

The 1920s Unit Assessment Review

1. What did Harding's phrase "return to normalcy" mean?

Going from wartime to peacetime economy
Isolationism policy
No more Wilson's 'Make world safe for democracy'

2. What was the Teapot Dome Scandal and who was involved?

Illegal sale of government oil by cabinet member of President Warren G. Harding

3. What is laissez-faire economic policy? Who would have supported laissez-faire economics?

Government does not interfere with or regulate business -
Supported by Big Business
IN 1920's go back to more laissez-faire - different from Progressive where we passed
Anti-trust acts -TR was trust buster.

4. What was the affect of the assembly line?

Mass production allowed for cheaper/more affordable consumer products

5. Explain the significance of men like Glen Curtis, Charles Lindberg, Marcus Garvey, Henry Ford, and Langston Hughes.

Curtis - Pioneer in aircraft industry (military use)
Lindbergh - First to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean - American Hero
Garvey - Back to Africa Movement - African Americans to escape racism
Ford - Assembly line, Model T, Welfare Capitalism
Hughes - Writer during Harlem Renaissance that stressed African American cultural pride

6. What were the causes of the Red Scare and Palmer Raids?

Rise of Communist party and Immigration in the US and association with violent radical labor union strikes

7. How were feelings of nativism (racial and ethnic intolerance) expressed during the 1920s?

Immigration laws were passed - quota system set limits on immigration
Sacco and Vanzetti - not a fair trial (limiting rights)
Increased Nativism - anti immigrant feelings grew
Increased intolerance - if did not assimilate into American Culture
Race Riots/KKK
Discrimination
Social Darwinism (strongest / fittest survive)
Eugenics - sterilization/institutionalize/euthanasia

8. What events describe the 1920s?

19th amendment - women's suffrage (vote)
Radio
Prohibition/speakeasies/organized crime
Movies
Automobiles
Harlem Renaissance

9. Why did African Americans migrate to northern cities during the early 1900s?

Better jobs – more pay Better housing and education
Prejudice/discrimination/racism in the south
Political rights(voting) No Jim Crow laws

10. Explain the immigration quota system that was introduced during the 1920s and its lasting impact on immigration.

Limits the number of immigrants especially from southern and eastern Europe and Asia
Those who would not assimilate.

11. Who were the “flappers”?

Women who rejected traditional cultural roles (wife/mother)
Hair and hemline shorter

12. Why is Tin Pan Alley significant?

Production of popular music for home entertainment

13. Who was involved in the passage of the 18th Amendment? What were the effects of Prohibition during the 1920s?

Temperance movement –influenced by women (Frances Willard)
Organized crime – gangsters – Al Capone
Speakeasies – bootlegging (smuggling liquor)

14. Explain the significance of the Scopes Trial and who was involved/what was their role?

Teaching Evolution (Darwinism) in public school
Modernism vs. Traditionalism
Religion (Bible) vs. science and reason
Clarence Darrow (defended Scopes – ok with evolution)
William Jennings Bryan (prosecuted Scopes – fundamentalist – no ok with evolution)

15. What movement expressed new cultural values in the 1920s?

Harlem Renaissance – pride in African American Culture

SAR

16. Compare the Gilded Age to the Roaring Twenties.

Gilded Age – Big Business/Monopolies and Trust/No government regulation of business – Laissez Faire – income gap between rich and poor
1920’s – Return to Normalcy – Reduce Taxes – deregulation of business – materialism-greed