

Author: Gary Gerstle, “The 1920s”

Name: _____

Terms

Warren Harding / “normalcy”
Jazz Age
consumer culture (we’ll cover in class)
consumer-oriented economy (we’ll cover in class)
“people’s capitalism”
modern advertising / mass marketing
flappers
welfare capitalism
Teapot Dome Scandal
Calvin Coolidge
laissez-faire
Herbert Hoover
associationalism
isolationism
Washington Conference (1921-1922)

Dawes Plan
Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
Prohibition
2nd Ku Klux Klan
Johnson-Reed Act / National Origins Act of 1924
fundamentalism
Scopes Trial
Al Smith / Election of 1928
Harlem Renaissance
“Lost Generation”
modernism (we’ll cover in class)
traditionalism (we’ll cover in class)

Questions

1. Identify and briefly explain 3-4 of the most important changes in America's economy during the 1920s (e.g., changes in production, consumption, sales, etc.)?

2. Which groups of Americans benefited most from 1920s' prosperity? Which major groups did not benefit much?

Benefitted	Did not benefit

3. Identify and briefly explain 2-3 ways—besides corruption during the Harding years—that Presidents Harding and Coolidge's attitudes and policies differed from their progressive predecessors.

4. Give at least 2 examples of ways in which the American public or government was either isolationist (or, non-interventionist) and 2 examples of ways in which America or Americans were willing to get involved in world affairs during the 1920s.

Isolationist (2 examples)

Involved (2 examples)

5. During the 1920s, those Americans who embraced change were often categorized as “modernists,” while those who resisted change were often referred to as “traditionalists.” Although these aren’t neat categories (most middle-class Americans, for instance, were ambivalent about change) they are still useful. In the chart below, identify the attitudes and thinking associated with 1920s’ modernists and traditionalists for different issues listed.

	Modernists	Traditionalists
Social Change—in general		
Gender roles & relations between the sexes		
drinking		
Immigrants, blacks, and other non-WASPs		
Science & Religion		
Cities		

6. Give some examples of how different “outsider” groups of Americans asserted their independence (cultural, political, etc.) in the face of discrimination.

Ethnic Euro-immigrants (and their kids) –
African Americans –
Mexican immigrants and Mexican Americans –