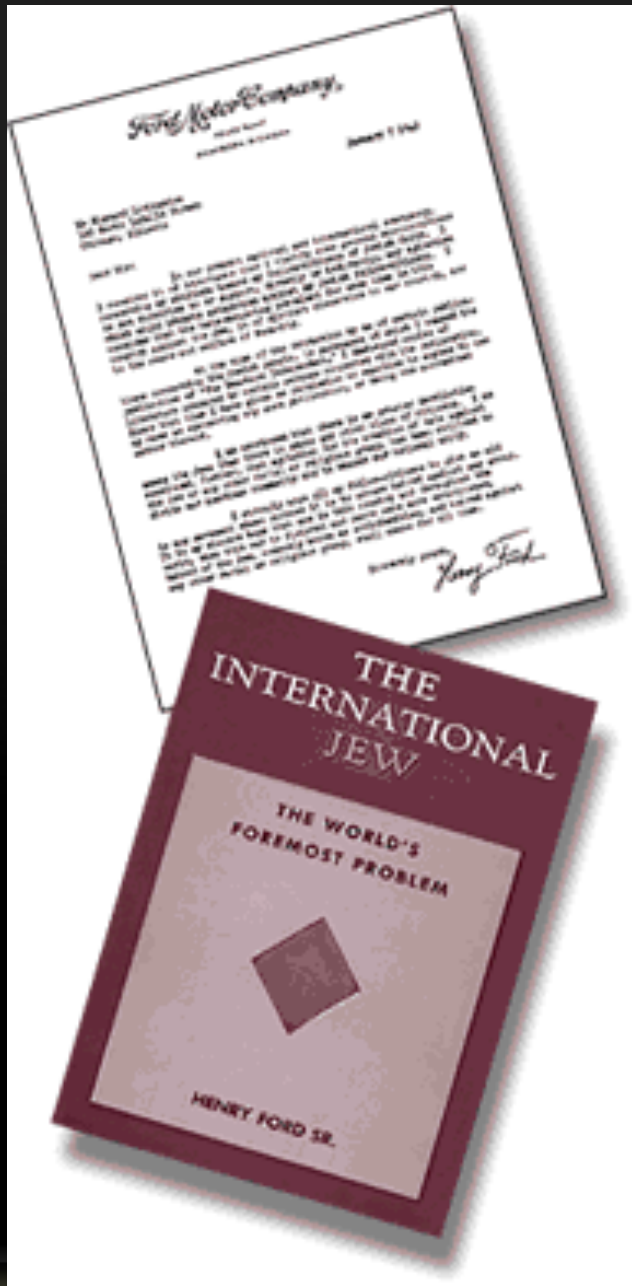


ADL Founder Sigmund Livingston



- # 1920s – ADL exposed Klan bigotry:
 - # Klan boycotted and vandalized Jewish merchants
 - # Klan burned crosses outside synagogues and other Jewish institutions

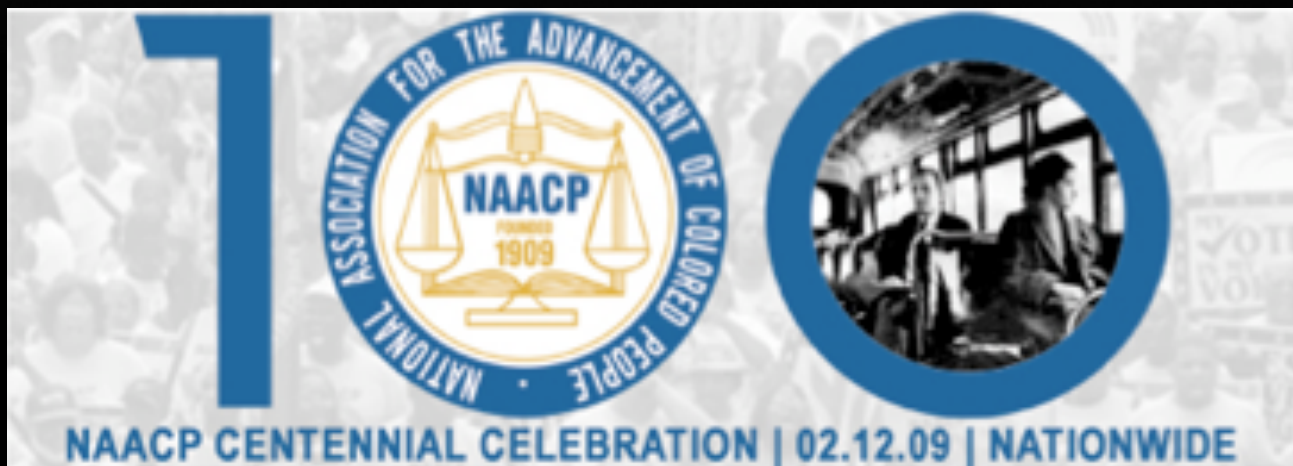




- # ADL sued Henry Ford for the publishing of an anti-Semitic book
- # Ford issued public statements and apologies

C. NAACP

- # Continued work to end lynching
- # Brought court cases to end segregation
- # Helped African Americans make gains in society economically and politically



D. Marcus Garvey and UNIA



Formed “Universal Negro Improvement Association” in 1914

Goal: unite all people of African ancestry (“Pan-Africanism”)

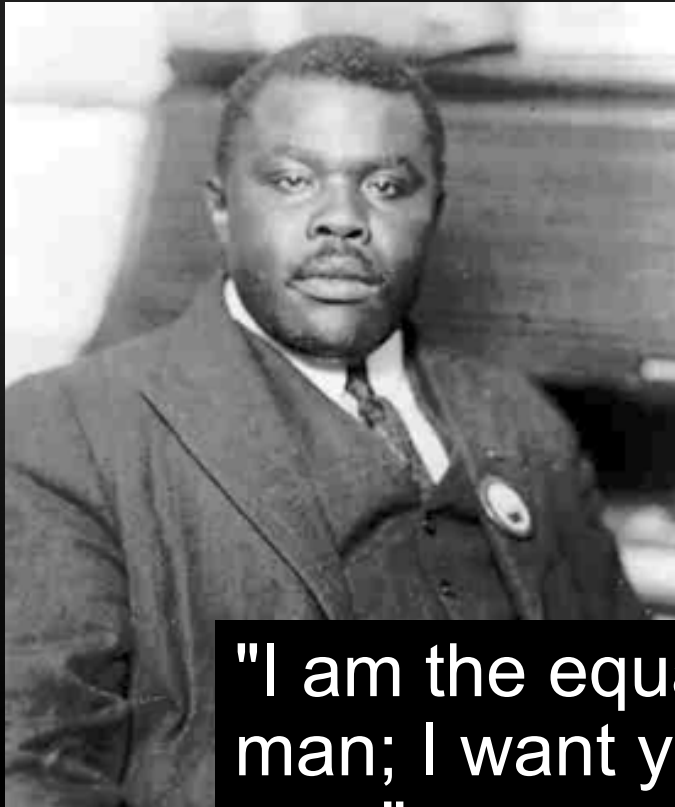
D. Marcus Garvey and UNIA

Promoted African American pride and economic independence; Black Nationalism









"I am the equal of any white man; I want you to feel the same way."



Began “Back-to-Africa” Movement; formed the “Black Star Line” to transport Blacks to Africa



Elected provisional President of Africa by UNIA

