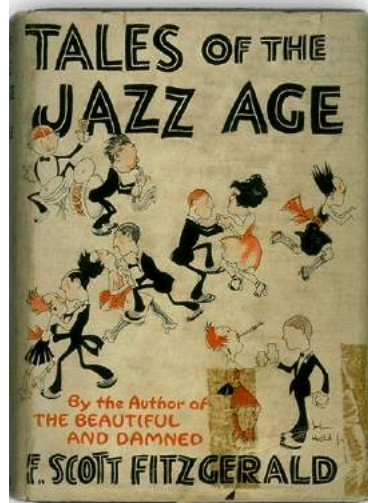


# The Jazz Age

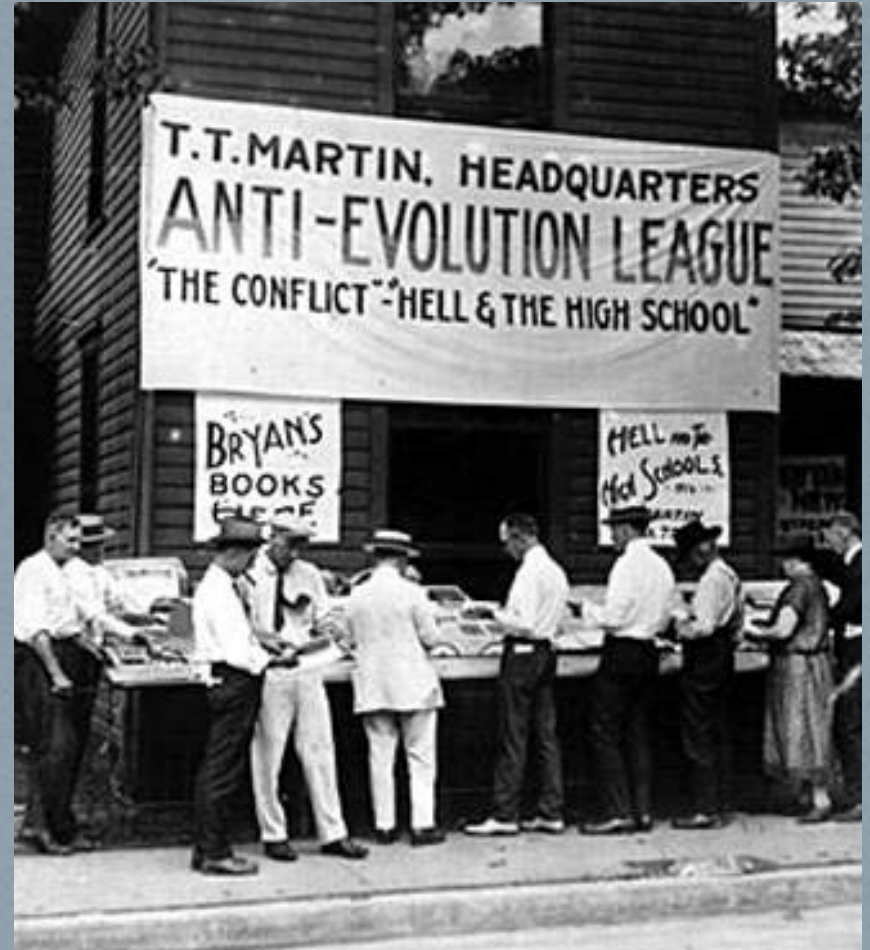


SSUSH16 The student will identify key developments in the aftermath of WWI.

- a. Explain how rising communism and socialism in the United States led to the Red Scare and immigrant restriction.
- b. Identify Henry Ford, mass production, and the automobile.
- c. Describe the impact of radio and the movies.
- d. Describe modern forms of cultural expression; include Louis Armstrong and the origins of jazz, Langston Hughes and the Harlem Renaissance, Irving Berlin, and Tin Pan Alley.

# Traditionalism and Modernism Clash

- For the first time, census data reflected that **more people lived in the cities than in rural areas.**
- A **tension developed between modernists and Fundamentalists**
  - Modernists = usually urban, those open to scientific theories and social change
  - Fundamentalists = usually rural, reactionary group to modernists, believed/ taught that every word of the Bible was literal truth
- The Scopes Trial was a culmination of this tension.



# The Red Scare

- The communists in Russia were called the “Reds”.
- When they took over Russia, people in America feared that the communists were going to try and take over the USA.



# What is Communism?

- a system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single political party.

# After WWI, nativism grew stronger for many reasons:

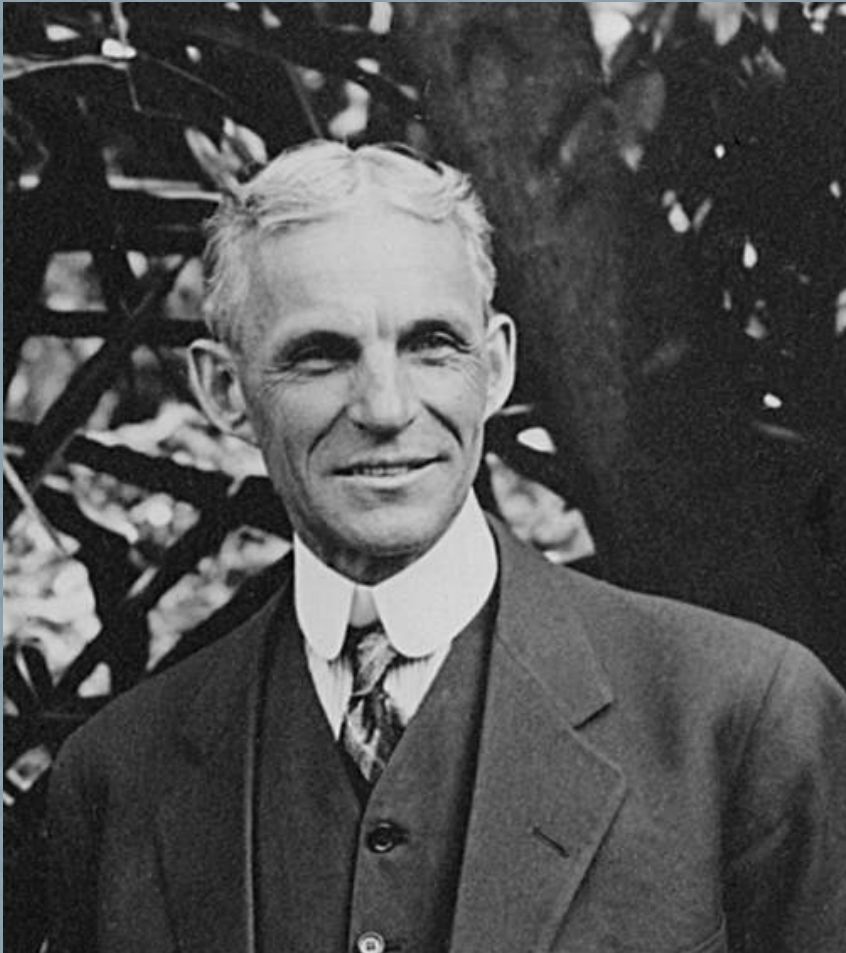
- Many Americans believed that people from foreign countries could never be fully loyal to the US.
- Americans often blamed the problems of cities on the immigrants.
- Workers feared immigrants might take their jobs away from them.

# Limit Immigration



- Quota –a numeral limit on immigrants from each foreign nation.
- Asian immigration was banned all together.

# Ford and the Automobile

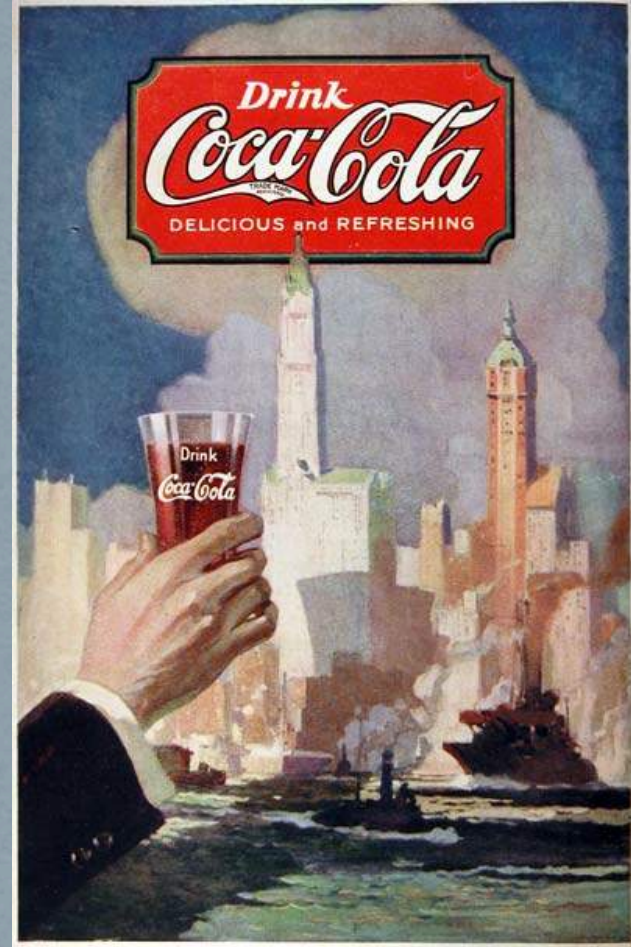


- Henry Ford's first car was the Model T
- He made the assembly line more efficient (with mass production).
  - By having the product move and not the worker, he could produce products much more quickly.



# Consumer Culture

- New opportunities to buy appliances, automobiles, and even stylish clothes caused a cultural shift away from the thrifty ideals of the previous generation
- Buying with installment plans grew in popularity throughout the 1920s
  - 60% of all furniture and 75% of all radios were bought on installment plans
- Spending and borrowing became the norm



# Movies



- Between 1910 and 1930 the number of theatres rose from 5,000 to 22,500.
- Before 1927, all movie were silent. [Charlie Chaplin Clip](#)
- *The Jazz Singer*, the first movie with sound was released in 1927. [The Jazz Singer Clip](#)
- Movies with sound were known as “talkies.”
- People went to the movies to try and forget about their problems.

# Radio

- Before 1920, radio barely existed.
- In 1922, NBC was created to reach more people with national programming.
- Because of NBC and other networks, radio became a medium for the masses.



# The Jazz Age

- Jazz features improvisation, where the musician makes up the music as they are playing.
- It grew out of the Blues and Ragtime.
- Louis Armstrong, Satchmo, was the biggest performer of the time.



# Irving Berlin and Tin Pan Alley



- Berlin was one of the most successful songwriters in American history.
- He wrote *God Bless America*, *White Christmas*, *Anything You Can Do*, and *There's No Business Like Show Business*.
- Tin Pan Alley was an area of New York City where many of the popular songwriters of the time lived during the 1910s and 1920s.

# The Harlem Renaissance

- For African Americans, the cultural center of the U.S. was New York City's Harlem.
- In the 1920s, it was the home of African American literary awakening.
- The famous writers are Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, and Alain Locke.



# Lost Generation

- Most talented American writers were disillusioned by the changes in modern America
- Intellectuals questioned the materialism and extravagance of the 1920s
- Modern warfare had horrified them, and the “return to normalcy” after the war seemed centered upon middle-class conformity
- Some expatriated to Europe



# Magazine Cover

- Design a magazine cover to showcase one cultural feature of the 1920s. CHOOSE 1 from your graphic organizer.
- Integrate the logo (TIME, THE NEW YORKER, LIFE, or VOGUE) and the publication date (ex. September 1923) on the cover.
- Write a paragraph of at least six sentences explaining your design choice. Describe why the design featured is significant to the 1920s.





# or create a collage

- You may also create a collage that features ALL of the cultural features from your graphic organizer
- Hand-drawn and/or digital images are acceptable
- On the reverse, summarize the culture of the 1920s in 2-3 sentences

