

The Red scare

Causes of the red scare

- The Russian revolution led to the Russian communist government this alarmed the US
- This causes the US to fear the spread of communism
- Immigrants were accused of having dangerous radical ideas.
- Americans associated immigrants with communities with political overthrow
- Returning soldiers found it hard to find a job due to a bad economy
- The red scare is a period of time where the public feared the rise of communism socialist ideologies, it happened at the end of WW1
- There was a lot labor strikes after WW1 and during

Fear of Anarchism

- Anarchism was caused by economic inequality and the rise of capitalism
- The rise of technological advances led to the exploitation of workers
- Anarchists aligned themselves with radical movements
- They were labeled as a far-left movement and violent
- They started mail bombs to prominent figures they were all sent by mail
- Most targets were anti-immigration, anti-anarchist politicians and churches

Fear of unions

- After the Russian revolution a lot of business leaders saw this as a threat
- People believed that labor leaders wanted to bring down the American capitalist system.
- Employers and the government used anti-union propaganda and it to communist ideologies using newspapers
- The labor strikes were part of the communist conspiracy to establish the country
- In the 1920s a lot of presidencies and courts issued orders against striking union activities

Negative impact of Prohibition

Facts about the negative impact of the prohibition

- The reason they were trying to do this is because of crimes such as violence
- They also lost money by not taxing alcohol
- The US was trying to shut down alcohol factories in the US
- It is bad for your health to drink

Facts about the legalization of alcohol

- No Americans took the ban on alcohol seriously
- People made fake IDs to buy alcohol

- The National Minimum Drinking Act of 1984 made the legal drinking age to be 21 or older

The Hoover Presidency

Who was herbert Hoover

- Herbert hoover was the 31st president of america
- He was president during the great depression
- Hoover won the Republican nomination despite never having a held an elected office
- He rescued million of eropeans from starvation and in more 20 war-torn countries
- They blamed hoover for the great depression
- He then lost to franklin Roosevelt
- Hoover was admired by many americans for his efforts and both parties sought him as the president candidate of 1920

Hoovers Failures

- The american public blamed him for the great depression
- Hoover ignored his earlier views and fought against anti-lynching bills
- He was immensely proactive and many of his actions caused significant harm,
- After the stock market crash of october hoover extended federal control over agriculture by expanding the reach of the Federal Farm Board
- This plan failed
- He tried to pay farmers not to grow food
- Subsidizing encouraged farmers to grow more crops

Social and economic imapacts

- A huge proportion of the population was living in poverty
- Unemployment was estimated to be around 25% in 1933
- Average income dropped by 40% between 1929 and 1933
- White americans were chosen for available jobs due to racial discrimination
- African Americans wages were lower than their white colleagues
- Around 9,000 banks failed
- Instruction production fell by over 40%
- Towns and cities were forced to slash their employees salaries
- During 1929 and 1933 the GDP dropped by 30%
- People made makeshift shacks to live in and a group of them were called “hoover vile”
- The lack of tax income led to many cities and towns going bankrupt

The Stock Market Crash of 1929

Buying stocks on margin

- A lot of people started buying margin because it was a way to get more money without using your personal money
- And instead of using a loan they could the loan back and have extra money

- If the stock market kept going up they would make more money
- It was risky because if the value went down you would lose more than you invested
- The person who would lend out the loan would want more money because of the losses
- With the stock market crashing a lot of people took their money out of the stock market
- People borrowed money to invest
- Without money to back loan, the stock price would drop
- 1 in 4 Americans were unemployed

Black Tuesday / Black Thursday

- On thursday 29 1929 the stock market fell by 19%
- The dow industrial average lost 12% of its value
- People wanted to sell when the market crashed
- People lost their fortunes
- The stock market lost 30 billion
- When a lot of people sell stocks the prices go down
- Small banks closed of their losses
- On tuesday october 29 is when the great depression begun
- A lot of people tried to sell their stuff to pay back loans
- No one paid in cash and the market kept losing money no one bought anything but everyone was trying to sell stuff
- Some stockbrokers used carrier pigeons to send messages about stock prices because the communication systems were overwhelmed
- It took decades for the market to recover

The stock market crash

- There were people who benefited from the market crash by betting the stock value of the market would fall to
- Over 16 million shares were traded on black Tuesday
- Banks couldn't recover from the crash because they had invested all their funds into the market
- Stocks lost 90% of their value

Radio

The Invention of the Radio

- In 1897 a 21 old man named Guglielmo Marconi invented the Radio
- He called the "wireless telegraph"
- Morse code played an important role in how the radio was invented
- The radio kept the world updated on important events
- The Radio was a hot topic Guglielmo was the first person to make a device capable of ringing 30 feet away
- In 1894 Nikola Tesla showed and explained the radio to other people the year before the Guglielmo demonstration
- In the 1900s Heinrich Hertz studied radio waves and proved signal can be wireless

The influence of the radio

- The radio had great influence in the 1920's since it brought people together
- The main music that played on the radio was Jazz
- The radio was used to influence people on politics and who to vote for
- The radio helped many people launch their careers
- Jazz music was the top genre in the 1920s
- The Radio station was a jumpstart to many artist's careers
- Back then the radio was the best way to communicate since it sent messages instantly

Famous radio programs

- The 1st ever program to get noticed was the 1920's the 1920's presidential election results
- 1925: The Grand Ole Opry spreads country music
- 1938: the fight of the century reaches audience in history
- There was a show that lasted for 30 years on radio

Sports in the 20's

Sports in the 20s facts

- The most popular sports in the 20's were boxing, baseball, football, and basketball
- The first professional sports were boxing and baseball
- The major sports icons were Jack Dempsey and Babe Ruth
- The Neyland and Tiger Stadium were built in the 1920s
- WW1 canceled the Olympics in 1916
- Sports in the 1920s were marked as the "Golden age " of sports
- Sports in the 1920s were big in the business world
- People became stars and also made people billionaires
- Sports then were only heard through the radio or in person
- Sports in rules back then were different from today

Jack Dempsey

- Jack Dempsey was an important person in boxing
- He was America's greatest sports hero
- Jack was an aggressive fighter and would have his opponents retreat to the corner
- His record was 69 wins 6 losses and 9 draws
- In 80 fights he knocked out 49 men 25 of them were knocked out in less than 14 seconds
- Everyone loved how tough he was

Babe Ruth

- He was born on February 6th 1895 in Pigtown Baltimore Maryland
- He learned how to play baseball while going to school at St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys
- He was first signed to play Minor League baseball for the Baltimore Orioles
- He was an amazing pitcher
- He had a fiery temper
- He hit 714 home runs and 2,873 hits

- He retired from baseball in 1935 and died on August 16, 1958
- He was a left-handed throughout his career and batted with his left hand

The great Migration

Problems in the South

- 1.5 million African Americans left the south
- Black codes were laws designed to limit the freedom of black people after slavery
- Many states forced black people to sign labor contracts
- If you refused to sign a labor contract it would lead to being arrested or forced into unpaid labor
- Many states also had it that if a black could not prove their employment by the start of the year to they be arrested
- Black people had to pay fees if they were worked a high-class job
- Jim crow laws were used for racial segregation
- Jim Crow laws were used to control black people and discriminate
- These laws made places more segregated
- w is the practice of public torture and execution
- The Ku Klux Klan were the biggest enforcers when it came to lynching from 1882-1968
- 4,742 lynchings happened with 3,445 of them being black people
- That an average of 55 lynchings a year

Opportunities in the North

- During the great migration, many African Americans left the south to find better opportunities in the north
- They were higher wages in the North, better education, and personal freedom
- They wanted to escape racial violence
- They moved to New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Detroit to try and live better lives
- These were progressive environments

Continued Prejudice in the North

- The red summer of 1919 is also known as the Chicago Race Riot of 1919
 - It was a period of time between July 27 1919 to August 3 1919 it lasted 13 days
 - Before the riots tensions were rising as many of the all white neighborhoods were now home to black communities
 - Chicago's African-American population had increased from 44,000 in 1909 to 100,000 to 1919
 - Eugene William a 17 year old was killed when he was hit by a rock and drowned while he was crossing an imaginary barrier separating "black" and "white" beaches
 - These riots killed 15 white people and 23 black people along with 500+ people being killed
 - 1,000 black families had their houses burned down due to the riots
 - These riots caused people to work in officially segregated zones they had housing and many work industries
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The impact of the Red Scare

The Plamer Raids

- In the early 1920's people were afraid of anarchists the people who opposed the government
- Attorney General Mitchell Plamer lead raids through multiple cities across the country to hunt down those people
- The Palmer Raids were part of a the larger Red Scare in November of 1920
- Thousands of people were arrested with hardly any evidence and peoples homes were raided and turned upside down
- Many of the arrested people were immigrants who had nothing to do with it
- Many of the anarchists were caught but innocent people were affected too
- As the raids continued things shifted politically and the people's opinions turned against Plamer
- He became a symbol of governments overreach which damaged his political career

Sacco and Vanzetti

- Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are both Italian Immigrants
- They were avowed anarchists
- Sacco worked as a skilled craftsman and for many shoe factories
- Saccos last words were " Farewell Mother"
- Vanzetti's last words were " I wish to forgive some people for what they are not doing to me"
- Sacco's death was by lethal injection and Vanzetti died by the electric chair
- Sacco died at the age of 39 and Vanzetti at the age of 36
- Sacco had a wife and a kid he was gonna have a second kid but he got killed
- Vanzetti had a wife and was expecting a kid but he killed at the birth of his first kid
- Vanzetti was a fish peddler before the crime
- Sacco and Vanzetti committed murder and robbery at the Slater and Morrill shoe Factory
- After the crimes they were sent to jail on May 5 1920 and sent about 6 years in jail
- They were sent to trial on May 31st 1921
- Some found them guilty others found them innocent
- The finger print evidence on the gun was matching any of theirs
- The evidence on them was weak
- They were both sent to death in 1927 and Massachusetts celebrated their death
- Sacco blamed the judge for a bad trial
- 20,000 people went on protest for Sacco and Vanzetti

The Ku Klux Klan (KKK)

- The KKK was founded in 1865 and was really dominant in the 19th century
 - It made its start in the start of the civil war
 - The KKK killed and tormented black people
 - The Ku Klux Klan means "White Racial Brotherhood" in a Greek meaning
 - The KKK would burn down black family houses
 - The KKK had 5 million people joining
 - They would often kill without reason because they did it for fun
 - The start of the 1930s the KKK only had about 30,000 members
 - It finally died in the 1940s
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Women in the 1920's

The 19th Amendment

- In the 1920s the 19th amendment was passed which gave women the right to vote
- This was huge movement because women had been fighting for this right for a long time
- Women like Susan B Anthony worked hard to make sure their voice were heard
- Before this women couldn't vote or have a say in the laws that affect them
- Many women believed that if they could they could help make things better for everyone
- Women had to march, protest and give speeches to fight for their rights
- Even with the law passed women and women of color still faced barriers to voting because of other laws

Flappers

- The 1920s brought a major cultural change in America for women
- The war gave women more freedom and new opportunities to explore both personal and professional lives
- Flappers represented women's growing independence
- They adopted a carefree lifestyle letting go of old ideas of what it meant to be a woman in America
- Even with these changes women still didn't have full equality or freedom
- The 1920s was often called the Roaring twenties because it brought a culture change in America
- Flappers were young girls who didn't follow the old ways of women
- Flappers would usually wear large amounts of makeup

Famous flappers: Clara Bow

- Clara Bow was one of the biggest flappers in the 1920s
- She was known as the "IT" girl
- She was born in 1905 in Brooklyn New York and had a rough childhood
- She had a special charm that everyone loved
- Clara's style and attitude were like a free spirit
- Clara was a humble and sweet even though she was famous
- When movies switched to "talkies" Clara's career started to slow down
- She is seen as one of the main symbols of women in the 1920s

Positive Aspects of the Prohibition

The Prohibition

- It did not actually prohibit the consumption of alcohol
- It continued to be imported for medical and religious use
- It was prohibited from manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol
- The commercial production of wine was prohibited
- The sale of grape juice was not prohibited
- Grape juice was sold in semi solid bricks that were used to make wine
- On the grape juice package it was instructed not to let the juice to ferment because it would make wine
- It was hard for the masses to get alcohol

Negative effects of the drinking

- Drinking too much can lead to injuries and violence
- Drinking can lead to wanting to commit suicide
- It can lead to alcohol poisoning and even overdose if consumed with other drugs
- You can have a miscarriage or stillbirth can occur
- It leads to hangovers, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, and vomiting
- You can feel dehydrated
- Drinking over long periods of time develops cancer
- Risks of getting cancer can increase with any consumption of alcohol
- Liver disease, high blood pressure, heart disease, and digestive problems
- It can also develop behavioral disorders such as anxiety and depression

Positive impacts of the prohibition

- Federal agencies like the bureau of prohibition were made to combat illegal alcohol production and distribution
- These agencies helped to the development of modern law enforcement practices and paved the way for better policing methods
- Reduction in alcohol consumption allowed public health officials to study the positive health effects of lower alcohol intake
- This helped the understanding of the relation of alcohol and health conditions
- The prohibition provided a platform for women involvement in public life
- The participating in a social and political movement helped women to pave the way for women's suffrage
- Courts and prisons were modernized and new legal precedents were established
- These changes helped the criminal justice system that continues to evolve

The Harlem Renaissance

The great migrations

- The great migration was one of the largest migrations in the United States
- In 1910 - 1970 more than 6 million African Americans from the South migrated to the north
- They moved due to segregation, racial violence, and lack of social and economic opportunities
- They migrated to cities like Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Harlem, New York, and some places in California
- They looked for freedom and better paying jobs
- Many African Americans followed the rail lines and settled into these cities
- Those who migrated were met with housing discrimination
- African American men worked on railways and construction and Pullman dining
- Some worked in factories, many rented out their rooms in their house to pay rent

Jazz

- Jazz was mostly played by African Americans
- Jazz was famous in New Orleans and made famous by the Red Light District
- A large number of white people moved out of the Harlem and black people moved in

- People had “rent parties” to help tenants raise and pay their rent when the price of living rose
- This brought a lot of musicians and introduced and helped jazz develop in Harlem
- People would open jazz clubs in Harlem and would become successful
- The golden age of jazz gave a spot light to black jazz musicians
- 125 people were arrested in the race riots
- From March 19 to March 21 1935 race riots occurred in Harlem
- Around 100 jazz clubs in Harlem were closed due to the race riots
- In the late 30s and 40s clubs began to reopen
- The bebop jazz session came into the scene and were successful as well
- Harlem would become a closed off area for musicians to perform and the 50s jazz would die down due to TV

The rise of poetry

- Langston Hughes was a famous poet
- A famous poem by Langston was called “Harlem”
- Poetry was a huge part of the Harlem Renaissance because it helped African Americans
- Their poems were centered around the negative stereotypes and hardships of African Americans
- Claude McKay was another famous poet who wrote “If We Must Die”
- Which was a call for bravery against those who stand apart from the black community and human dignity
- This poem helped white Americans see the harsh reality of the brutal violence against black people
- These poems had an impact on white Americans to realize that African Americans were just as important as them
- Langston Hughes wrote the poem “I too”

The stock market crash and its effects on the Harlem Renaissance

- The stock market crash had a huge impact on the Harlem Renaissance
- It caused a lot of financial problems for theaters that showed black Americans' works
- This caused many artists and writers to lose resources that would allow them to continue their work
- Poets had a time publishing their poems because newspaper companies didn't want to pay them
- Newspapers that published black poems started paying less
- Clubs also lost a lot of money with many customers not being able to afford it
- Langston Hughes had financial problems even before the stock market crashed
- Many writers didn't have the resources to continue writing

The Scopes Monkey Trial

Background Facts

- The monkey trial started in 1925 at that time Tennessee passed an act that forbade the teaching of any type of evolution

- Since it was therorized that it denied the billical account of creation which is how God created this world
- The ACLU wanted to challenge that act so that people would teach academically free and invited a teacher to test and challenge the law
- They introduced the Idea to John Scopes a highschool teacher in daytona
- He decided to teach evolution in his biology class
- The trail raised issues such as academic freedom

Clarence Darrow vs William Jennings Bryan

- Clarence was on defence for the scopes and he claimed that the law was in violation of of first amendment
- His claim didnt stand because the trail was about if he taught them or not
- One of the kids believed in evolution but didn't believe in we came from apes
- They didn't allow evolution experts to come up to the stand so they had to write reports
- How ever John Scopes students were questioned
- Scopes tried to coach his students in what to say

Verdict and Impact

- John Scopes was found guilty of violeationg the act tat wouldn't allow the teachings of evolution (the butler act)
- The public saw the trial as a battle between religion and the public
- He was finned for \$100 which is \$1,700 in todays money
- The butler act was still in effect even after the rial
- The trial was then seen as ,ore of a a symbol of conflist between tradition and modernity
- Some of these topis such as importance of scientific education in schools ad the role of scientific professional in a democracy are stil debating today

Silent Movies

Slient Movies / Flime facts

- Slient movie were never intended on being slent
- The most popular silent flim is "the general" it was made in 1926
- On dcecem 28 1895 the brother Louis and Auguste Lumiere at the grand cafe in paris were the first people to create a silent movie
- Most people would go to silent movies more than one time a week
- There would ne 90million people attending weekly
- 90% of silent movies were destroyed in a fire
- The peak of silent movies were between the 1926 and 1930
- Om the 1920s it cost between 10 to 25 cents
- They would silent movies with dialouge
- During the 1920's they would watch silent movies inside there cars

Charlie Chaplin

- Chalie chaplin was born on april 16 1889

- When his mom was getting more sick he to start living at an orphanage
- Chaplin sand on stage when his mother couldnt
- He became very rich at a young age making 10k a week
- He maade a famous song call smile and people still listen to it
- Cherlie believed that true comedy didn;t need words to be funny
- Charlie also got an oscar for his movie that came out in 1952
- Robber stole his dead body and tried to make his family pay for it to get it back
- He directed and wrote most of his movies

Mary Pickford

- Mary was born on april 8th 1892
- Mary was the first canadian to win an oscar
- ,ary was a cofounder of the flim studio united artists
- Mary won an academy award for her first sound film
- When she was eight she went on tour
- She was one of the first actress to have control over her films
- Sje pne of the richest women of her time
- During worl war one she raised money for troops
- Some people called her the mother of hollywood because she helped make movies what they are today