

AP US History

Chapter 21 - America and the Great War

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Key Concepts

What are this chapter's key concepts?

- **7.1.I.A** - New technology, manufacturing methods → U.S. econ. focused on production of consumer goods → ↑ std. of living, social mobility, communication systems
- **7.1.I.B** - By 1920, majority of pop. lived in cities → new econ. oppos. for women, international migrants
- **7.2.I.A** - New mass media → national culture w/ distinctive regional ones
- **7.2.I.B** - Migration → new art/literature (ex: Harlem Renaissance)
- **7.2.I.D** - 1920s debates over science, gender roles, modernism, religion → new forms of art/lit.
- **7.2.II.A** - Immigration from Europe peaked before WWI; nativist movements → reduced migration from southern/eastern Europe, ↑ barriers to Asian migration

The New Economy

How did the U.S. economy develop after WWI?

The U.S. saw massive economic expansion in the 1920s as a result of expanding technology, notably in radio and automobiles, as well as corporate consolidation, cooperation, and new techniques. Though some workers partook in this boom through "welfare capitalism," most remained impoverished and underpaid, including women and minorities like Filipinos, Mexicans, Chinese, and Japanese throughout the nation. The "American Plan" to restrict unionization did little to help workers. The agricultural industry, despite seeing expanding technology, experienced a crash with massive overproduction.

How did technology develop in the 1920s?

- Manufacturing output ↑ by 60%; slight recession in 1923 but quickly subsided
- Boom caused by ↓ Euro. industry; primary factor was expanding technology
- Automobile industry paired w/ assembly line → among most important of nation; led to growth of steel/rubber/glass/tool/gasoline/road industries and mobility → construction boom
- Radio grew w/ commercial broadcasting starting in 1920; initially pulses only → Morse Code but Canadian Fessenden's modulation → speech/music transmission
 - Families flocked to buy vacuum tube-based radios transmitting strong signals over short distances
- Commercial aviation developed slowly, still seen as novel entertainment; pressurized cabin/radial engine
- Rail travel developed rapidly w/ more efficient diesel-electric engine
- Electronics pushed econ. growth
- Telephones spread rapidly
- MIT researchers, led by Vannevar Bush, created first analog computer; Howard Aiken w/ help from Harvard/MIT created complex memory-based computer able to multiply eleven-digit numbers in 3 seconds
- Genetic development started w/ Catholic monk Gregor Mendel; Thomas Hunt Morgan discovered linked genes, chromosomal structure

The manufacturing output of the 1920s developed rapidly as a result of proliferation of technologies like the automobile, the radio, commercial aviation (more prevalent from 1930s onward), rail travel, electronics, telephones, very early computers, as well as an expanding genetic understanding.

How did American business continue to consolidate and organize?

- Industries like steel w/ large-scale mass production naturally consolidated w/ U.S. Steel *far* ahead of competitors (known collectively as "Little Steel"); many other industries far more resistant
- Consolidating industries saw corporate organization
 - General Motors, founded by William Durant, largest automobile manufacturer; initially consistently based around personal, informal management; recession → based around efficient divisions to simplify process of handling subsidiaries
- Other industries consolidated w/ cooperation like trade association to coordinate marketing strategies, production strategies; best for mass-production industries
- Greatest fear of industrialists: overproduction due to recessions of 1893, 1907, 1920; stability was ultimate goal

Some forms of American business developed through consolidation, primarily for the largest industries like steel and automobiles; General Motors, for example, expanded by eliminating their informal management for formal corporate organization. Other industries focused on cooperation in techniques. All of these efforts were intended to combat overproduction.

How did labor develop in the New Era?

- Econ. growth → continued unequal distribution of wealth w/ majority of Americans in poverty
- Most workers saw ↑ std. of living in 1920s, some saw better working conditions w/ employers adopting "welfare capitalism" to prevent unrest by raising wages, shortening workweek, giving paid vacations
 - U.S. Steel made obvious efforts to improve safety in factories
 - Companies began to offer pensions to retiring workers
 - Created company unions for workers to complain
- Welfare capitalism only sustainable during prosperous industrial time; company unions continually weak
- Few companies partook in welfare capitalism out of desire to save money; workers' improved productivity far greater than resultant wage increases → remained poor and w/ limited job security
- Many sought independent unions but most unions unable to adapt to changing climate (AFL still focused only on craft unions, not unskilled workers; frowned on strikes)

Economic growth brought with it a growing unequal distribution of wealth. Although some workers saw an improved standard of living and better conditions with "welfare capitalism," most remained relatively powerless and impoverished. Few truly effective options were available regarding unions.

How did women and minorities fit into the workplace?

- Women remained limited to "pink-collar" jobs like secretaries, salesclerks, telephone operators; all underpaid and rarely accepted by labor unions bc. not industrial
- Afr. Americans part of Great Migration during WWI had few opportunities w/ active exclusion from skilled crafts by AFL; generally worked as dishwashers, garbage collectors, laundry attendants
 - Welcomed by Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters under A. Philip Randolph, Afr. American himself; won significant rights for Afr. Americans as part of civil rights movement
- In West/Southwest, Asians/Hispanics generally excluded from white-dom. unions
 - Chinese Exclusion Acts → Japanese began to take place of Chinese in medial railroad/construction jobs
 - * *Issei* (Japanese immigrants) and *Nisei* (children) enjoyed success by creating small businesses, creating farms → California passed laws to restrict purchasing power
 - * Filipinos began to make up unskilled workforce → Anti-Filipino riots → immigration eliminated
 - Mexican immigrants part of unskilled workforce in CA, TX, AZ, NM cities; Mexican barrio communities grew in cities w/ very poor conditions; rarely excluded due to need for unskilled, low-paid workforce

Throughout the 1920s, women consistently performed underpaid "pink-collar" jobs like secretaries and salesclerks. African Americans were rarely welcomed by white-dominated unions; A. Philip Randolph pushed for improved rights with his welcoming union. In the West and Southwest, Japanese immigrants experienced economic success, generating resentment; Filipinos were heavily restricted as the unskilled workforce. Mexicans, too, joined the unskilled workforce in the Southwest.

What was the "American Plan"?

- Corporate strength limited effective labor organization w/ leaders spreading that unionism subversive, crushing democratic capitalist freedoms of union-free "open shop"; pushed in American Plan → union busting
- Govt. assistance restricted strikes w/ 1921 Supreme Court ruling declaring picketing illegal; 1922, railroad strike quelled by Justice Department; 1924, courts would not protect mine workers facing violent oppression from owners

The "American Plan" sought to restrict unionization by protecting the "open shop." It was generally supported and upheld by the government.

How did technology develop in the agricultural industry?

- Tractors powered by internal combustion engine expanded rapidly → new, diverse lands open to cultivation w/ fewer workers
- Agricultural researchers looked into engineering like w/ hybrid corn, chemical fertilizers
- Demand for agri. goods slower than production → surpluses → decline in farmer income w/ massive decline
 - Some farmers sought govt. price support w/ idea of "parity" to set minimum price for goods regardless of fluctuation; govt. would buy extra crops in times of need
 - McNary-Haugen Bill allowing parity for grain, cotton, tobacco, rice passed Congress; vetoed by Coolidge

Expanding agricultural technologies like the tractor and combine harvester as well as new research increased agricultural productivity; this surplus was unable to meet demand and thus food prices declined, calling for government support through "parity," or the setting of a minimum price for goods.

The New Culture

How did the economic boom promote a new American culture?

The 1920s saw an American culture dominated by consumerism, lifestyle advertising, and restricted films as well as radio programs. Religion became less central to the American middle class and some of the burden of motherhood was distributed to experts, allowing women to live far more liberated, freer lives; several continued to focus on expanding their rights. Education of the youth was far more prioritized, creating a distinctive youth culture. In terms of literature, the Great War created a distinctive genre of disenchanted literature; African American culture, expanded, too, creating poetry and art focusing on rich African heritage.

How did consumerism come to influence American culture?

- 1920s America saw middle-class men/women able to afford more than just subsistence, buying additional pleasure goods like refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, watches, cosmetics
- Widespread purchase of cars transformed economic life, expanding geographic horizons for rural men/women to escape farm life and urban men/women to escape city life w/ weekend drives through countryside
 - Ease of access → urban inhabitants able to move to suburbs
 - Traveling for pleasure no longer restricted to wealthy w/ businesses offering paid vacations
 - Young ppl. able to escape families at earlier age, move away from parents/family to develop new social life, youth culture

1920s America saw the rise of consumerism as a force with the purchase of pleasure goods. Most important, however, was the automobile, allowing Americans to escape their normal lives for enjoyable, restful vacations.

How did the advertising industry partake in consumerism?

- First advertising firms of **N.W. Ayer** and **J. Walter Thompson** emerged before WWI; 1920s saw massive expansion due to propaganda
 - Advertising focused less on information and more on lifestyle to deliberately convince
- Effective publicists/salesmen valued in society w/ *The Man Nobody Knows* portraying Jesus Christ as skilled salesman w/ religious parables advertising beliefs to world; popularity and amicability critical
- Advertising pushed by new forms of communication, notably newspapers to reach national audience
 - *The Saturday Evening Post* appealed to rural audiences by focusing on traditionalism of earlier, lost time
 - *Reader's Digest* focused on urban life to continually update readers on modern world
 - *Time* magazine kept busy readers constantly updated w/ brief work

The advertising industry expanded with the propaganda of WWI; effective sales techniques based around appealing to a lifestyle became far more valued. Communication forms like newspapers and magazines were critical.

How did films become an increasingly popular broadcasting technique?

- Rapid expansion of films over time; sound added in 1927 w/ *The Jazz Singer*
 - 1921 scandal w/ comedian Fatty Arbuckle → calls to "clean up" Hollywood w/ Motion Picture Association led by Will Hays, reviewing and banning any offensive films
- Radio, starting w/ Pittsburgh KDKA in 1920, carefully monitored due to fear of govt. intervention, but far less so than filmmaking industry, allowing individual stations signif. autonomy

The film industry expanded rapidly as sound became incorporated; however, a 1921 scandal saw increased regulation under the Motion Picture Association. Radio also grew significantly; due to its endless hours of programming, it was regulated to a significantly lesser degree.

How did religion transform in the 1920s?

- Consumerism → ideological transformation of Christianity w/ certain elements of evangelical Christianity like faithful biblical interpretation, personification of deity, Trinity replaced w/ modernized beliefs
- **Harry Emerson Fosdick** of NYC believed Christianity was most important to foster strong personality
- Most Americans remained traditional; some middle-class Americans began to place religion secondary to other activities; sociologists shocked by comparison betw. middle-aged adults and their parents in IN

Religion was transformed by consumerism, placing a far greater emphasis on modern fulfillment. Though most remained devoted to a traditional Christian faith, some middle-class Americans focused on this modern Christianity while several others came close to abandoning religion entirely.

How did women enter the professional world?

- 1920s saw far more college-educated women entering professional fields
- Assumptions abt. reasonable fields for women despite success stories → most professional women stuck in "feminine" fields like fashion/education/nursing/low-level management
- Middle-class women forced to choose betw. work and marriage; most married middle-class women unable to work outside home

Though countless women began to graduate from college, prevailing assumptions about the effectiveness of women in certain fields meant that most were restricted to lower-level, stereotypical fields. Furthermore, most married middle-class women were unable to enter the professional field.

How did ideas about motherhood change?

- 1920s saw "behaviorist" psychologists arguing women were not instinctively perfect mothers; instead should still rely on experts like doctors, trained educators in nursery schools
- Changes, despite making motherhood more important, allowed women to become far less consumed/emotionally tied to children → greater focus on companionship of marriage w/ sex seen less for procreation, more for romantic love
- Birth control under Margaret Sanger influenced by Russian Emma Goldman
 - Initially pushed to working-class families bc. large families seen as main downfall
 - Eventually extended to middle-class women for sake of enjoying sex w/o reproducing

The 1920s saw the behaviorists taking a significant portion of the motherhood burden away from women, placing it onto experts. Women were able to become far less emotionally connected and consumed by the process of child rearing; they focused marriage companionship and enjoying sexual activity through birth control.

What was a "flapper"?

- Women felt 1920s offered new freedom to abandon Victorian "respectability" instead for emotional fulfillment by reaching peak of enjoyment; pushed by Freudian ideals
- "Flapper" was woman whose dress, speech, behavior reflected liberation; started among lower-middle/working classes and eventually expanded to upper classes
- Most women remained dependent on men as a result of social conditions

A "flapper" was a woman who abandoned the Victorian concept of "respectability," instead focusing on emotional liberation and freedom. Most women, as a result of social conditions, remained dependent on the men around them.

How did women continue to push for their rights?

- Alice Paul, leading National Woman's Party, sought Equal Rights Amendment from 1923 onward as part of Constitution; little support in Congress due to radicalism
- Women's organizations grew regardless; League of Women Voters, Dem/Repub. auxiliaries for women expanded range of efforts
- **Sheppard-Towner Act** → "protective" legislation for women in workplace for child health care; great opposition w/ Paul arguing it made all women mothers, Sanger arguing it would discourage birth control, American Medical Association fearing untrained officials → quickly terminated

Alice Paul pushed for the Equal Rights Amendment in 1923 but never received widespread support in Congress. Women's organizations expanded as women became a more powerful, diverse political body. The Sheppard-Towner Act to support child health care for women, though supported by some, experienced great opposition for its controversial insinuations.

How did American culture place a greater focus on education of the youth?

- Secularism → education increasingly important w/ growing high school attendance, college/university enrollment, trade/vocational schools for economic need; schools adapted to modern need
- Education → unique youth culture w/ Freudian ideals stressing adolescence as unique period requiring special training/prep.; schools seen as places for social patterns, organized activities w/ peers

A growingly secular society prioritized education, with high school, college, and vocational attendance all expanding. This focus on education created a distinctive youth culture, with adolescents surrounded by peers and partaking in unique extra-curricular activities.

How did the Great War stimulate a social disenchantment?

- Great War seen as useless endeavor making prosperous, consumer-driven era meaningless → writers isolated themselves from mainstream society w/ Gertrude Stein referring to young Americans as "Lost Generation"
- Personal alienation w/ rejection of Wilsonian idealism, restoration of consumer-driven society → everything seen as waste; Hemingway wrote *A Farewell to Arms*, suggesting officer deserting useless war was admirable
- "Debunkers" heavily critiqued modern society
 - **H. L. Mencken** felt civilization impossible under democracy due to power of common ppl
 - Sinclair Lewis, first American to win Nobel Prize in Lit., ridiculed all aspects of American society
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald ridiculed materialism in *The Great Gatsby*, with materialistic world destroying him

The Great War stimulated great disenchantment, with several writers, including Hemingway, Mencken, Lewis, and Fitzgerald isolating themselves from American society and criticizing every aspect held dear to consumerist Americans.

How did the Harlem Renaissance represent the flourishing of African American culture?

- Spread of jazz musicians in nightclubs like **Duke Ellington, Jelly Roll Morton, Fletcher Henderson**; theaters w/ vaudeville, comedy (some whites enjoyed shows)
- Expansion of literature and poetry drawing from rich African and American roots
 - Langston Hughes captured spirit in "I am a Negro - and beautiful": represented appreciation of African race
 - Alain Locke, Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, James Weldon Johnson began to reach audience beyond black community
 - Aaron Douglas created murals in public areas showing Afr. American experience

The Harlem Renaissance, though in part representing the growth in prominence of African American jazz musicians and vaudeville comedy, primarily focused on the creation of rich literature centering around African American heritage through poetry, literature, and visual art.

A Conflict of Cultures

How did traditional American culture conflict with that stressed in a modernizing world?

Prohibition began to collapse in American society after its enforcement was evidently too difficult; however, the nativism espoused by progressives expanded rapidly, with natives winning passage of harsh immigration restrictions and forming the Ku Klux Klan, which ostracized and often attacked those who risked challenging the ways of traditional society. In religion, the urban modernists faced off against the anti-Darwinian fundamentalists, with the Scopes trial going against a fundamentalist law eventually overturned. Finally, the Democrats experienced the result of this schism dramatically, with the rural-urban split making the process of rallying support immensely difficult.

How did prohibition rapidly fall out of favor with Americans?

- Initially supported by middle class/progressives but quickly seen as unsuccessful: although drinking was reduced in some places, law enforcement not powerful enough to prevent sale of illegal alcohol
 - Legitimate businessmen unable to sell → criminals began to grow impervious industries based around sale of illegal alcohol (like **Al Capone** w/ criminal empire)
- Many middle-class progressives abandoned; some rural Americans continued to defend; opponents of prohibition ("wets") gained significant traction after the Great Depression

Prohibition, though initially widely supported, was unsuccessful due to the federal government's inability to prevent the sale of illegal alcohol by large criminal industries. However, the "wets" only began to ultimately challenge prohibition after the Great Depression in 1933.

How did nativism grow as a powerful force?

- Progressives stimulated expansion of nativism w/ war → immigration associated w/ radicalism
- Congress passed emergency immigration act w/ quota system (annual immigration from each country could not exceed 3% of that population in the U.S. in 1910)
- Nativists pushed for harsher **National Origins Act of 1924** banning east Asian immigration (targeting Japanese), reducing European quota to 2% and based on population in 1890 (far fewer southern/eastern Europeans → NW were favored)
- Ku Klux Klan reborn as significant force, having died in 1870s but being restored in 1915 in GA after Jewish Leo Frank accused of murder
 - New Klan initially focused on Afr. Americans as before; after WWI, centered around Catholics, Jews, foreigners → great expansion throughout nation (big cities, South, largest in West like OR/CO)
 - "Respectable" segments of society simply created fraternal society w/ no action behind words; attempted to become community leaders and incorporate women/children
 - Others far more violent in fundamentalist beliefs w/ systematic terrorism, public violence
 - Klan did not simply fear foreigners; instead anyone challenging "traditional values": white Protestants targeted if seen as irreligious or promiscuous w/ push for prohibition; gave members sense of social cohesion
 - Declined after 1925 when **David Stephenson**, head of Indiana Klan, raped and killed young woman; basically dead by WWII

The middle classes heavily pushed the nativist movement, increasingly limiting immigration from Asia and Southern and Eastern Europe. Furthermore, the Ku Klux Klan was reborn, initially targeting African Americans but soon expanding to include all who were believed to challenge "traditional values" of society, including promiscuous or alcohol white Protestants. However, several scandals caused it to decline.

How did religion become a significant conflict in American society?

- Modernists, focusing on scientific teachings, faced off against provincial traditionalists
 - Traditionalists known as "fundamentalists" due to famous pamphlet *The Fundamentals*; opposed Darwinian evolution, focused on literal interpretation of Bible
 - Fundamentalist evangelists spread throughout nation, w/ most famous **Billy Sunday**; revival meetings mocked by Protestants but rapidly gained popularity
- Fundamentalist victory in TN after public schools banned Darwinian evolution → American Civil Liberties Union supported teachers willing to defy law, become defendant
 - Biology teacher **John T. Scopes** agreed to be arrested; ACLU hired famous Clarence Darrow to defend but William Jennings Bryan opposed Scopes
 - Scopes "Monkey Trial" due to circuslike atmosphere w/ countless journalists to document saw \$100 fine of Scopes but dismissal due to technicality
 - Darrow made great progress for Darwinian evolution by cross-examining Bryan, making his defense of biblical truths seem narrow-minded/unwilling to look for other interpretations
 - Trial restricted Protestant political activism

Modernists and fundamentalists began to face off in American society. Much to the surprise of the modernists, the evangelical fundamentalist movement gained significant traction with famous orator Billy Sunday. However, the fundamentalists experienced a major setback after their law in Tennessee banning lessons on Darwinian evolution was challenged by a schoolteacher and the case was ultimately overturned.

How did the Democratic party suffer in the 1920s?

- Growing tension betw. urban/rural factions of Democrats, split betw. fundamentalists/Klansmen and urban workers/immigrants
- 1924: Alfred E. Smith supported by urban democrats as progressive governor of NY; William McAdoo, Wilson's Treasury secretary, backed by rural Democrats → convention dragged on, with both eventually withdrawing and party settling on compromise John W. Davis; easily defeated by Coolidge
- 1928: Alfred "Al" Smith secured nomination of Democrats but unable to unite due to nativist sentiment of southern Democrats, becoming first since Civil War not to carry entire South; won only in big cities but lost to **Herbert Hoover**

The Democrats were split between rural fundamentalist and urban modernist factions; they settled on a poor compromise in 1924 for their nominee, with neither faction able to push their desired candidate, and though the urban Al Smith won the nomination in 1928, he was unable to rally support among rural and Southern democrats.

Republican Government

How did the Republicans run the government in the 1920s?

The government of the 1920s, under the corrupt Harding and the dour Coolidge, was relatively passive and led by politicians unfit for the office. However, it co-operated effectively with industry: Andrew Mellon cut taxes on corporations and reduced the federal budget, and progressive Herbert Hoover sought to encourage voluntary cooperation through government intervention.

How did Harding and Coolidge treat the office of the presidency?

- Harding elected in 1920 w/ little recognition on public life; received Repub. nomination but seen as poor choice from the start
 - Appointed powerful men to most important offices, attempted to improve foreign policy
 - Felt personally unfit, recognizing weaknesses; often succumbed to gambling, alcohol (illegal) and women
 - Unable to abandon corrupt party bosses assisting his rise to power: **Harry Daugherty** became attorney general, **Albert B. Fall** became secretary of Interior, "Ohio Gang" filled important offices
 - * Fall convinced Harding to transfer control over oil reserves to Interior Department, secretly leasing to businessmen to receive private loans → one year in prison
 - * Daugherty partook in similar scandal
 - Harding died of two heart attacks during speaking tour after doctors misdiagnosed as food poisoning
- Coolidge, Harding's VP and successor, far more dour and far less corrupt than Harding; both took passive approaches
 - Reached presidency after governor of MA in 1919, known for limited response to Boston police strike → VP nominee in 1920
 - Less active than Harding: believed in very limited govt. intervention; received unopposed nomination in 1924, winning against Davis and La Follette of Progressive Party
 - Could have won election in 1928 but decided against it

Harding was known for corruption, vice, and overall unsuitability for the office of the presidency due to his personal incapability and weaknesses. He was succeeded after his death by Calvin Coolidge, who took an extremely limited role in government but continued to coast along as president, winning the 1924 election. Coolidge was far less genial less corrupt than Harding; however, they were both extremely passive.

How did the 1920s government approach business?

- Harding/Coolidge's Secretary of Treasury **Andrew Mellon** (steel tycoon), focused on strong relation w/ industry to ensure efficiency
 - Halved taxes on corporations, reduced federal budget, halved WWI debt
- Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover, known as progressive, encouraged **voluntarism** (voluntary cooperation)
 - Believed govt. should take active role by leading national organizations of businessmen in each industry; private entrepreneurs could work together to stabilize industry (known as **associationalism**)
 - Hoover's election seen as encouraging, but Great Depression → little opportunity to prove himself to world

Under Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, the government was closely connected with corporations, reducing corporate taxes by cutting the federal budget and halving debts. Progressive Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover also focused in voluntary cooperation between companies with the government leading organizations of cooperative entrepreneurs for each industry, known as associationalism.