

# Chapter 13

## The Roaring Life of the 1920s

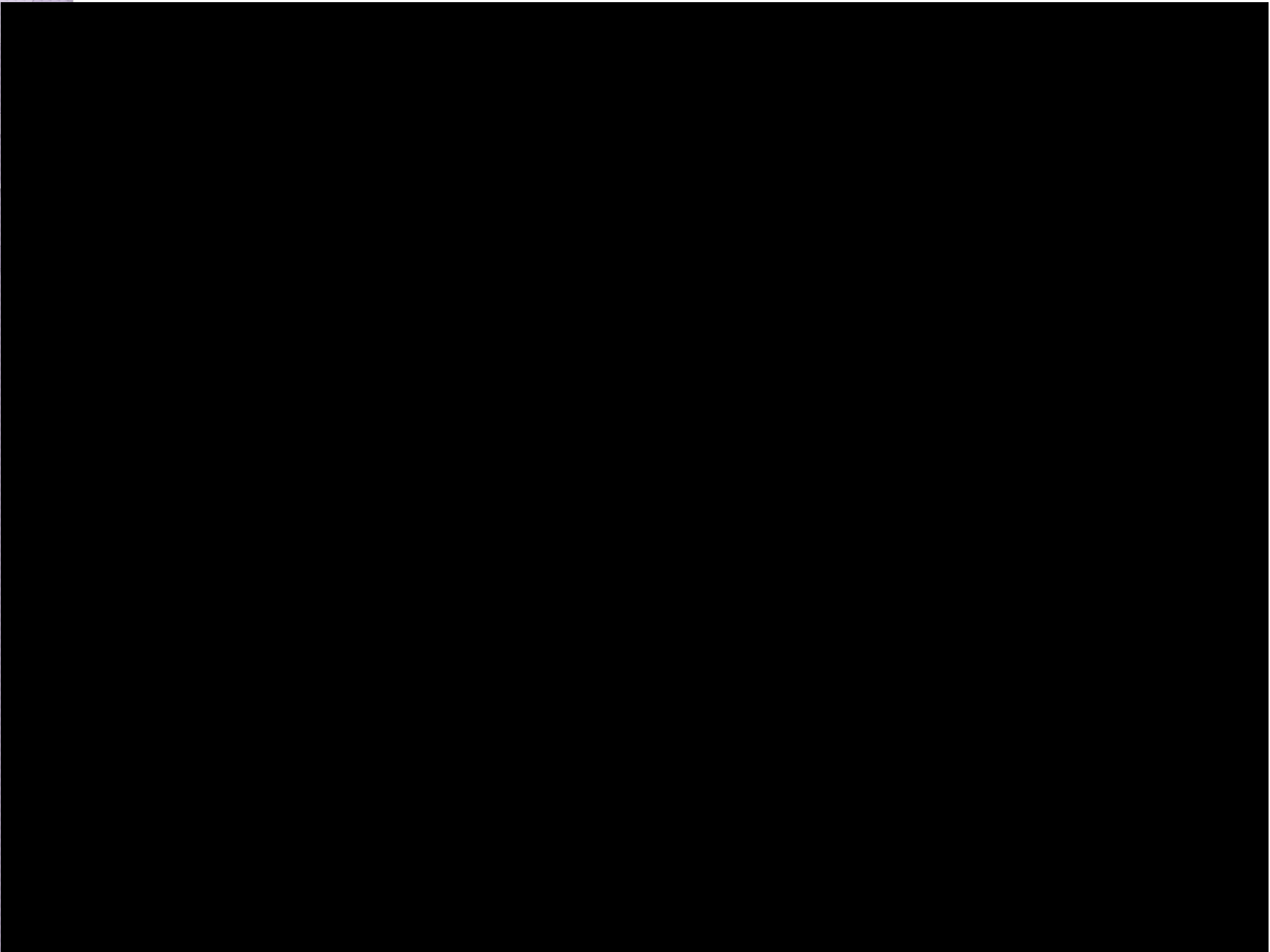
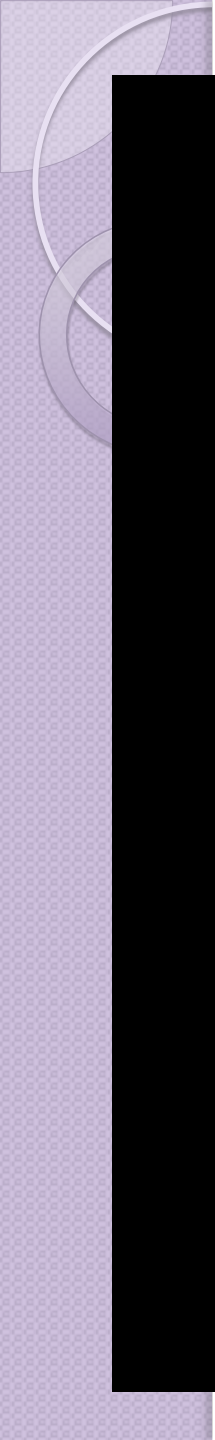


"WHAT WOULD THEIR VERDICT BE?"  
—The Daily Star (Montreal).



# Ch. 13 -- Warm-Up

- 1a. Do you think the theory of evolution should be taught in public school?
- 1b. Why or why not?
  
- 2a. Give an example of a “double standard” – or define it in your own words.
- 2b. What double standard was being practiced during the 1920s (on p. 441)?



# More on the Twenties: Changes, Women, Education/Culture, and Harlem's Rebirth

Part A. Changes in the Wind! As you read about these following events answer the following questions.

In January 1920, prohibition went into effect...

I. Who tended to be supporters of prohibition at this time?

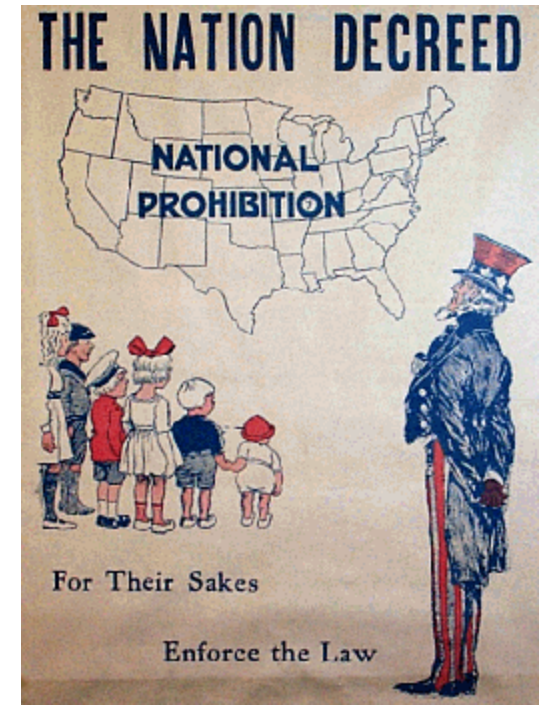
**Progressive reformers; the Anti-Saloon League; Women's Christian Temperance Union; people in the rural south and west; native-born protestants**

The WCTU was organized by women who were concerned about the destructive power of alcohol and the problems it was causing their families and society.



## 2. Why did they support it?

They believed drinking led to crime, wife/child abuse; accidents on the job; it was sinful; gov't should outlaw liquor to protect public health and morals



### 3. Who tended to be **opponents of prohibition** at this time?

- Immigrant groups; people who opposed the gov't meddling in their lives.



To obtain liquor illegally, drinkers went underground to hidden nightclubs called speakeasies.



## 4. Why did they oppose it?

- Tired of making sacrifices and wanted to enjoy life; didn't consider drinking sinful; resented gov't for meddling in their lives



# Prohibition banned alcohol coming from other countries!!! Alcohol could not be sold in the U.S.!

- This was one of the only things that **made prohibition easier to enforce.** There was no question about whether or not it was allowed.



[www.Lockport-NY.com](http://www.Lockport-NY.com)



[click to enlarge image](#)



## 5. Why was prohibition repealed?

- Drinkers evaded the law through speakeasies home stills, smuggling, etc
- Underworld gangs = rise in crime
- Police/law enforcement was underfunded, understaffed and overwhelmed
- Prohibition came to be seen as worse than the problems it was supposed to fix



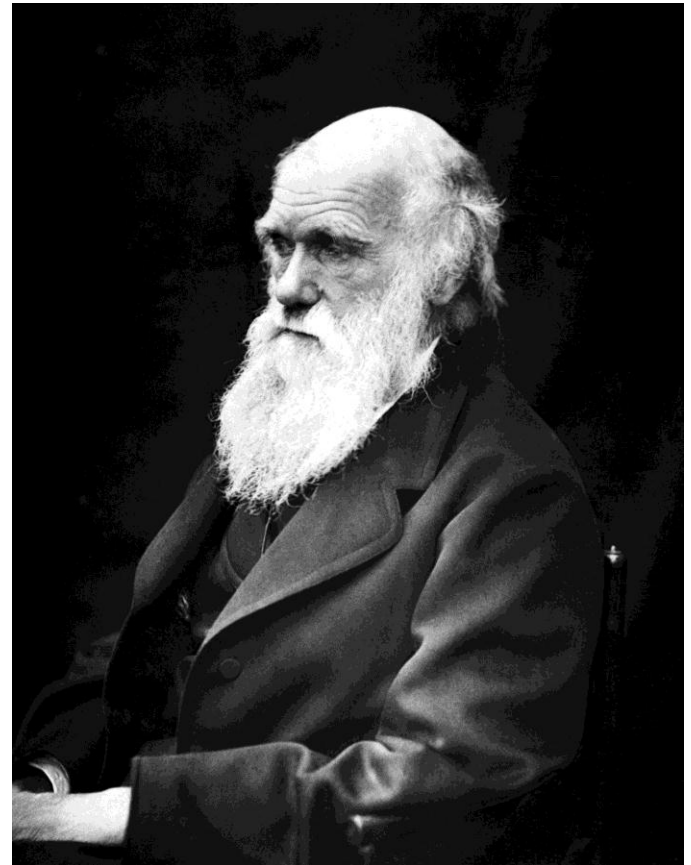
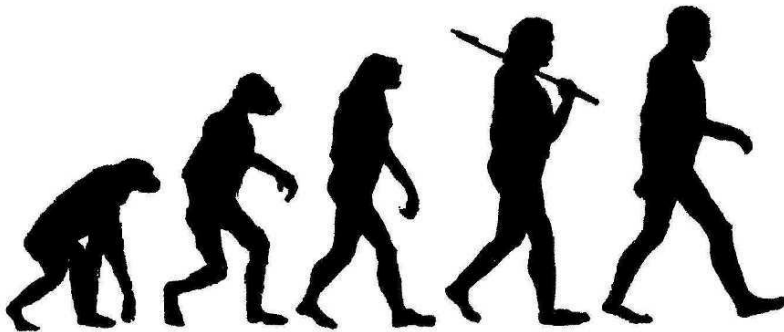
In July 1925, Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan faced each other in the Scopes Trial.

- John Scopes challenged a Tennessee law that forbade the teaching of evolution
- The ACLU had promised to defend him and they hired Clarence Darrow to do just that.
- William Jennings Bryan was the prosecuting attorney.



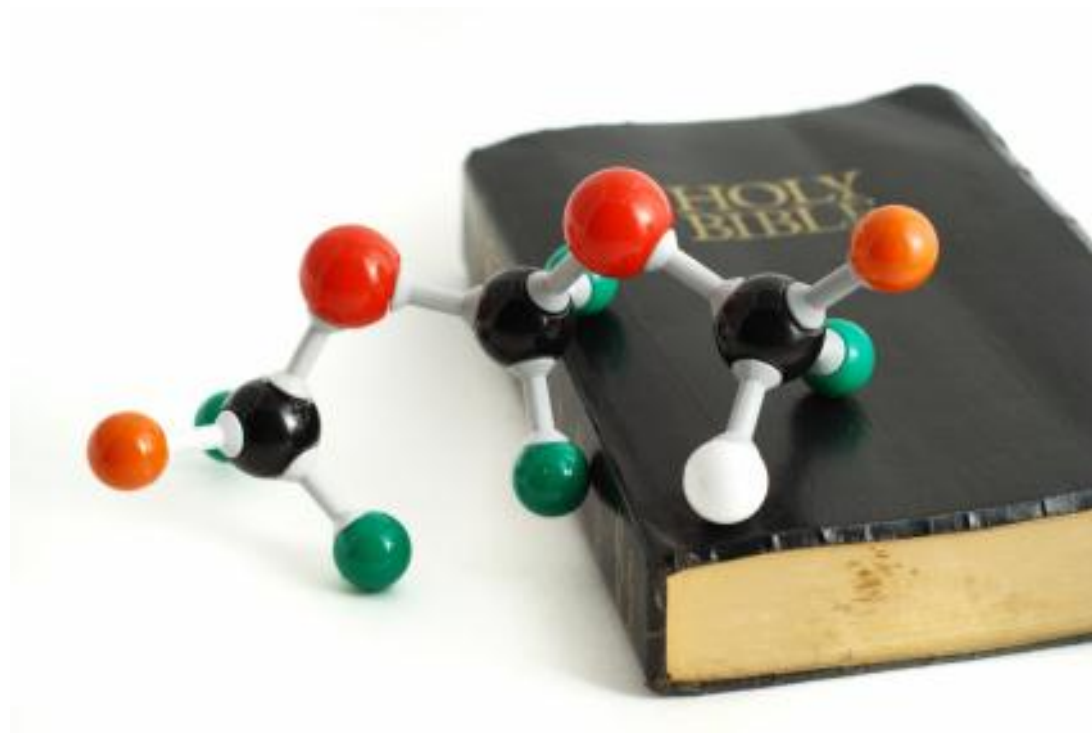
## 6. Who were *Darrow's* main supporters?

- Secular thinkers; moderate protestants; ACLU; people who didn't interpret the Bible literally; people who believed in evolution



## 7. *Why* did they support him?

- They supported scientific thinking; believed in Darwin's theory; were concerned about the growing political power of fundamentalists



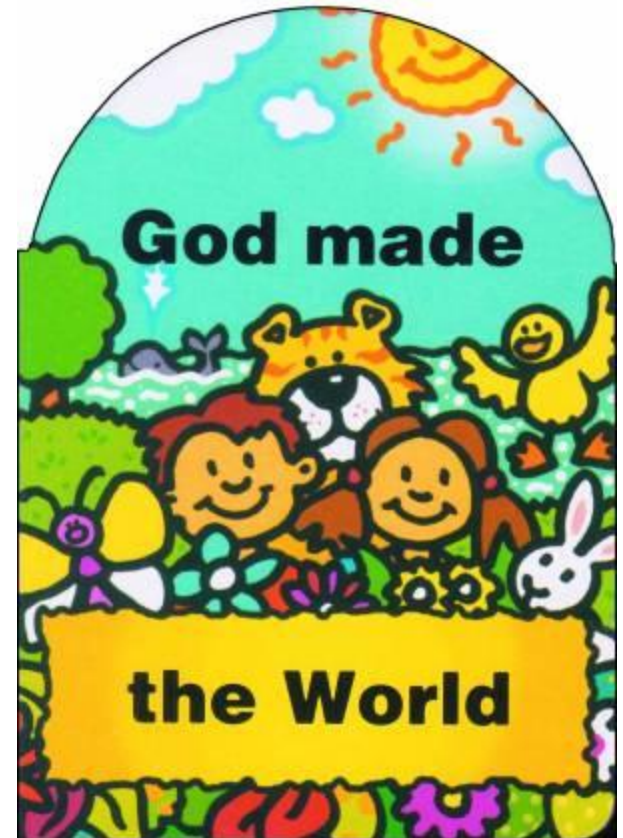
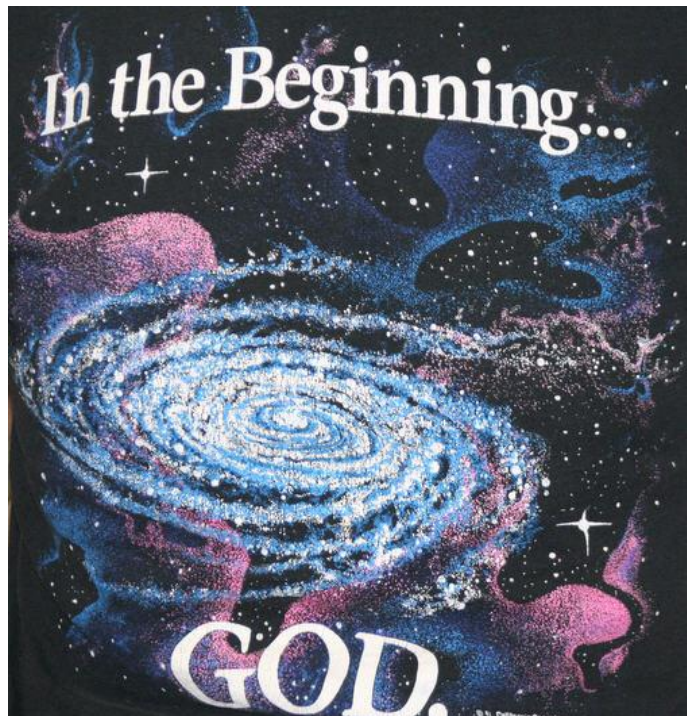
## 8. Who were *Bryan's* main supporters??

- Protestant Fundamentalists
- Fundamentalists believed that the Bible should be taken literally



## 9. Why did they support him?

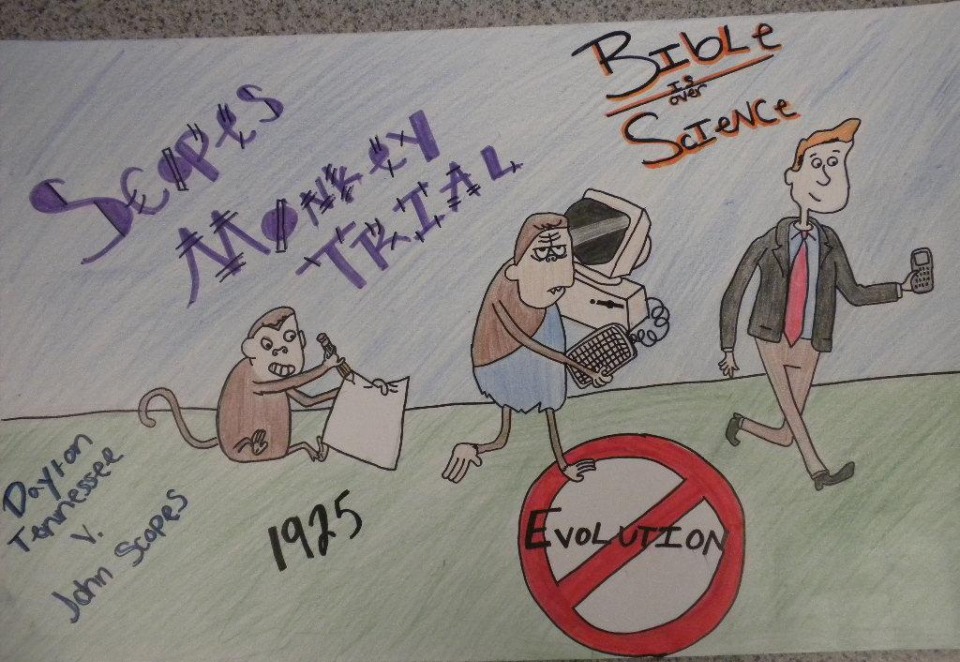
- Believed in creationism, the literal interpretation of Genesis; were skeptical of scientific knowledge: didn't want evolution taught in public schools



# 10. What was the outcome of the case?

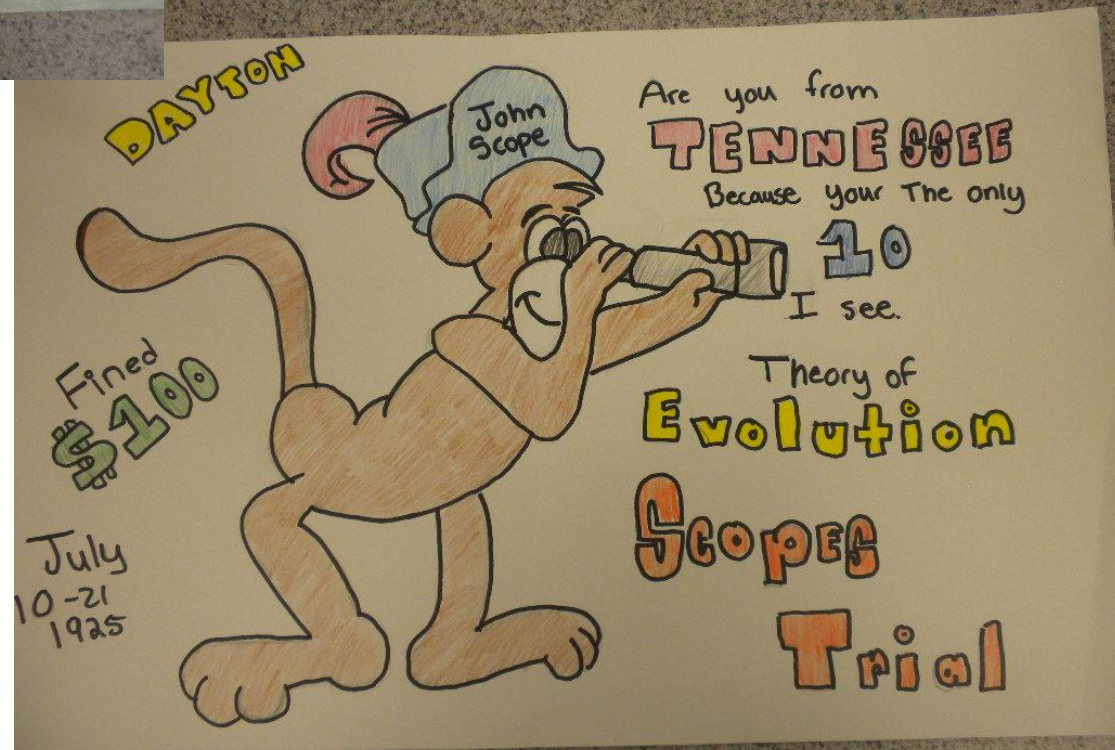
- Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100
- The verdict was later overturned, but the law outlawing teaching evolution remained in effect



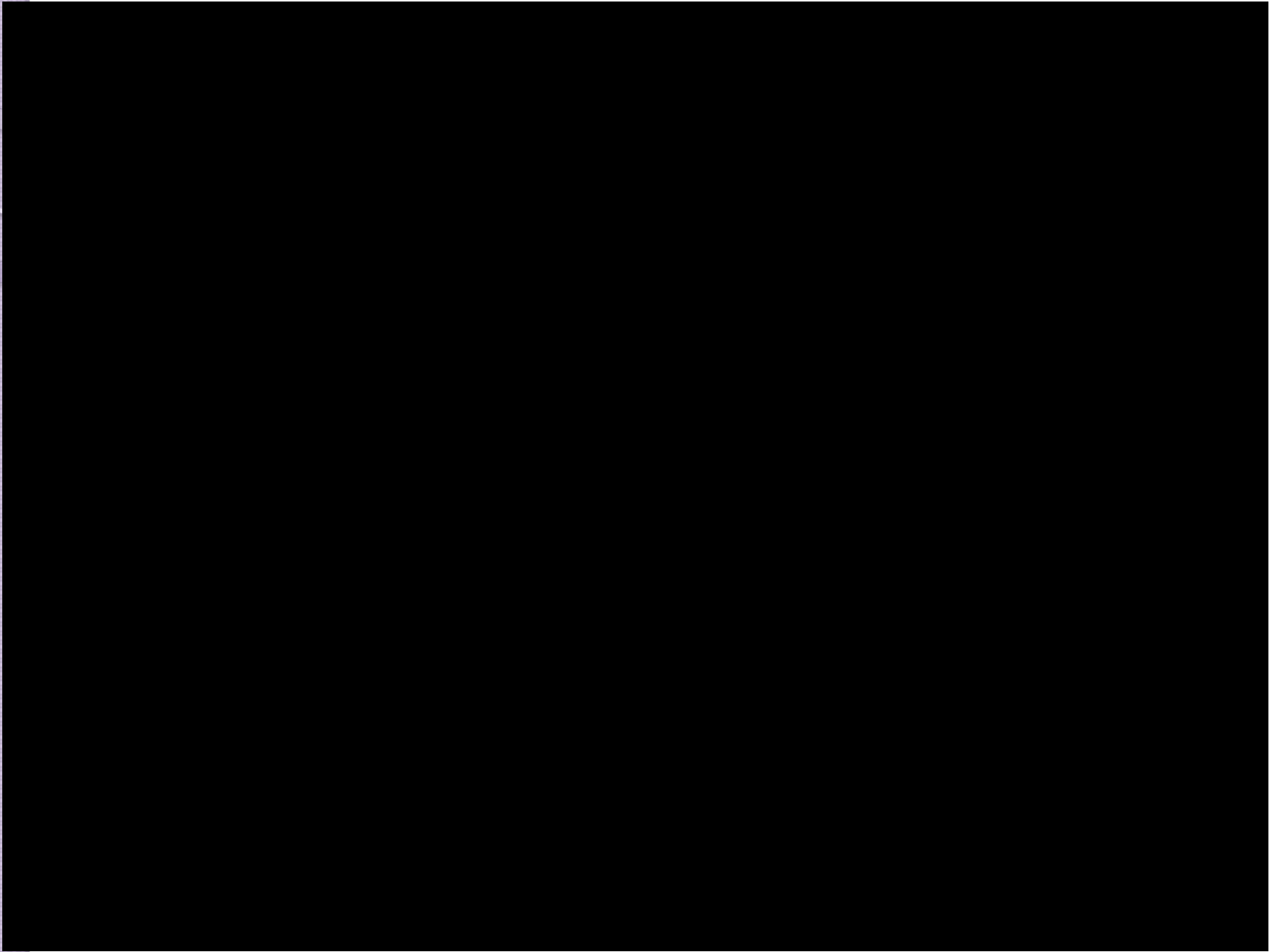


Scopes Trial Poster –  
by Jose Plata

Scopes Trial Poster –  
by Brandi Huffman







# Part B. I Am Woman, Hear Me Roar!

- I I. Note two ways women's fashions changed in the 1920s.
- Brighter colors; shorter/looser fitting dresses; skin-toned stockings; pumps; jet-black, very short hair



Gibson girl... OUT!



Flapper... IN!



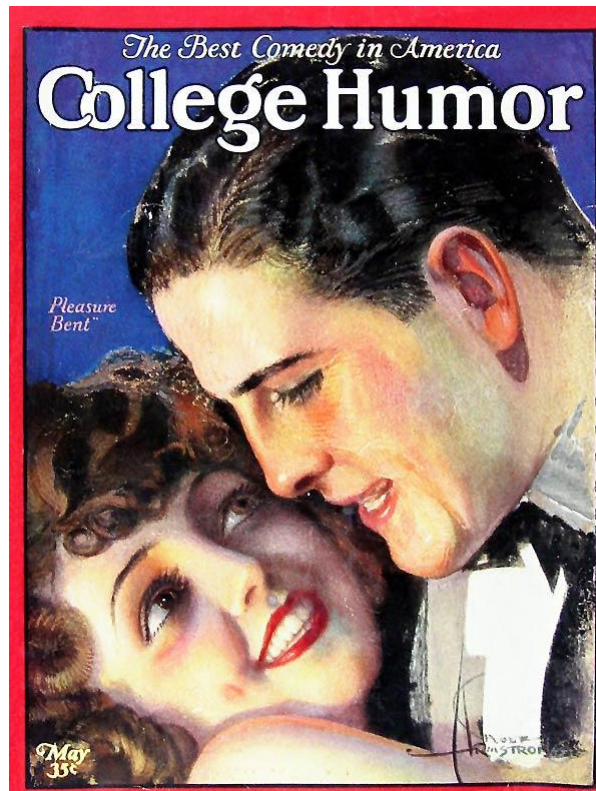
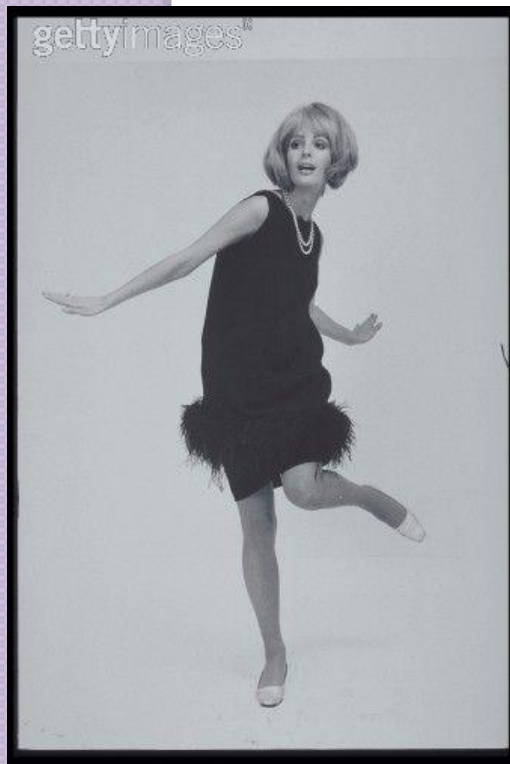


Gibson Girl



## 12. Note two ways women's social behavior changed.

- Flouting of tradition; greater assertiveness; smoking and drinking in public; dancing with abandon; casual dating



13. Write two words that describe the attitude reflected by these changes.



daring

youthful

rebellious

assertive

independent

# 14. Note one way women's work opportunities improved.

- More jobs available; huge demand for clerical workers, store clerks, and assembly line workers.



# 15. Note two ways women's home and family life improved.

- More ready-made clothes & prepared foods; household labor simplified by innovations and inventions; schools handled more family tasks; more free time = more choices; marriage is a partnership and is based on personal choice



How to Order  
 Girls' Dresses  
 See Measurements  
 on Page 27  
 7 to 14 Years

Satin Blouses  
 24D-227  
 49c

Gingham  
 24D-228

Gingham  
 24D-229

Gingham  
 24D-230

Chamber  
 24D-231

Linen  
 24D-232

Description of Dresses on Opposite Page	Price
24D-233	\$1.49
24D-234	\$2.25
24D-235	\$1.98
24D-236	\$1.98
24D-237	\$2.95
24D-238	95c
24D-239	\$2.95
24D-240	\$1.25
24D-241	\$2.98
24D-242	\$3.98
24D-243	\$1.98
24D-244	\$1.59
24D-245	\$2.95
24D-246	\$1.19
24D-247	\$1.15

GIRLS' WEAR STORES We Pay Delivery Charges on Every Article on This Page

16. Note two negative effects that accompanied women's changing roles in the 1920s.

- Pressure juggling both work and family; adolescent rebelliousness; conflict between traditional and modern attitudes; the double standard; few management jobs; inequality at work; lower wages than men





## 17. Define flapper and double standard.

- Flapper – emancipated young, rebellious, independent woman of the 1920s; embraced new fashions; more assertive  
(many women were NOT that way)
- Double standard – different standard for men than women; granted greater sexual freedom to men; required women to observe a stricter standard  
(Result = women pulled back and forth between old standard and new)

# Part C. Education and Popular Culture! Fill in the charts with info.

<u>Education</u>	<u>before the 20s</u>	<u>during the 20s</u>
18. Enrollments	approx 1 million	4 million
19. Course Types	cater to college bound	cater to broad range
20. Immigrants	many spoke English	many spoke no English
21. Financing	costs doubled	costs doubled again



# Give two examples of each area of popular culture.

## Example 1

## Example 2

22. Magazines

Time

Reader's Digest

23. Radio

KDKA

Melody Maker

24. Sports

Babe Ruth, Andrew Foster

Gene Tunney, Jack Dempsey



The Star Line Tour from Baltimore

Give two examples of each area of popular culture.

	Example 1	Example 2
25. Movies	The Jazz Singer (1927)	Steamboat Willie
26. Theater/Music	George Gershwin (composer)	Georgia O'Keefe (art)
27. Literature	F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway	E. Wharton, Sinclair Lewis

F. Scott Fitzgerald – described the 1920s as the the Jazz Age.

Jazz music was born in New Orleans and was spread to the North by such musicians as Louis Armstrong.

Ernest Hemingway, author of *The Sun Also Rises*, introduced a simplified style of writing.

Concert music composer Gershwin was influenced by both the music of Louis Armstrong and traditional music.

28. Who was **Charles Lindbergh**, and why is he remembered as America's "most beloved hero" of the 1920's?

- Charles Lindbergh piloted the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic! From New York to Paris.... By himself!

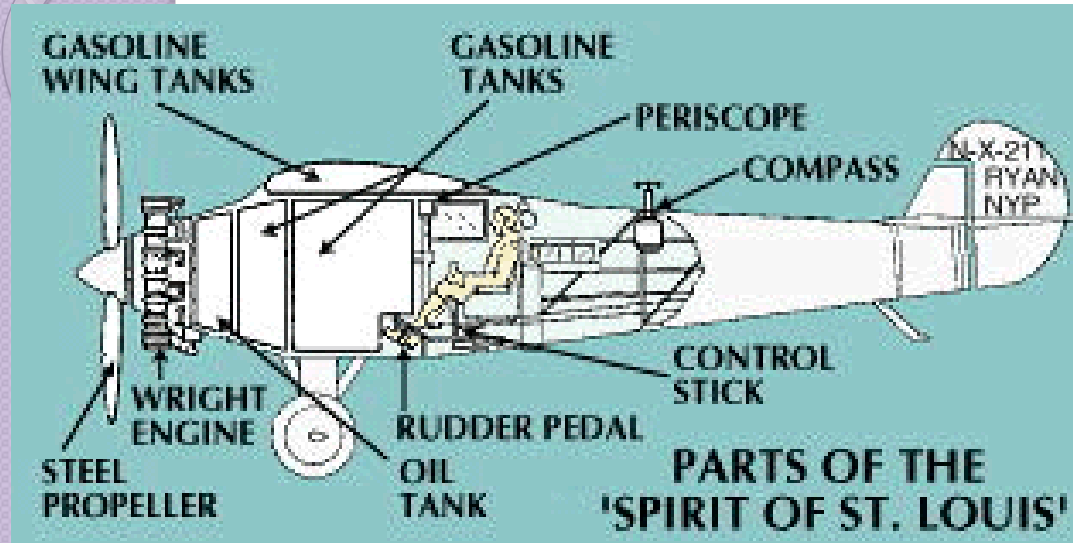


# The Spirit of St. Louis

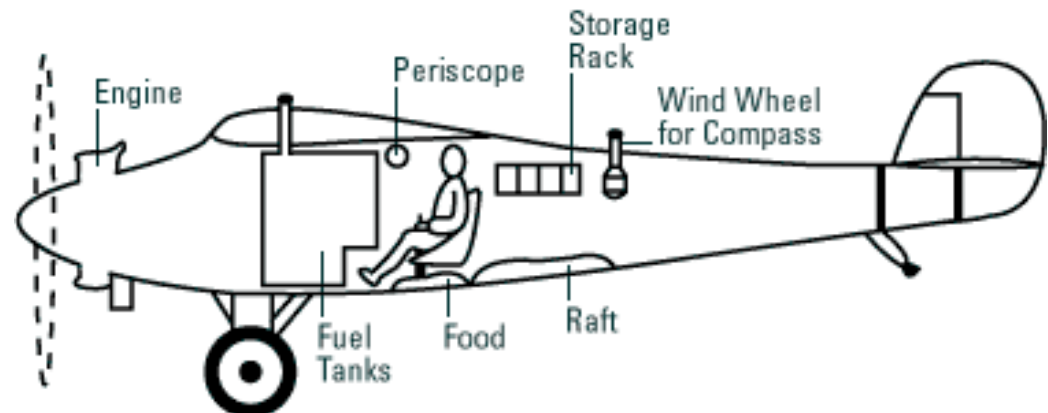
**LEFT NEW YORK ON May 20,1927 and LANDED  
IN PARIS AT  
LEBOURGET FIELD 33HOURS AND 29  
MINUTES LATER  
AT 10:30 P.M.**



# Design of the plane



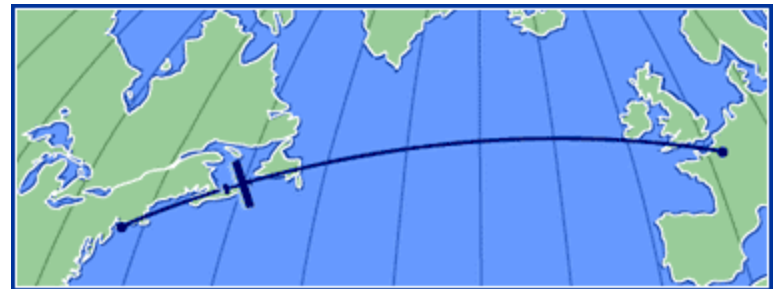
## The Spirit of St. Louis



# Map of Lindbergh's Flight



THE 17<sup>TH</sup> HOUR WAS THE POINT OF NO RETURN. HE PASSED OVER IRELAND AND ASKED A FISHERMAN WHERE HE WAS(100 FT)

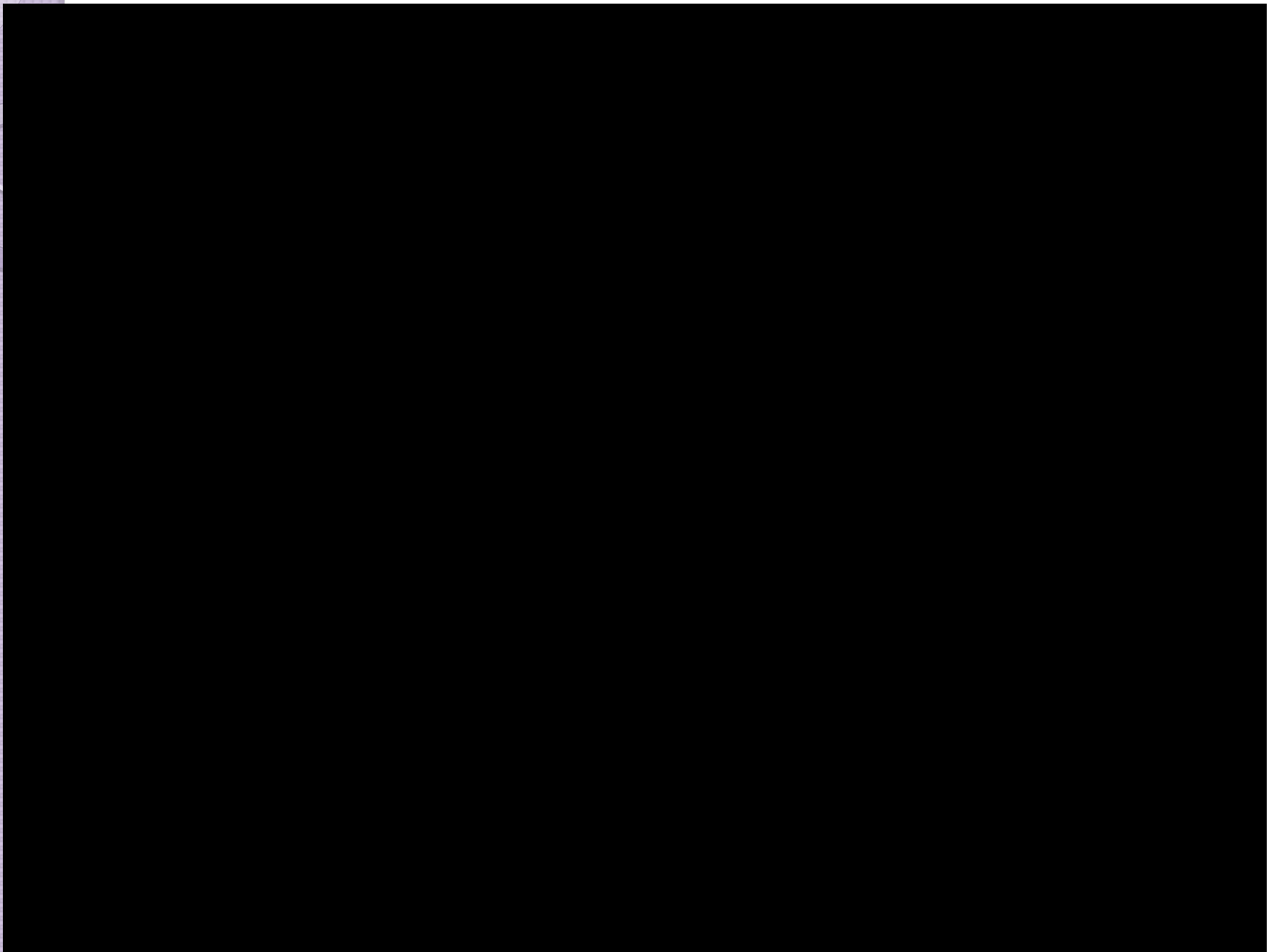
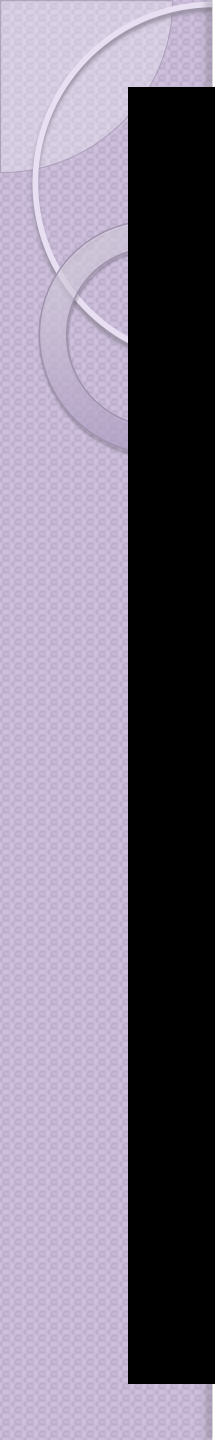




# Landing in Paris

HE WAS MOBBED BY THOUSANDS WHEN HE LANDED AND HAD TO BE SNUCK OUT OF THE CROWD. TWO AIRMAN SWITCHED HIS AVIATOR CAP WITH ANOTHERMAN AND THE CROWD FOLLOWED THE DECOY TO SEE THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.





# Part D. Harlem Renaissance! Answer the following questions about the African-American community of the 20s.

- Harlem Renaissance = a celebration of African-American culture in literature and art



Apollo Theater



Harlem Musicians:  
Duke Ellington,  
Billie Holiday,  
Louis Armstrong



Harlem Writers:  
Zora Neale Hurston,  
Langston Hughes,  
Countee Cullen

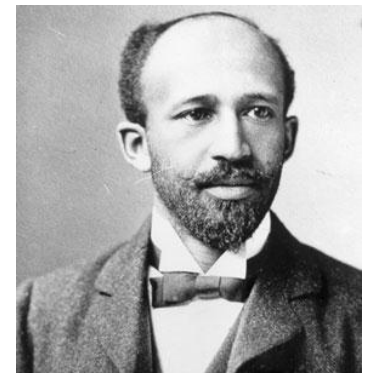


Strivers Row:  
Eubie Blake, Noble Sissle



## 29. *W.E.B. DuBois* and James Weldon Johnson – what organization are they associated with? NAACP

- 30. The NAACP did they following:
  - Fought for legislation to protect African Americans
  - Worked with anti-lynching organizations
  - Published *The Crisis* — Editor *W.E.B. DuBois* said that *Crisis* would "be first and foremost a **newspaper**", and secondly, it would serve as a **review of opinion and literature**. Finally it would stand "**for the rights of men, irrespective of color or race, for the highest ideals of American democracy**, and for reasonable but earnest and persistent attempts to gain these rights and realize these ideals."



### 31. *Marcus Garvey* – what organization is he associated with?

- Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)



### 32. Beliefs, goals and tactics?

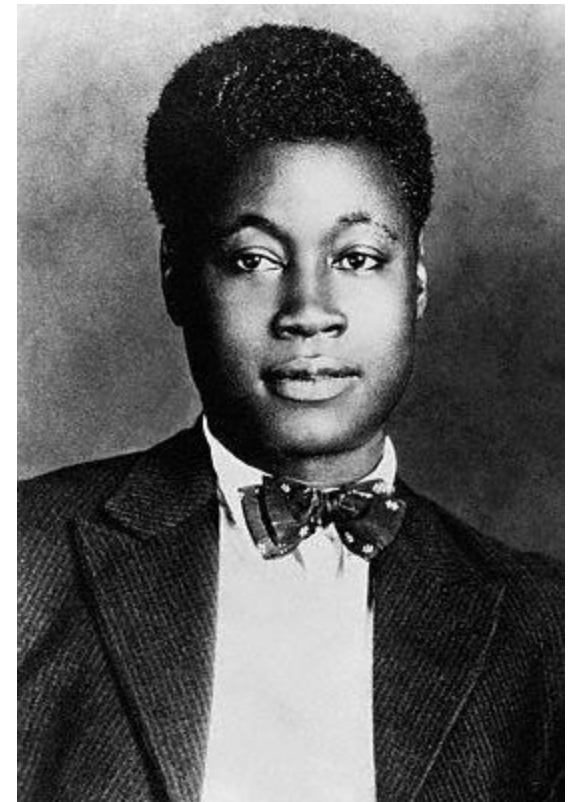
“Black is Beautiful”; mass meetings and parades; African Americans should move back to Africa and build an independent nation.

# African-American Writers and Performers... describe what they are known for...

- **33. Claude McKay –**
  - **Poet; wrote militant verses urging blacks to fight discrimination**

## **If We Must Die by Claude McKay**

If we must die, let it not be like hogs  
Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot,  
While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs,  
Making their mock at our accursed lot.  
If we must die, O let us nobly die,  
So that our precious blood may not be shed  
In vain; then even the monsters we defy  
Shall be constrained to honor us though dead!  
O kinsmen! we must meet the common foe!  
Though far outnumbered let us show us brave,  
And for their thousand blows deal one death-blow!  
What though before us lies the open grave?  
Like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack,  
Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back!



## 34. Langston Hughes -

- Poet; known for poems that described the difficult everyday lives of working class African Americans

### *I, too, sing America* by Langston Hughes

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.



# 35. Zora Neale Hurston

- Writer of novels, books of folklore; portrayed lives of poor, unschooled southern African Americans

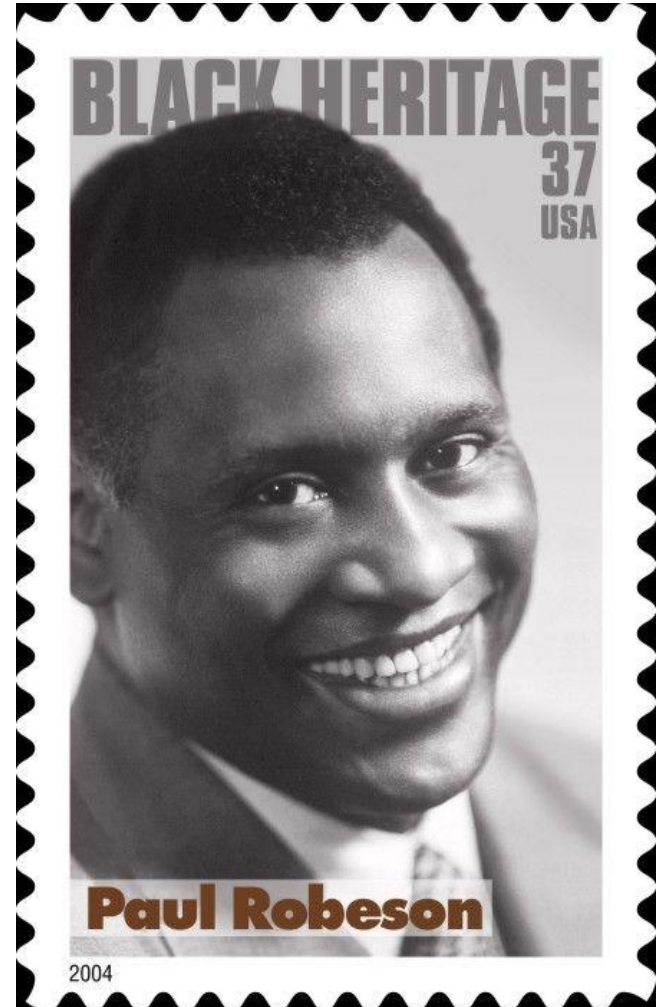




# 36. Paul Robeson

- Major dramatic actor and singer – commanding stage presence

First black actor of the 20th century to portray Shakespeare's *Othello* on Broadway. As of 2009 Robeson's run in the 1943–45 *Othello* production still holds the record for the longest running Shakespeare play on Broadway.



# 37. Louis Armstrong

- Jazz trumpet player; known for his astounding rhythm; one of most influential musicians in history of jazz
- Helped Jazz move to the NORTH
- Influenced George Gershwin
  - Gershwin wrote Porgy and Bess – w/song “Summertime” (Sublime has since come out with a remake)



# 38. Duke Ellington

- Jazz pianist & composer



# 39. Bessie Smith

- Outstanding female blues singer; became highest paid black artist in the world (1927)

