

CHAPTER 8 SECTION 3
US HISTORY (EOC)

A Clash of Values

Lesson Targets:

1

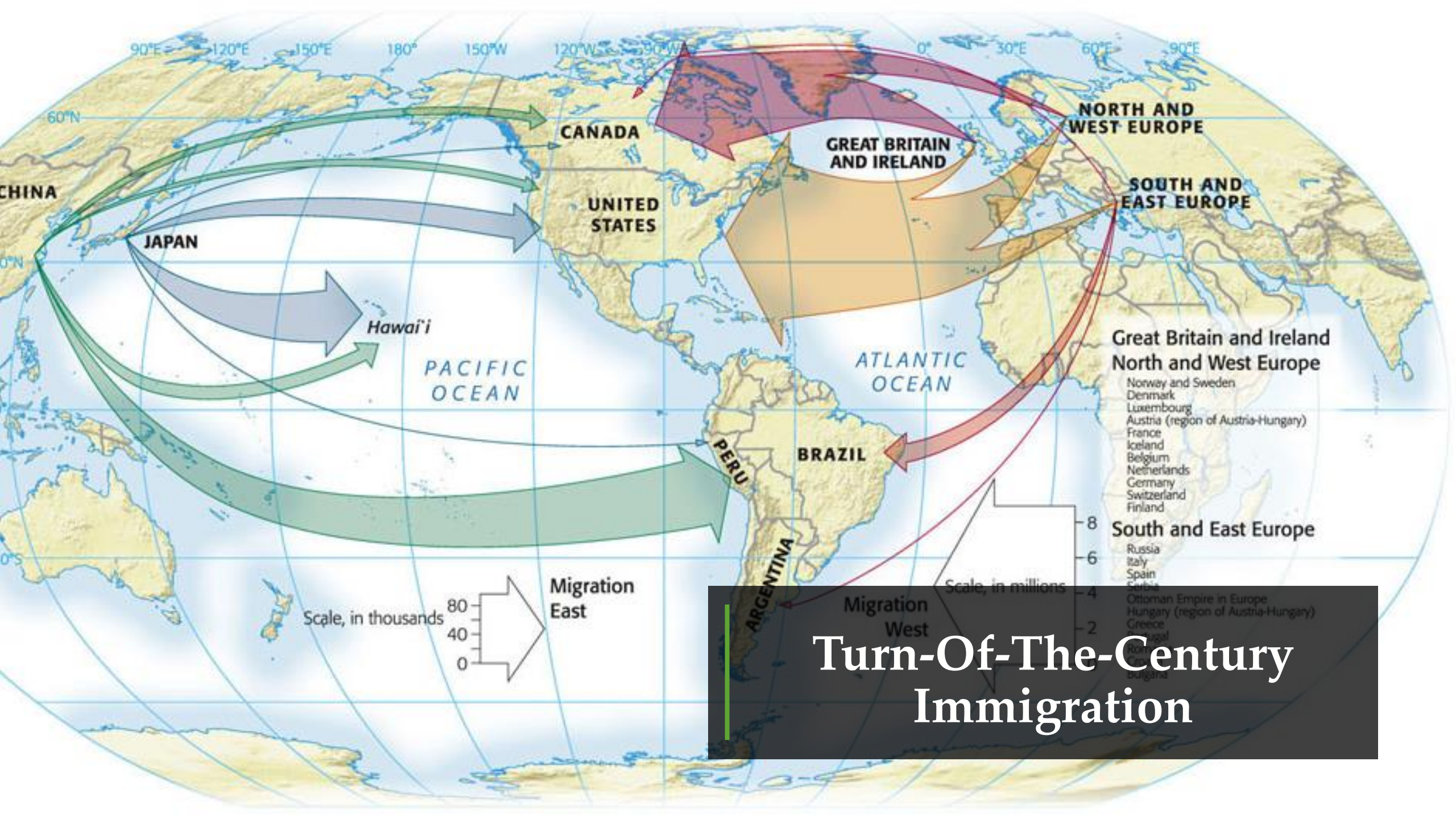
Students will be able to explain how social and economic life changed from previous eras.

2

Students will be able to describe the cultural identity of the United States during this era.

3

Students will be able to evaluate how American culture changed from earlier periods.



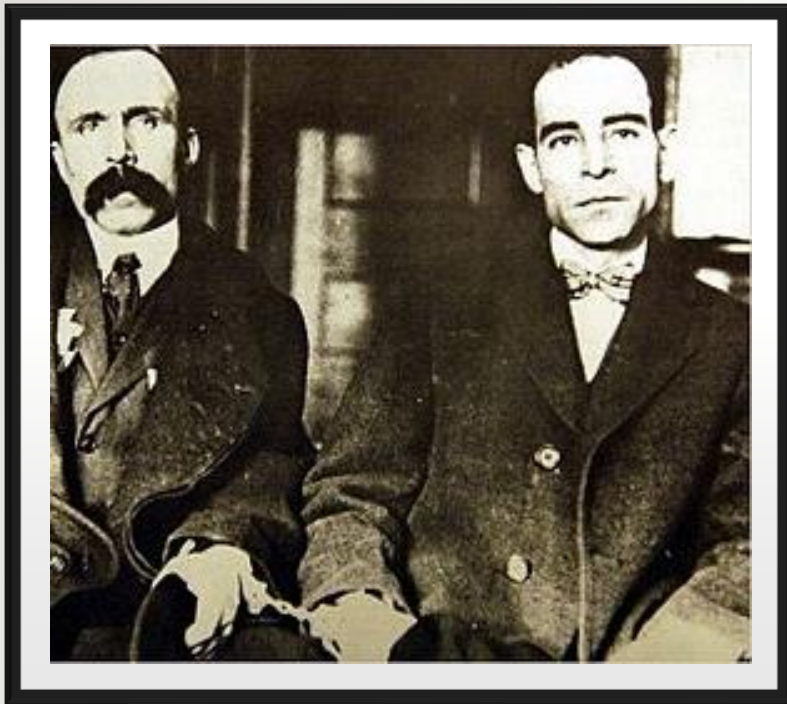
Nativism and Immigration Policies

- Did America experience economic growth in the 1920s? YES!
- Were there problems during this period? YES!
 - Economic recession hit
 - An influx of immigrants
 - Cultural tensions
- **Fear and prejudice spread** – all immigrants were questioned/feared
- *Nativism* = a belief that one's native land needs to be protected against immigrants
- **During WWI immigration dropped**
- **1921: immigration returned to normal levels**
- **Americans blamed the bombings, strikes, and recession on immigrants** 😞



Disillusionment & intolerance

The Sacco-Vanzetti Case



- **Where do we see an example of immigrant hysteria?**
The Sacco-Vanzetti Case
- **April 15, 1920:** 2 men robbed/murdered 2 employees at a Massachusetts shoe factory
- **Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested** (Italian immigrants)
 - Anarchists – people who oppose all forms of government
 - Sacco owned a gun similar to the murder weapon
 - Reported the bullets matched those used
 - No ballistics testing at this time
 - Jury found them guilty – based on circumstantial evidence = executed after 6 years of appeals

Where is Nativism seen in American society and policy?

- **Which group wanted to restrict immigration the most?** The Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
 - This group began in the South after the Civil War – used threats and violence to intimidate people
 - In the 1920s, this group targeted Catholics, Jews, immigrants, and anyone deemed “un-American”
 - By 1924: membership had grown to almost 4 million (would decline in late 1920s)
 - Spread beyond the South to other regions of America
- **How did America attempt to curb immigration?** National Origins Act (1922)
 - New immigrants were seen by many as radicals
 - President Harding signed the *Emergency Quota Act (1921)* – limiting annual admission to the United States.
 - *National Origins Act (1922)* – set a quota at 2% of each national group based on the 1890 census



A Clash of Cultures

- Many in America wanted to preserve “traditional values”
- *“New Morality”* – the idea that individuals are entitled to freedom and equality
- **Where were people most concerned about the changing morality? WOMEN!**
 - 1920: women gained the right to vote (19th Amendment)
 - Women attended college – pursuing careers outside the home
 - Work was a way to make money & break away from parental authority
 - Marriage was now based on the idea of LOVE!
- **Who is influencing the people at this time? Sigmund Freud**
- **How did women change in the 1920s?**
 - “bobbed” their hair/dyed it black
 - Short dresses (at or slightly below the knee)
 - Smoked cigarettes
 - Drank alcohol (in the age of Prohibition)
 - Wore makeup and sleeveless dresses

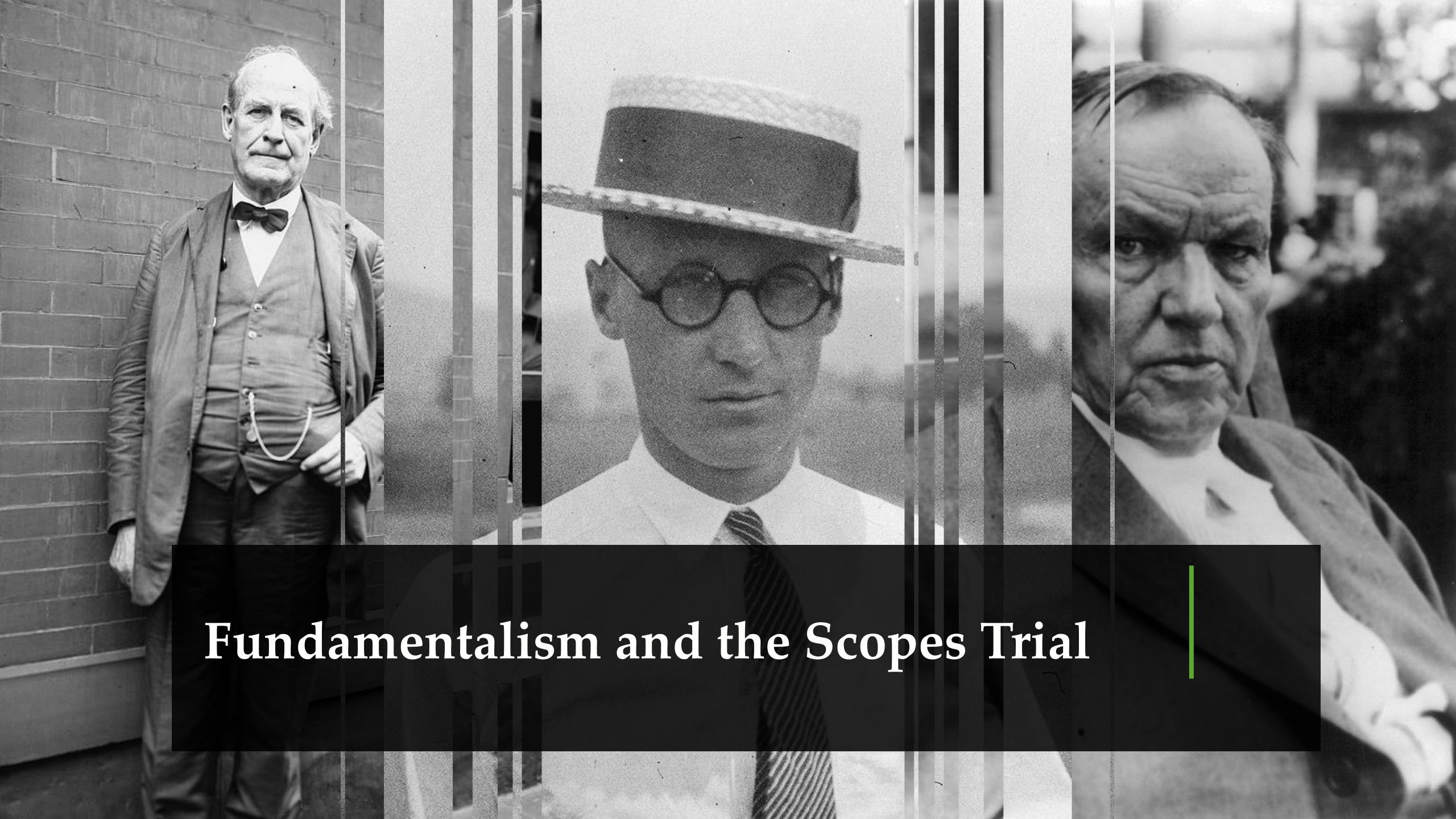


FLAPPERS

Religious Fundamentalism

- **What did Fundamentalists believe:**
 - The Bible is 100% true (no errors)
 - Staunchly religious – humans should get moral behavior from God (not society)
 - Rejected Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution
 - Believed in Creationism
- **Who were popular Fundamentalist preachers?**
 - Billy Sunday (former baseball player)
 - Aimee Semple McPherson
- **What challenged Fundamentalism in the 1920s?**
The Scopes Trial





Fundamentalism and the Scopes Trial



Bet You Didn't Know: Prohibition