**Chapter 31 Focus Question:** In what ways did the American society and culture change during the 1920s and what were the causes of the change?

**Chapter 31 Objective:**

1. What caused the red scare?
2. In what ways did Americans express their disillusionment with the outside world during the 1920s?
3. How did business people take advantage of the red scare?
4. Who was A. Mitchell Palmer and what was his role in the red scare?
5. What were the agenda points of the post-World War I Ku Klux Klan and how was that organization’s power indicative of disillusionment?
6. What nativist belief underscored the popularity of immigration restriction during the 1920s?
7. What was the basic for the quota system established by the Immigration Act of 1924?
8. Which people were generally targeted by the immigration restrictions of the 1920s?
9. What was the Volstead Act and with which large groups of Americans was it very difficult to enforce?
10. Who was the “father of progressive education” and what did he believe to be the primary goal of the teacher?
11. What was the issue in the trial of John T. Scopes, who was involved, and what was the outcome?
12. Explain the impact of each of the following on creating the prosperity of the 1920s: increased worker productivity; assembly line; advertising; creating the prosperity of the 1920s: increased worker productivity; assembly line; advertising; credit buying; tariff and income tax policy.
13. How important was the problem of developing markets for the products of the American factory during the 1920s and what factors helped solve the problem and what factors hindered the solution?
14. Who was Bruce Barton, his book, and how did his thesis demonstrate the mentality of the business community of the 1920s?
15. How did Fredrick W. Taylor and Henry Ford contribute to the economic boom of the 1920s?
16. List several social changes that accompanied the growth of the automobile industry in America during the 1920s?
17. Who was Charles Lindbergh and what was his significance during the 1920s?
18. How was early American radio different from European radio and what kind of “commercial” programs were featured?
19. What was the early movie industry like and what was *The Birth of a Nation?*
20. What was significant about *The Jazz Singer* and how did the movie industry help to standardize American culture?
21. What group of Americans were revealed to be in the majority for the first time by the 1920 census?
22. Who was Margaret Sanger?
23. What were job opportunities for women like in the 1920s?
24. Who was Sigmund Freud and how was he involved with changing American attitudes?
25. What were speakeasies, flappers, and jazz?
26. What was the Harlem Renaissance and who was Langston Hughes?
27. Who was Marcus Garvey?
28. Identify the following: H.L. Mencken; F. Scott Fitzgerald; Theodore Dreiser; Ernest Hemingway; Sinclair Lewis; William Faulkner; Ezra Pound; T.S. Eliot; Eugene O’Neill; and Frank Lloyd Wright?
29. Know that the authors in the list above are known as the “lost generation” because they rebelled, against the materialism, greed, and false-patriotism of mainstream America in the 1920s.
30. After a hurricane spoiled the “get rich quick party” of American investors in the mid-1920s, where did speculators next turn their attention to making a quick buck?
31. What is buying on margin and characterize the government’s attempt to slow down wild speculation in stocks?
32. How did the Congress respond to the problem of rising government debt after World War I?
33. What did the wealthy Secretary of the Treasure, Andrew Mellon, advocate as tax policy during the 1920s and how did he justify shifting the tax burden away from the wealthy?
34. How much of the national debt was paid down during the 1920s and what impact did tax relief for the wealthy have on the speculative frenzy of the decade?