

---

# CHAPTER 24

## POSTWAR SOCIETY & CULTURE:

### Change and Adjustment

The American Nation:  
A History of the United States, 13th edition  
Carnes/Garraty

# CLOSING THE GATES TO NEW IMMIGRANTS

---

- There was a backlog of immigrants due to WWI and ensuing poor conditions in Europe
  - 1919: 110,000 immigrants
  - 1920: 430,000 immigrants
  - 1921: 805,000 immigrants
- 1921: Congress passed an emergency act establishing a quota system
  - Each year 3 percent of the number of foreign-born residents of the U.S. in 1910 (about 350,000 persons) could enter country
  - Each country's quota was based on the number of its nationals in the U.S. in 1910
- 1924 quota was reduced to 2 percent and base year shifted to 1890

# CLOSING THE GATES TO NEW IMMIGRANTS

- 1929: Congress established a system that allowed only 150,000 immigrants a year
  - Each national quota was based on the supposed origin of the entire white population of the U.S. in 1920

$$\frac{\text{Italian quota}}{150,000} = \frac{\text{Italian origin population, 1920}}{\text{White population, 1920}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Italian quota}}{150,000} = \frac{3,800,000}{95,500,000} \quad \text{Quota} = 6,000$$

- System was complicated and unscientific

# CLOSING THE GATES TO NEW IMMIGRANTS

---

- Law reduced actual immigration far below 150,000
  - 1931 – 1939: only 23,000 British immigrants came, although quota was 65,000 a year
  - Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of southern and eastern Europeans waited for admission
- Foreign born percentage of population dropped from 13 percent in 1920 to 4.7 percent in 1970
  - Rose to 11 percent by 2005
- U.S. committed to preserving a homogenous, Anglo-Saxon population
- Distaste for eastern Europeans became general anti-Semitism in the 1920s
  - Jews were subject to increasing discrimination, in part because many were succeeding
  - Academic institutions began to impose quotas and many firms had strict hiring policies

# NEW URBAN SOCIAL PATTERNS

---

- Census of 1920: for the first time the majority of Americans (54 million out of 106 million) lived in “urban” rather than “rural” places
  - Urban places were anything of 2,500 or more people
  - Over 16 million lived in towns of less than 25,000 people and mostly held “rural” values
  - Urban Americans (1 in 4 who lived in towns over 100,000 and 16.4 million who lived in metropolises) were increasing in influence
  - More than 19 million moved from farms to cities in the 1920s
  - Population living in centers of more than 100,000 increased by more than a third

# NEW URBAN SOCIAL PATTERNS

---

- Urban environment transformed family structure, educational opportunities and dozens of other aspects of human existence
  - Couples married more because of love and physical attraction than social position
  - People married slightly later in life and had fewer children



# NEW URBAN SOCIAL PATTERNS

---

- Differences between middle and working class families persisted
  - 1920: about a quarter of women who worked were married but less than 10 percent of all married women were working
  - Middle class women who worked were either childless or highly paid professionals
- Most male skilled workers now earned enough to support a family in modest comfort as long as worked steadily
- Unskilled workers still could not and wives had to work, often by taking in laundry or doing piecework

# NEW URBAN SOCIAL PATTERNS

---

- By the 1920s the idea of intrafamily democracy had emerged
  - Husbands and wives would deal with each other as equals
  - Shared housework and child care, downplayed male authority and stressed mutual satisfaction in sex and other matters
  - Divorce should be easier for couples without children
- 1927: Benjamin Lindsey suggested a trial marriage
  - If practiced contraception then could separate if did not work



# NEW URBAN SOCIAL PATTERNS

---

## “Scientific” childrearing

- Child care experts agreed routine medical examinations and good nutrition were of central importance
- Divided about how socialization and psychological development of the young should be handled
  - RIGID TRAINING: toilet training should begin early, thumb sucking should be suppressed, too much kissing was bad for boys
  - MORE PERMISSIVE: toilet training could wait, parents should pay attention to children’s expressed needs, should not impose a generalized set of rules

# NEW URBAN SOCIAL PATTERNS

---

- Growth of large cities loosened constraints on sexuality
  - Solitary individual acquired freedom derived from anonymity
  - Homosexuals developed a set of identifying signals and fashioned a distinctive culture in parks, cafeterias, nightclubs, and rooming houses
  - By late 1920s and early 1930s homosexual parades, dances and nightclub acts had become public events



# THE YOUNGER GENERATION

---

- Great War had raised and dashed the hopes of the generation born around the turn of the century
  - Found prudery and stuffy conservatism ludicrous
  - Demanded right to express themselves
- Courtship was transformed
  - No longer was it a visit in front of parents
  - Now “dating” involved the man picking up the woman and going off with her without parental supervision
- New system of dating made women more dependent
  - Man asked the woman because he was expected to pay the bill and do the transporting
  - Under old system women often asked and they provided refreshments

# THE YOUNGER GENERATION

---

- Respectable women smoked cigarettes, wore lipstick and perfumes, and shortened their hair and their skirts
- By 1920 new cosmetic corporations, managed primarily by men, appropriated the products and marketing strategies of local women entrepreneurs and catered to national mass markets



# THE YOUNGER GENERATION

---

- Freudian psychology (popularized by A.A. Brill)
  - Sex drive was irrepressible
  - Love and sex are the same thing
- British “sexologist” Havelock Ellis
  - Sex is the central function of life and is therefore simple, natural, pure and good
- Conservatives decried loss of moral standards, fragmentation of family and decline of parental authority
- Peer pressure structured the events of college students—fraternity and sorority initiations, “proms,” attendance at football games, styles of dress, college slang

# THE “NEW” WOMAN

---

- While young people were more open about sex, contraception was still an issue for married women
- Main proponent was Margaret Sanger, a nurse concerned about the plight of poor married women
  - Her articles on contraception ran afoul of 1873 Comstock Act, which banned the distribution of information about contraception from the mails
  - 1921: founded the American Birth Control League and two years later a research center
- Medical profession and eugenicists gave some support to birth control

# THE “NEW” WOMAN

---

- Divorce laws were modified in most states
- More women were taking jobs, attracted by expanding opportunities for clerks, typists, salespeople, receptionists, telephone operators and other service occupations
  - 1920: 8.4 million women worked
  - 1930: 10.6 million women worked
- Department of Labor’s Women’s Bureau was founded in 1920

# THE “NEW” WOMAN

---

Most gains illusory

- Double standard continued
- More women worked but most jobs were still menial or of a kind few men wanted: domestic service, elementary school teaching, clerical work, selling behind a counter
- *Adkins v. Children’s Hospital* (1923): Supreme Court declared a federal law limiting the hours of work for women in the District of Columbia unconstitutional
- Women received lower wages than men, even for the same work
  - Employers refused to raise women’s wages
  - Unions (which usually did not admit women) refused to make it an issue



# THE “NEW” WOMAN

---

- More women graduated from college but colleges placed more emphasis on subjects aimed at making them better housewives (home economics) than professionals
- Most activists, having achieved the vote, lost interest in agitating for change, though it soon became apparent women did not vote as a bloc
  - When discovered vote did not bring change, radical feminists founded the Women’s party, headed by Alice Paul, and began campaign for an equal rights amendment
  - Considered protective legislation to be discrimination, which caused social feminists to break away

# THE “NEW” WOMAN

---

- Many younger radical women focused on personal freedom
- Nearly all radicals failed to see that questions of gender stood in way of sexual equality
- Many women joined more moderate League of Women Voters, which attempted to mobilize support for a broad spectrum of reforms



# POPULAR CULTURE: Movies and Radio

---

First motion pictures were made around 1900

- Early films were brief, action-packed, unpretentious, and often viewed with contempt by professional actors and educated people
- 1912: 13,000 movie houses in U.S.
- Originally people were fascinated by simple recording of movement but success led to rapid technical and artistic improvements
- 1915: D.W. Griffith's 12-reel *Birth of a Nation* was a technical and artistic breakthrough, though its sentimental portrayal of the Klan offended liberals and blacks

# POPULAR CULTURE: Movies and Radio

- By mid-1920s the industry, centered in Hollywood, California, was the fourth largest in the nation in capital investment
- Films moved to converted theaters
- **Daily** ticket sales averaged more than 10 million
- With introduction of sound in 1927 and color a few years later, movies reached technological maturity
- By 1930s million-dollar productions were common



# POPULAR CULTURE: Movies and Radio

---

- Many movies were still tasteless trash with themes of sex, crime, war, romantic adventure, broad comedy, and luxurious living
  - Popular actors and actresses attractive but talentless
  - Character actors typecast in recurring roles
- Critics charged movies were
  - Destroying legitimate stage
  - Corrupting the morals of the youth
  - Glorifying materialistic aspects of life

# POPULAR CULTURE: Movies and Radio

---

## Positive contributions of movies

- Entirely new theatrical art using close-ups to portray character and heighten tension and broad shots to transcend the limits of the stage
- Employed special lighting effects, fadeout, and other techniques impossible in theater
- Enabled dozens of actors to reach wider audiences and developed many first-rate new ones
- With maturing of medium, many dramatic works of high quality were produced
- At its best, offered breadth and power of impact superior to anything on stage

# POPULAR CULTURE: Movies and Radio

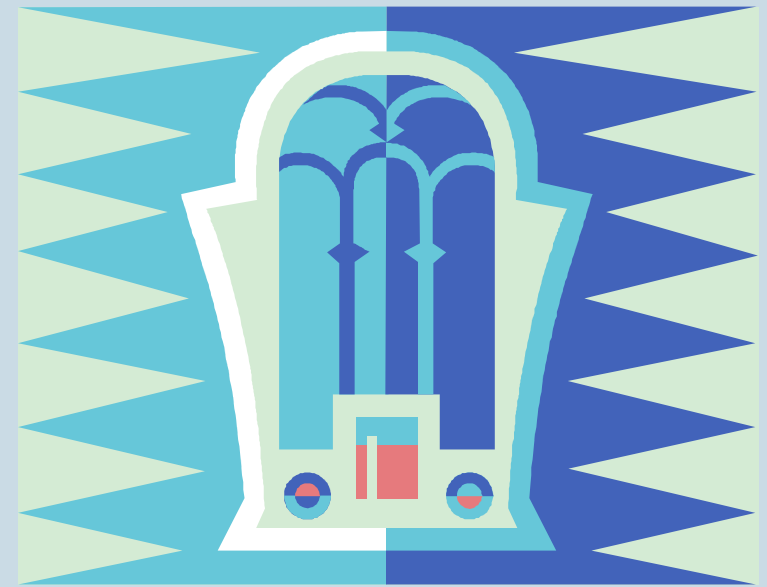
---

- Charlie Chaplin was the greatest film star of the age
  - Films superficially unpretentious, seemingly old-fashioned, and aimed at lower-class audiences
  - Universally popular and enduring
- Animated cartoon was also a significant cinematic achievement
  - Perfected by Walt Disney in the 1930s
  - Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and other Disney characters soon became immensely popular

# POPULAR CULTURE: Movies and Radio

---

- Radio was even more pervasive in its effects than movies were
  - Wireless transmission of sound developed late 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe and U.S.
  - During WWI radio was put to important military uses and the airwaves were tightly controlled
  - After the war, the control ended





# POPULAR CULTURE: Movies and Radio

---

- Initially radio was domain of hobbyists
- Radio equipment became big business
  - 1920: first commercial station began in Pittsburgh (KDKA)
  - By end of 1922 over 500 stations were in operation
  - 1926: National Broadcasting Company, first continental network, was created
- Broadcasters quickly realized the power of radio's immediacy
  - Beginning with 1924 presidential nominating conventions, all major public events were covered live
  - Advertisers also began to focus on radio

# POPULAR CULTURE: Movies and Radio

- Advertising had mixed effects on broadcasting
  - Sums paid by businesses for airtime made possible elaborate entertainments
  - Because advertisers hungered for mass markets, they preferred to sponsor programs of little intellectual content, uncontroversial, and aimed at lowest tastes
  - All programs were interrupted by advertising
- 1927: Congress limited the number of stations and parceled out wavelengths to prevent interference
- 1934: Federal Communications Commission (FCC) established



# THE GOLDEN AGE OF SPORTS

---

- Sports was extremely popular in postwar area
  - People had more money to spend and more free time to fill
  - Radio was bringing suspenseful play-by-play accounts of sports to millions of homes, thereby encouraging sports viewing
  - New advertising techniques sold sporting events and the athletes in them
- First big athlete was Jim Thorpe
  - Sac & Fox Indian who won the pentathlon and decathlon at 1912 Olympic Games, was on All American football team 1912 and 1913, became major league baseball player, then initial founder of National Football League

# THE GOLDEN AGE OF SPORTS

---

- Particularly golden age because of collection of superstars
- Football—Harold “Red” Grange, who averaged over 10 yards a carry during college career
- Prize Fighting—Jack Dempsey knocked out succession of fighters only to be defeated in 1927 by “Gentleman Gene” Tunney
- Tennis—William “Big Bill” Tilden dominated tennis, winning national singles title every year from 1920 to 1925 along with every other tournament he entered

# THE GOLDEN AGE OF SPORTS

---

- Golf—dominated by Robert T. “Bobby” Jones who won amateur and open championships of both the United States and Great Britain in 1930
- Women
  - Helen Wills: tennis—three times United States singles champion and eight time winner of Wimbledon in late 1920s and early 1930s
  - Gertrude Ederle: swimming—held 18 world records by the time she was 17 and swam the English Channel in 1926



# THE GOLDEN AGE OF SPORTS

---

- Biggest star was baseball's Babe Ruth
  - Dominated baseball
  - Changed it from a game ruled by pitchers and low scores to one in which hitting was more admired
  - Hit 29 homeruns in 1919 and 54 in 1920
  - By 1923 pitchers walked him more than half the time he appeared at the plate



# THE GOLDEN AGE OF SPORTS

---

- Achievements of athletes had cumulative effect
  - New stadiums were built
  - Record crowds who paid unprecedented sums
- Football was preeminent school sport
- Tens of thousands of men and women took up tennis, golf, swimming and calisthenics
  - Social dancing became more athletic

# URBAN-RURAL CONFLICTS: Fundamentalism

---

- Rift between urban and rural society became exaggerated in 1920s
  - City culture seen as sinful, overly materialistic, and unhealthy
  - Farmers and townspeople coveted comfort and excitement of city life at same time they condemned its vices
  - Changes were to be resisted even at cost of individualism and freedom



# URBAN-RURAL CONFLICTS: Fundamentalism

---

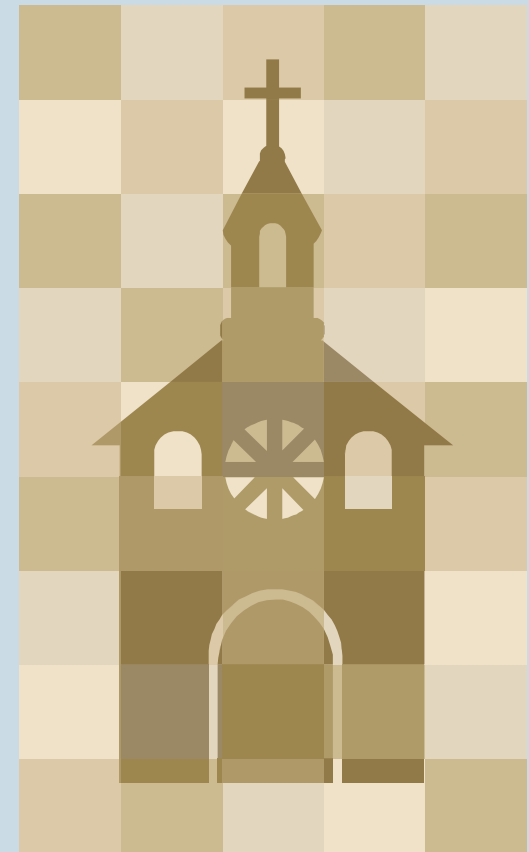
- One expression of resistance was a resurgence of religious fundamentalism
  - Especially prevalent among Baptists and Methodists, though fundamentalism was an attitude of mind, profoundly conservative, rather than a religious idea
  - Rejected theory of evolution as well as advanced hypotheses on the origins of the universe



# URBAN-RURAL CONFLICTS: Fundamentalism

---

- Fundamentalists were made crusaders by resentment of modern urban culture
- Fundamentalists insisted that the teaching of evolution be prohibited
  - 1920s campaigned to ban theory from textbooks and classrooms
  - By 1929, five southern states had passed laws prohibiting the teaching of evolution
  - Aided in campaign by William Jennings Bryan



# URBAN-RURAL CONFLICTS: Fundamentalism

---

- 1925: Tennessee passed a law forbidding teaching Darwinism
  - ACLU promised to fight law if a teacher would violate it
  - John T. Scopes did so and was arrested
  - Nationally known lawyers came forward to defend him, while Bryan worked as prosecutor
- Clarence Darrow for the defense said civilization was on trial
  - Big city reporters flocked to Dayton, Tennessee, to make fun of the fundamentalists
  - Scopes was convicted and fined \$100
- Trial exposed the stupidity and danger of the fundamentalist position
  - Scopes moved away from Dayton
  - The judge was defeated when he sought reelection
  - Bryan died in his sleep a few days after the trial

# URBAN-RURAL CONFLICTS: Prohibition

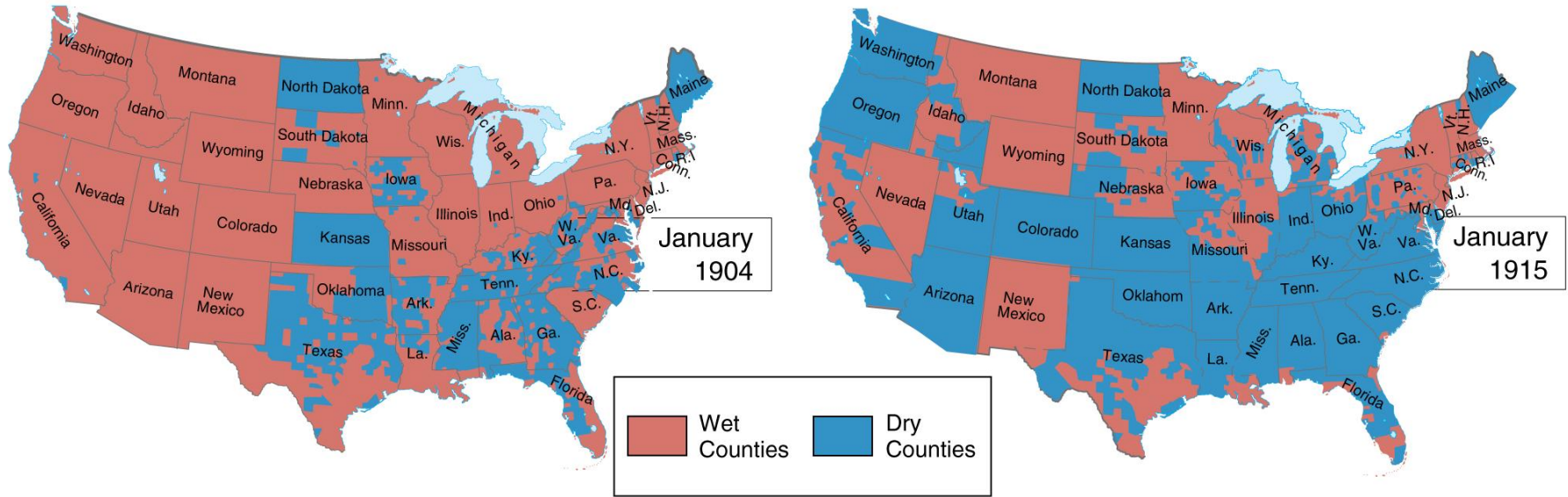
- Rural forces achieved victory with 18<sup>th</sup> amendment in 1919 (effective January 1, 1920)—prohibited manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages
  - Typical progressive reform
  - WWI aided prohibitionists by increasing need for food
    - 1917: Lever Act outlawed the use of grain for alcohol
  - Dislike of foreigners also aided cause
    - Beer drinking was associated with Germans



# URBAN-RURAL CONFLICTS: Prohibition

- Prohibition
  - Reduced national consumption of alcohol from 2.6 gallons per capita to less than 1 gallon in early 1930s
  - Arrests for drunkenness fell off sharply
  - So did deaths from alcoholism
  - Fewer workers squandered money on drink
- But insistence on total prohibition led thousands to violate law, which became impossible to strictly enforce





★ **The Advance of Prohibition**

# URBAN-RURAL CONFLICTS: Prohibition

- Where sentiment favored prohibition, liquor was difficult to find; elsewhere, anyone with enough money could obtain it easily
  - Smuggling became a major business
  - “Bootlegger” became a household word
  - Private individuals learned how to make “bathtub gin”
  - Druggists issued prescriptions for alcohol
  - Manufacture of wine for religious ceremonies was legal and consumption of sacramental wine jumped by 800,000 gallons during the first two years of prohibition
  - Saloon was replaced by the speakeasy, supposedly secret bar or club



# URBAN-RURAL CONFLICTS: Prohibition

- Violations of law did not mean it was ineffective and the “organized” crime groups involved in trafficking liquor were not created by prohibition
  - Did widen serious rifts in country’s moral fabric
  - Organized crime became more powerful
  - Undermined public morality by encouraging hypocrisy
  - Almost destroyed Democratic Party as a national organization
    - Northern immigrant Democrats hated law
    - Southern Democrats sang its praises





# THE KU KLUX KLAN

---

- 1915: new Klan founded by William J. Simmons, a former preacher
  - Admitted only native-born white Protestants
- 1920: two unscrupulous publicity agents, Edward Y. Clarke and Elizabeth Tyler, got control of the movement and organized a massive membership drive, diverting major share of initiation fee into their own pockets
  - A little over a year they enrolled 100,000 recruits
  - By 1923 claimed total of 5 million

# THE KU KLUX KLAN

---

- Simmons gave society trappings and mystery to attract people
  - Wore white robes and hoods
  - Had mumbo jumbo of titles and dogmas
  - Burned crosses, organized mass demonstrations to intimidate people they did not like, and put pressure on businessmen to fire black workers from better-paying jobs
- Klan had little appeal in Northeast or in metropolitan centers in other parts of the country
  - Found many members in middle-sized cities and in small towns and villages of midwestern and western states

# THE KU KLUX KLAN

---

- Scapegoats were immigrants, Jews, and especially Catholics
  - Rationale was an urge to return to an older, supposedly finer America and to stamp out all varieties of nonconformity
- Success of Klan led to its undoing
  - Factionalism sprang up
  - Rival leaders squabbled over the large sums that had been collected from the membership
  - Cruel and outrageous behavior of organization roused both liberals and conservatives
  - Victims joined forces against tormentors
  - Members deserted after leader of Indiana Klan convicted of causing death of young woman
  - Ceased to be dynamic force after 1924

# SACCO AND VANZETTI

---

- April 1920: two men in South Braintree, Massachusetts, killed a paymaster and a guard during a daylight robbery of a shoe factory
  - Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were charged with the crime
  - 1921: they were convicted of murder
  - They were anarchists and Italian immigrants and their trial was a travesty
  - Case became a cause célèbre as prominent persons around the world protested
- When Sacco and Vanzetti were executed in August 1927, the disillusionment of American intellectuals in prevailing values was profound

# LITERARY TRENDS

---

- Literature of 1920s reflects the disillusionment of the intellectuals
  - Hopeful experimentation of world of letters prior to WWI was already dying by 1912
  - Wasteful horrors of Great War, then the antics of fundamentalists and cruelty of red-baiters and Klan turned intellectuals into critics of society
    - Edna St. Vincent Millay, Maxwell Anderson, Upton Sinclair, John Dos Passos, Ezra Pound

# LITERARY TRENDS

---

- Symbol of this spirit was F. Scott Fitzgerald
  - Failure of best work *Great Gatsby* (1925) to sell well led Fitzgerald to write potboilers, drink too much, and become a Hollywood script writer
- Many disillusioned American writers and artists became expatriates in the 1920s
  - Ernest Hemingway was most talented of group
    - Books were best sellers and he was a legend in his own time
  - Edith Wharton—retreated from jangling energy of postwar life and culture
  - H.L. Mencken—thoroughgoing cynic
  - Sinclair Lewis—most popular novelist of 1920s

# THE “NEW NEGRO”

---

- Postwar reaction brought despair for many blacks
  - Barbarities of Klan
  - Middle-class hostility to labor
  - Conflict caused by increasing presence of southern blacks in northern cities
    - 393,000 settled in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois in the 1920s
    - Black population of New York City doubled between 1920 and 1930
    - Tended to concentrate in the same neighborhoods—ghettos

# THE “NEW NEGRO”

---

- Blacks were generally badly treated and created new militancy among blacks
  - 1919: W.E.B. DuBois increased commitment to black nationalism, organizing a series of Pan African Conferences in an effort to create an international black movement (failed)
  - Marcus Garvey promoted black separatism
- Marcus Garvey’s Universal Negro Improvement Association attracted hundreds of thousands of followers with his vision of back to Africa
  - Built racial pride among masses of poor and unschooled blacks



# THE “NEW NEGRO”

---

- 1923: Garvey’s steamship line went bankrupt, and he was convicted of defrauding investors and sent to jail
- Still, message helped create the “New Negro”—proud of being black and prepared to resist both mistreatment and white ideas
- Ghettos produced compensating advantages for blacks
  - Increased their political power
  - Stimulated self-confidence
  - Offered economic opportunity, political rights, and freedom from the everyday debasements of life in the South

# THE “NEW NEGRO”

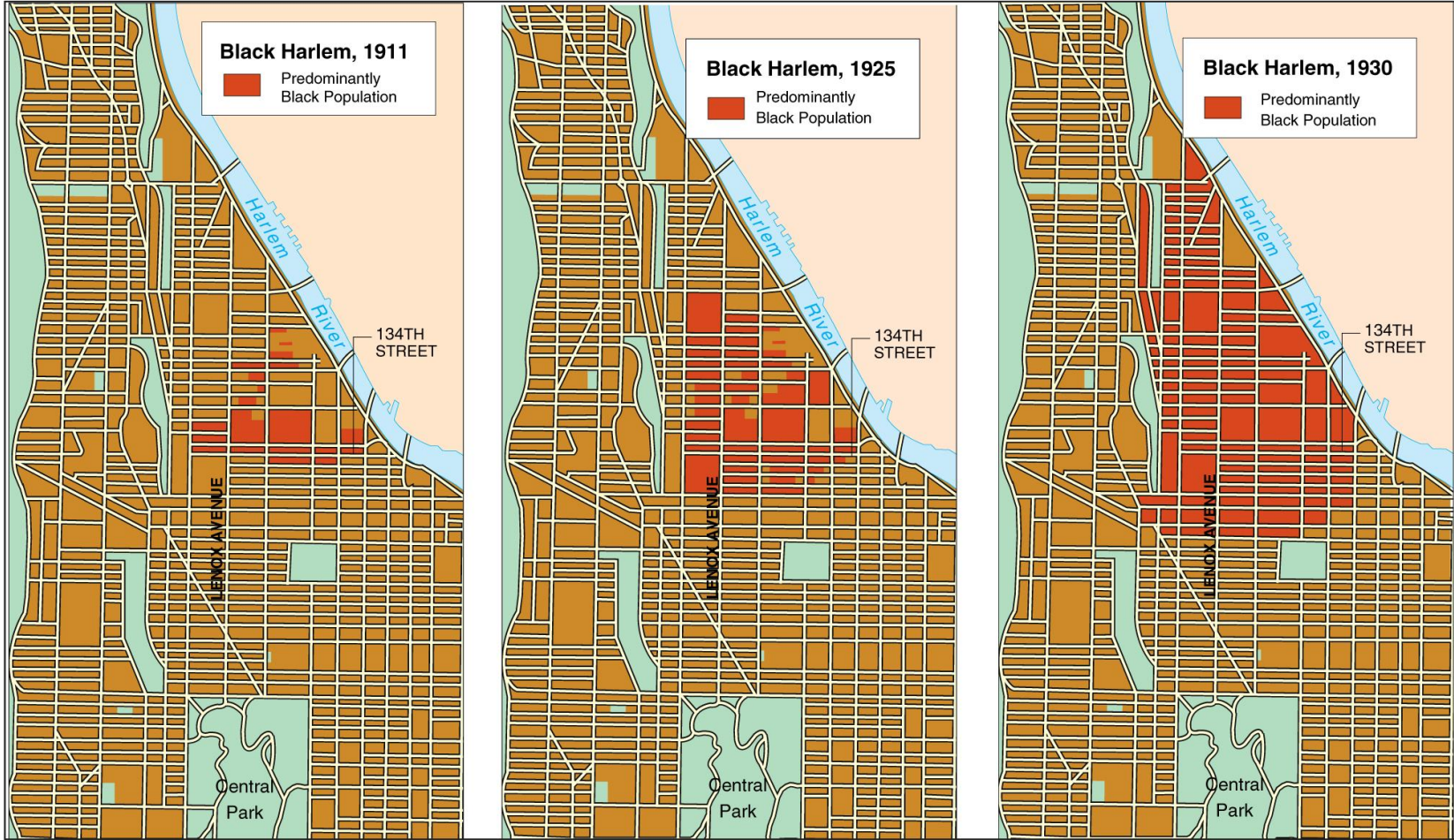
---

- Black writers, musicians, and artists found in the ghettos both an audience and the spiritual emancipation that unleashed their capacities
- Jazz was the creation of black musicians working in New Orleans before the turn of the century
  - By 1920s spread throughout country and most of world
  - White musicians and white audiences took it up
  - Jazz meant improvisation, which was experienced as liberation
  - Was music of the 1920s because expressed desire of so many to break with tradition

# THE “NEW NEGRO”

---

- Harlem became a cultural center for blacks—  
Harlem Renaissance
  - Black newspapers, magazines, libraries, and theater flourished
  - Generally black writers did not suffer disillusionment of white writers; instead were angry and militant, which is, at some level, hopeful
- Sociologists and psychologists were showing causes of black poverty were environmental, not hereditary



★ The Making of Black Harlem, 1911, 1925, 1930

# ECONOMIC EXPANSION

---

- 1920s was an exceptionally prosperous decade
  - 40 percent of world's total wealth was in American hands
- Prosperity rested on several bases
  - Friendly hands-off attitude of the federal government, which bolstered business confidence
  - Federal Reserve Board kept interest rates low
  - Pent-up wartime demand helped to power boom
  - Continuing mechanization and rationalization of industry
  - Greater use of power (especially electricity)
- Improvement in manufacturing efficiency
  - Moving assembly line
  - Time-and-motion studies

# THE AGE OF THE CONSUMER

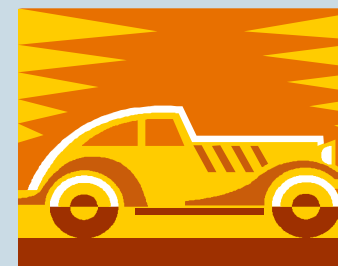
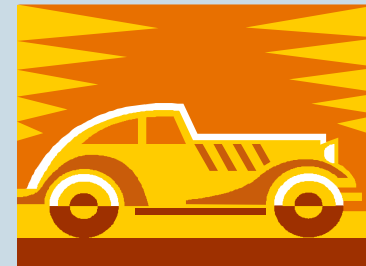
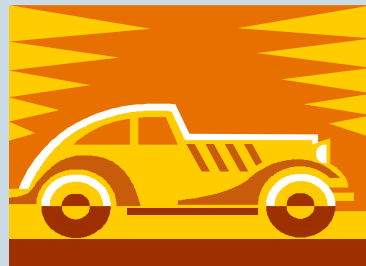
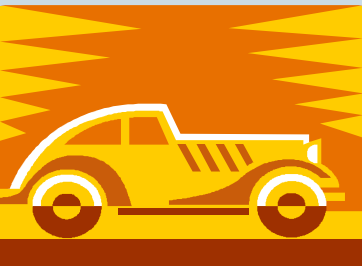
---

- Ability to create large quantities of goods required creating new consumer demands
  - Advertising and salesmanship
  - Concentrated on making goods more attractive and changing models frequently
  - Introduction of installment plan for expensive items
  - “New and Improved” products
- Automobile: 1 million a year regularly produced by 1916
  - 1923: 3.6 million
  - 1929: 29 million private cars on highways (average of nearly one per family)

# THE AGE OF THE CONSUMER

---

- Auto industry created new industries and demands—rubber, paint, glass, nickel, petroleum
  - Roads: 387,000 miles in 1921 and 662,000 in 1929
  - Filling stations, roadside stands, and other businesses catering to motoring public employed thousands
  - Tourist industry profited
  - Shift of population from cities to suburbs was accelerated



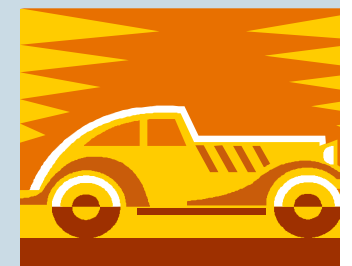
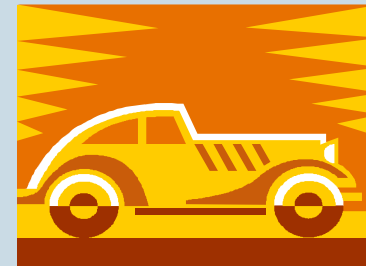
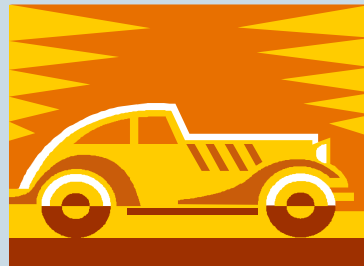
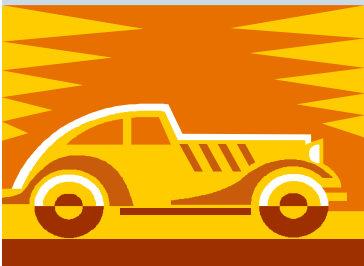


# THE AGE OF THE CONSUMER

---

## AUTOMOBILE

- Made life more mobile and more encapsulated
- Created a generation of amateur mechanics
- Affected way Americans thought—new sense of freedom
- Cars became symbols of power and status
- Initial appearance of disadvantages of autos were discounted in 1920s





# HENRY FORD

---

- Henry Ford was responsible for “getting prices down to buying power”
  - 1908: Model T Ford
  - Sold 11,000 in a year
  - Relentlessly cut costs and increased efficiency with moving assembly line to drastically increase production
  - 1925: produced more than 9,000 cars a day, and the Model T cost less than \$300

# HENRY FORD

---

- Ford also realized importance of high wages to stimulating output
  - Assembly line simplified laborer's task, increased pace of work, and made each laborer more productive
  - Jobs became boring and fatiguing and turnover rate was high
  - To combat this, Ford established \$5 day in 1914 and turnover rate fell by 90 percent
    - Later raised wage to \$6 then \$7
  - Ford's profits soared along with sales
- While paid high wages, refused to deal with unions and used spies to investigate private lives of workers

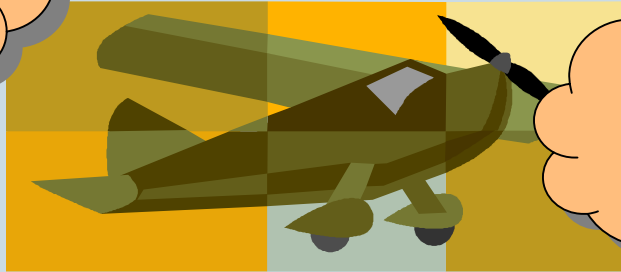
# HENRY FORD

---

Success made Ford stubborn

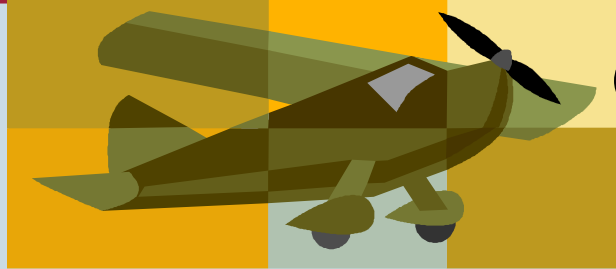
- Model T changed little in 20 years
- Other companies (General Motors) were soon producing better vehicles for very little more money
- Customers, more affluent and style conscious, began to shift to Chevrolets and Chryslers
- Lost dominant position permanently when shut down for 18 months in 1927 to retool for the Model A

# THE AIRPLANE



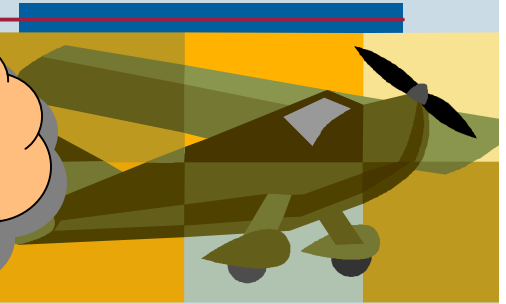
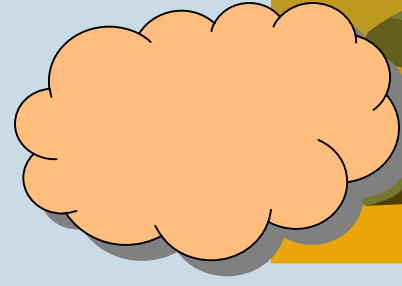
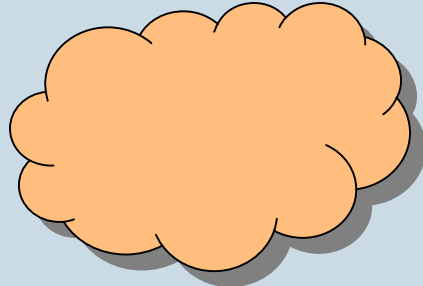
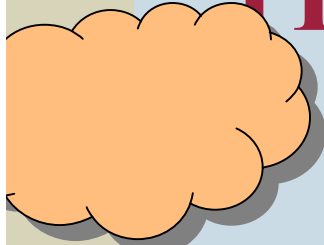
- Airplane manufacture in 1920s laid basis for changes in lifestyles and attitudes
- Invention of internal combustion engine made invention of airplane possible
  - December 1903: Wilbur and Orville Wright first flew at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
  - 1913: Malcolm and Haimes Lockheed built one of the earliest commercial planes

# THE AIRPLANE



- WWI sped up airplane advancement
  - Most planes in 1920s were designed for military use
  - Daredevils, wing walkers, parachute jumpers were main 1920s civilian aviators
- May 1927: Charles Lindbergh flew non-stop from New York to Paris in 33 hours
  - Became American hero
  - Increased public interest in flying

# THE AIRPLANE



- July 1927: William E. Boeing began flying passengers and mail between San Francisco and Chicago
  - 1928: changed company name to United Aircraft and transport
  - 1930: produced the first all metal low-wing plan
  - 1933: twin engine 247

# MILESTONES

---

## *Milestones*

- 1903 Wright brothers fly at Kitty Hawk, N.C.
- 1908 Henry Ford designs Model T automobile
- 1914 Ford establishes \$5 day for autoworkers
- 1919 Eighteenth Amendment outlaws alcoholic beverages (Prohibition)  
Nineteenth Amendment gives women right to vote
- 1920 Sinclair Lewis publishes *Main Street*  
First commercial radio station, KDKA, Pittsburgh, begins broadcasting
- 1920s Black culture flourishes in Harlem Renaissance
- 1921 Margaret Sanger founds American Birth Control League
- 1923 Supreme Court overturns law limiting women's work hours (*Adkins v. Children's Hospital*)
- 1924 Ku Klux Klan membership peaks
- 1925 Scopes is convicted for teaching evolution  
F. Scott Fitzgerald publishes *The Great Gatsby*
- 1926 Gertrude Ederle swims English Channel  
Ernest Hemingway publishes *The Sun Also Rises*
- 1927 Charles Lindbergh flies solo across Atlantic  
Sacco and Vanzetti are executed  
*The Jazz Singer*, first motion picture with sound, is released  
Jack Dempsey loses heavyweight boxing title to Gene Tunney  
Babe Ruth hits 60 home runs
- 1928 John B. Watson publishes *The Psychological Care of Infant and Child*
- 1929 Capone's gang kills Moran's in Valentine's Day Massacre

# WEBSITES

---

- Margaret Sanger Papers Project

<http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger>

- Harlem: The Mecca of the New Negro

<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/harlem>

- Harlem 1900-1940: An African American Community

<http://www.si.umich.edu/CHICO/Harlem>

- William P. Gottlieb Photographs of the Golden Age of Jazz

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/wghtml/wghome.html>



# WEBSITES

---

- The Scopes Trial

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/scopes.htm>

- Temperance and Prohibition

<http://prohibition.osu.edu>

- National Arts and Crafts Archives

<http://arts-crafts.com/index.html>