

Calvin Coolidge

“At 2:30 on the morning of August 3, 1923, while visiting in Vermont, Calvin Coolidge received word that he was President. Harding had died in California. By the light of a kerosene lamp, his father, who was a notary public, administered the oath of office as Coolidge placed his hand on the family Bible.”

Dates in Office: 1923-1929

Party: Republican

From: Ohio

July 4, 1872- Jan 5, 1933

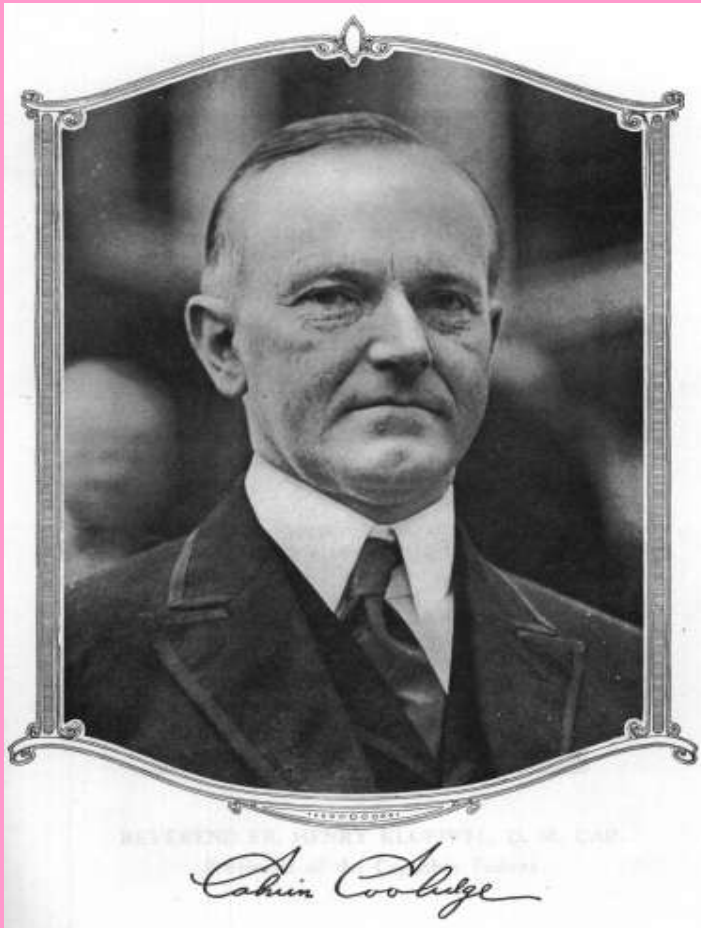
VP: None at first, then

Charles Dawes



DOMESTIC ISSUES

(17) “THE BUSINESS OF AMERICA”



President Calvin Coolidge 1924-
1928

- The new president, Calvin Coolidge, fit the pro-business spirit of the 1920s very well
- His famous quote:
“The chief business of the American people is business . . . the man who builds a factory builds a temple – the man who works there worships there.”

1. Coolidge becomes President in 1923

- a. Coolidge fired the people involved in the scandals of Harding's administration.
- b. He continued the pro-business attitude.

(1) Election of 1924

- a. Remember- Harding died... Coolidge finished his term
- b. Calvin Coolidge: Republican
- c. John W. Davis- Democrat
 - i. Democrats become split over Prohibition
 - ii. Rural areas favored Prohibition/ Cities opposed
- d. Robert LaFollete- Progressive
 - i. Backed by farmers and workers
 - ii. Attacked pro-business policies
- e. Coolidge wins by a landslide! 64%

1924

THE RADIO ELECTION

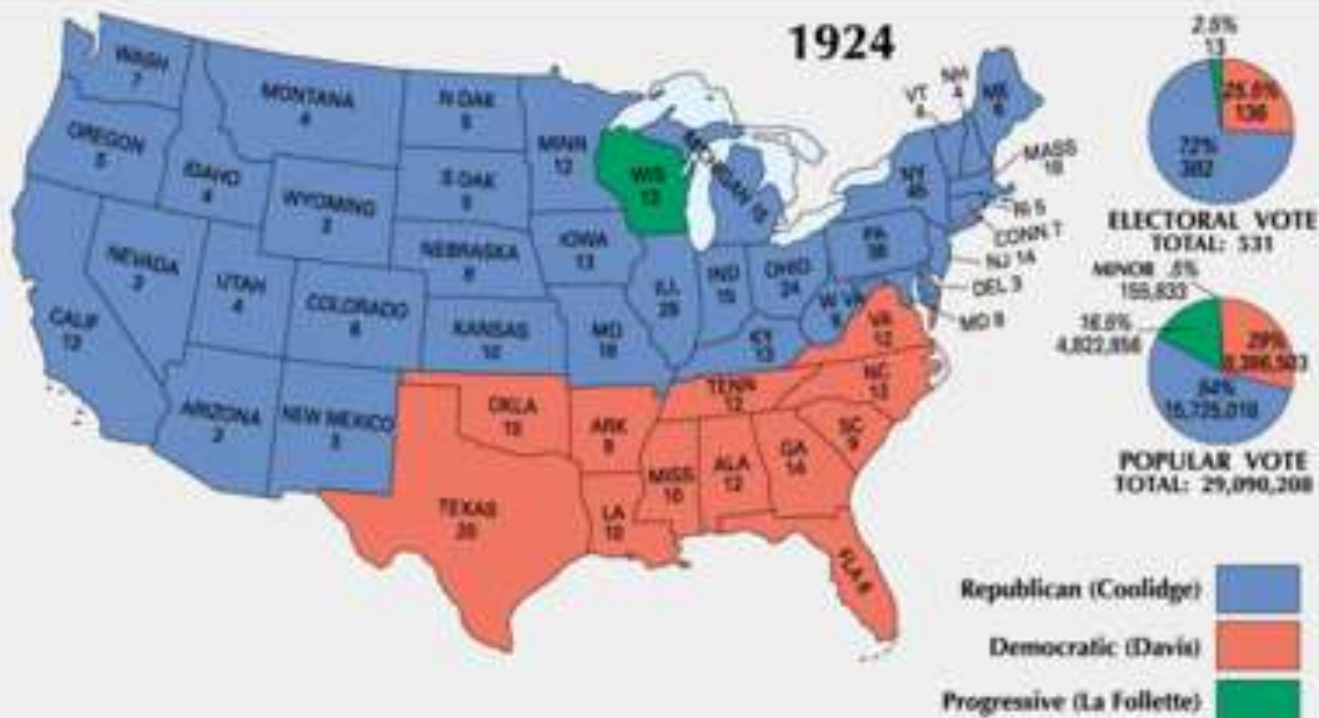


President Coolidge speaking
in the Oval Office

The Election 1924: The first Radio Election



Grace and Calvin Coolidge



❑ Although print media was popular, radio was the most powerful



RADIO COMES OF AGE

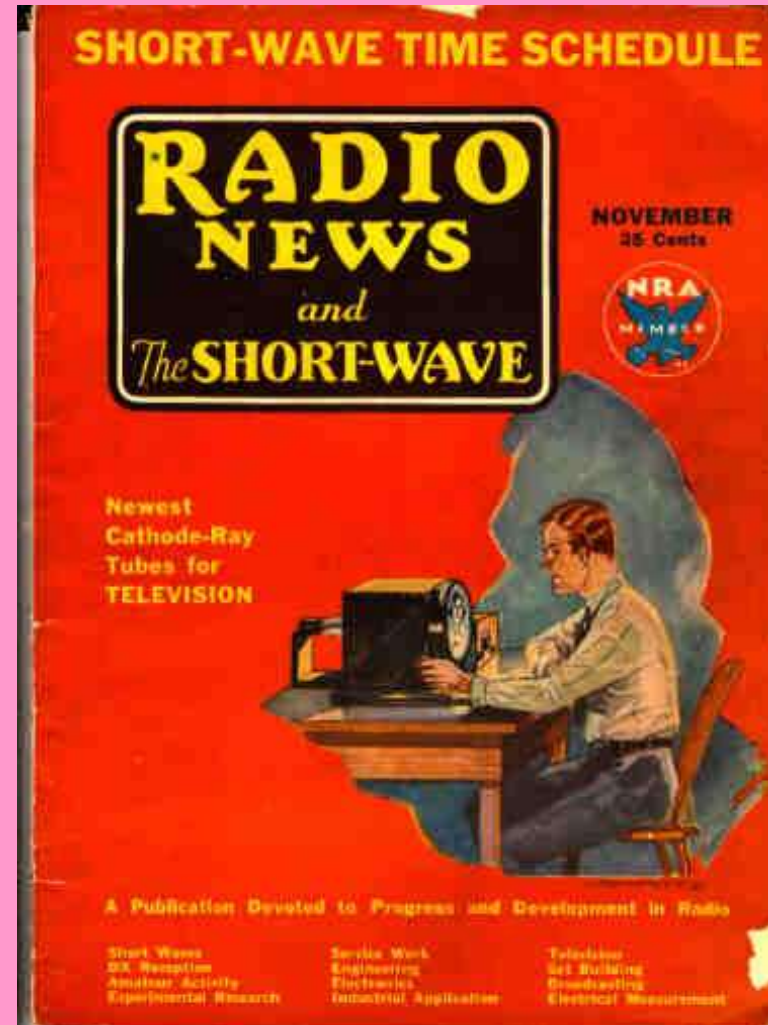
communications medium to emerge in the 1920s

- KDKA was the first station and it held the 1924 Presidential Election.

❑ News was delivered faster and to a larger audience.

❑ Americans could hear the voice of the president or listen to the World Series live.

❑ One of the most popular purchases of the 1920's.



iii. Domestic market- buyers and sellers within the country also reduced.

iv. Sick Industries were now being hurt further by the success of rayon.

c. The influence of the Farm Bloc

i. Members of Congress from both parties passed laws that favored farmers

(3) McNary-Haugen Bill-
provided for purchase of surplus
crops to be sold abroad.

ii. The only problem it did not solve: surpluses did not sell.

II. Foreign

A. Republican presidents worked to promote world peace.

(8) Kellogg-Briand Pact: 64 nations agreed to abandon war by settling disputes by peaceful means.

The problem: There was no way to enforce the peace law.

(2) Joseph Stalin comes to power in the USSR

He called himself Joseph Stalin, which meant "Man of Steel", Stalin became General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in 1922



and the Soviet Leader following the death of Vladimir Lenin in 1924.



Not much Foreign policy

Remember: we went back to

ISOLATIONISM???

“Back to Normalcy”

Social

(5) National Origins Act of 1924

- a. reduced the 3% to 2% - heavily restricted Southern and Eastern Europeans **Placed a ceiling of 150,000 immigrants annually**
- b. Virtually all Asians were targeted in both laws



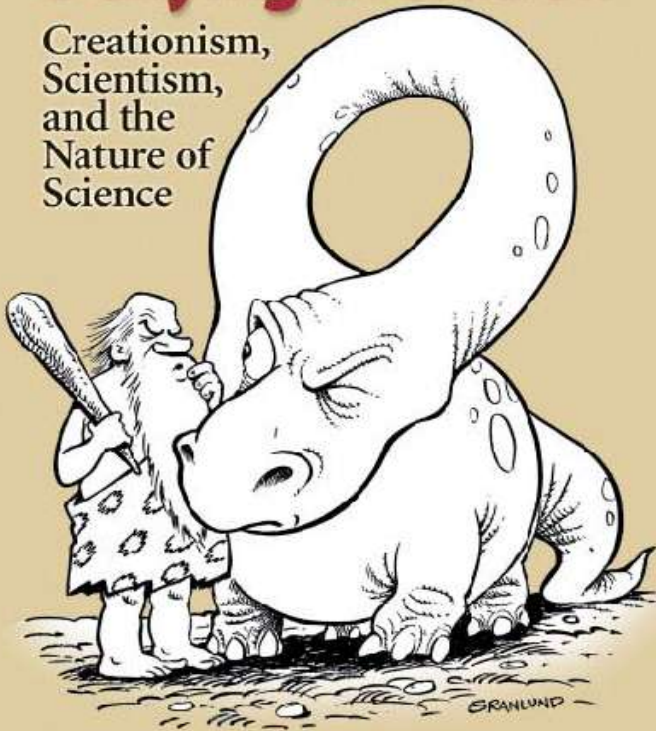
President Coolidge Signs the Immigration Act

SCIENCE AND RELIGION CLASH



Denying Evolution

Creationism,
Scientism,
and the
Nature of
Science



Massimo Pigliucci

- ❑ Another battleground during the 1920s was between fundamentalist religious groups and secular thinkers over the truths of science.
- ❑ The Protestant movement grounded in the literal interpretation of the bible is known as fundamentalism.
- ❑ Fundamentalists found all truth in the bible – including science & evolution.

(6) SCOPES TRIAL



Scopes was a biology teacher who dared to teach his students that man derived from lower species.

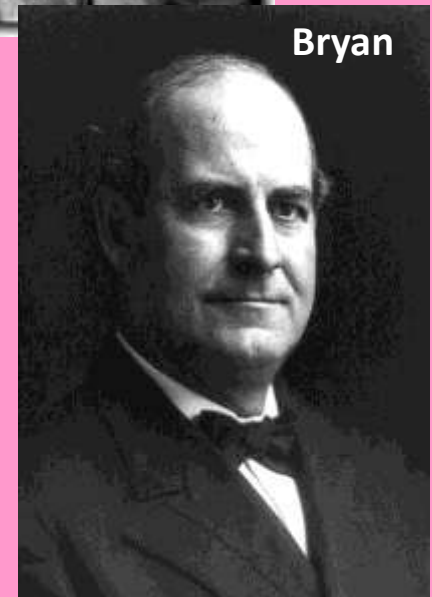
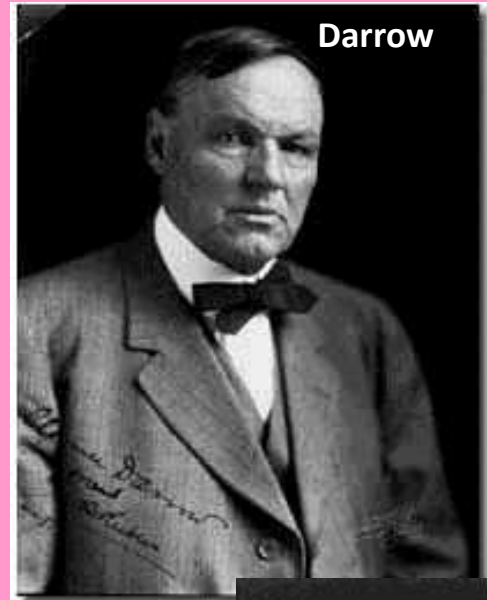
- ❑ In March 1925, Tennessee passed the nation's first law that made it a crime to teach evolution.
- ❑ The ACLU promised to defend any teacher willing to challenge the law – John Scopes did.



SCOPES TRIAL

❑ The ACLU hired Clarence Darrow, the most famous trial lawyer of the era, to defend Scopes.

❑ The prosecution countered with William Jennings Bryan, (yes, he's still alive!!) the three-time Democratic presidential nominee.



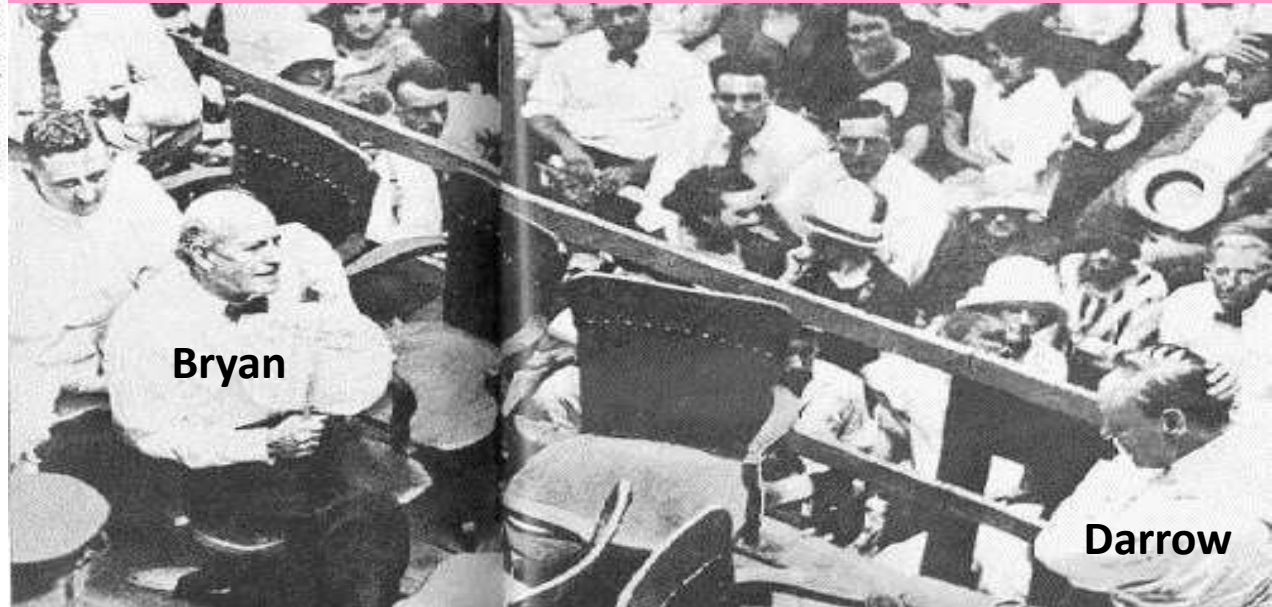
SCOPES TRIAL

- ❑ Trial opened on July 10, 1925 and became a national sensation.
- ❑ In an unusual move, Darrow called Bryan to the stand as an expert on the Bible – key question: *Should the bible be interpreted literally?*
- ❑ Under intense questioning, Darrow got Bryan to admit that the Bible can be interpreted in different ways.
- ❑ Nonetheless, Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100.



Bettmann/CORBIS

Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan have a friendly chat in a courtroom during the Scopes evolution trial. Darrow defended John T. Scopes, a biology teacher, who decided to test the new Tennessee law banning the teaching of evolution. Bryan took the stand for the prosecution as a bible expert. The trial in 1925 ended in conviction of Scopes.



Bryan

Darrow



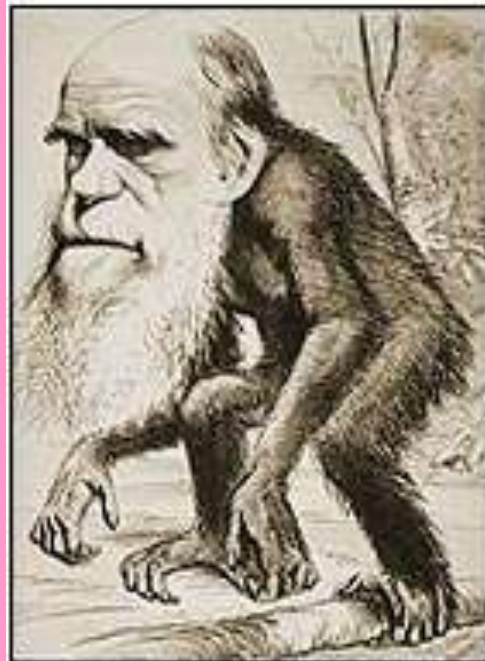
[10] "Papa!" (Thomas in the *Detroit News*)



Despite the guilty verdict, Darrow got the upper hand during his questioning of Bryan

f. The Scopes Trial illustrated the deep division in the country over traditional views versus new values

religion vs. science.



MOUNT ST. JOSEPHS



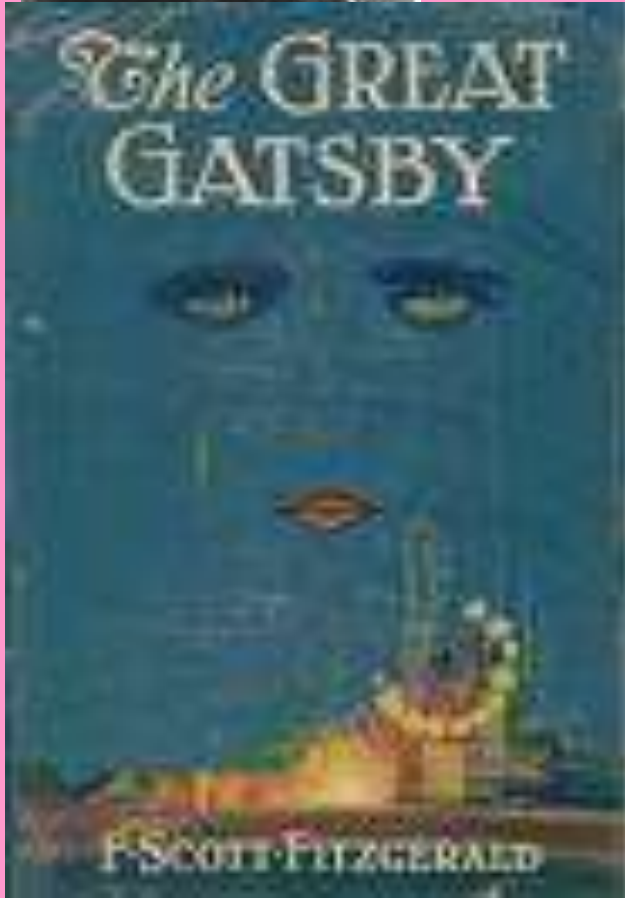
(7) F. Scott Fitzgerald

An American Jazz Age author of Novels and short stories. He is regarded as one of the greatest twentieth

century writers. Fitzgerald was of

the self-styled "Lost Generation," Americans born in the 1890s who came of age during WWI. He finished four novels, left a fifth unfinished, and wrote dozens of short stories that treat themes of youth, despair, and age. He is

best known for The Great Gatsby.



(9) Charles Lindbergh




known as "Lucky Lindy" and "The Lone Eagle," was an American pilot famous for the first solo, non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

His 20 month old son...kidnapped

Charles Augustus Lindbergh II, 20 months old, was abducted from the Lindbergh home on 3/1/1932. A nationwide, ten-week search ensued, and ransom negotiations were conducted with the kidnapers. An infant corpse was found on 5/12/32 just a few miles from the Lindberghs' home, and identified by Lindbergh as his son. More than three years later, a media circus ensued when the man accused of the murder, Bruno Hauptmann, went on trial. The Lindberghs grew tired of being in the spotlight and moved to Europe in December 1935, still mourning the loss of their son. Hauptmann maintained his innocence until the end, but he was found guilty and was executed on 3 April 1936.

WANTED
INFORMATION AS TO THE
WHEREABOUTS OF



CHAS. A. LINDBERGH, JR.
OF HOPEWELL, N. J.
SON OF COL. CHAS. A. LINDBERGH
World-Famous Aviator

This child was kidnaped from his home in Hopewell, N. J., between 8 and 10 p. m. on Tuesday, March 1, 1932.

DESCRIPTION:
Age, 20 months Hair, blond, curly
Weight, 27 to 30 lbs. Eyes, dark blue
Height, 29 inches Complexion, light
Deep dimple in center of chin
Dressed in one-piece coverall night suit

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
COL. H. N. SCHWARZKOPF, TRENTON, N. J., or
COL. CHAS. A. LINDBERGH, HOPEWELL, N. J.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN CONFIDENCE

COL. H. NORMAN SCHWARZKOPF
Supt. New Jersey State Police, Trenton, N. J.

March 11, 1932

**HAUPTMANN, GUILTY. MUST
DIE WEEK OF MARCH 18**

WELT BOHRE TO LEARN
WAS CANTER NICHON
IS NOW WILD CRASH



JURY OUT 11 HOURS;
DEFENDANT IS CALM

REUTERS

❑ One example of the clash between city & farm was the passage of the 18th Amendment in 1920.

❑ This Amendment launched the era known as Prohibition.

❑ The new law made it illegal to make, sell or transport liquor



PROHIBITION

“The Nobel Experiment”



**Remember
prohibition?**

Prohibition lasted from 1920 to 1933 when it was repealed by the 21st Amendment.



3. October, 1919: Congress passed the Volstead Act to enforce the 18th Amendment

(11) Prohibition was very unpopular and ignored by many – resulted in bootlegging and speakeasies.

ORGANIZED CRIME



- ❑ Prohibition contributed to the growth of organized crime in every major city.
- ❑ Chicago became notorious as the home of (11) Al Capone – a famous bootlegger.
- ❑ Capone took control of the Chicago liquor business by killing off his competition.

Al Capone was finally convicted on tax evasion charges in 1931.

5. Criminal gangs controlled liquor sales.

6. Al Capone controlled Chicago's underworld – St. Valentine's Day Massacre 1929 – Capone's gang murdered 7 members of a rival gang.



SPEAKEASIES AND BOOTLEGGERS

more (11)

- ❑ Many Americans did not believe drinking was a sin.
- ❑ Most immigrant groups were not willing to give up drinking.
- ❑ To obtain liquor illegally, drinkers went underground to hidden saloons known as speakeasies.
- ❑ People also bought liquor from bootleggers who smuggled it in from Canada, Cuba and the West Indies.



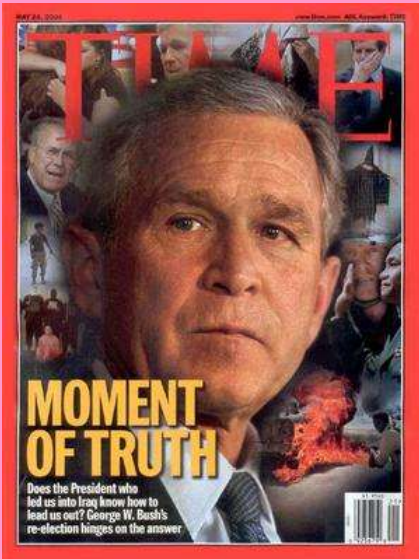
E. Women of the 1920s

(11) New woman of the 1920s was stylish and independent – called “Flappers.”

- Stopped wearing heavy corsets, started wearing short skirts, and cut their hair short.
- “Vamps” were even more “outgoing women.”



EXPANDING NEWS COVERAGE



- ❑ As literacy increased, newspaper circulation rose and mass-circulation magazines flourished.
- ❑ By the end of the 1920s, ten American magazines -- including *Reader's Digest* and *Time* -- boasted circulations of over 2 million.

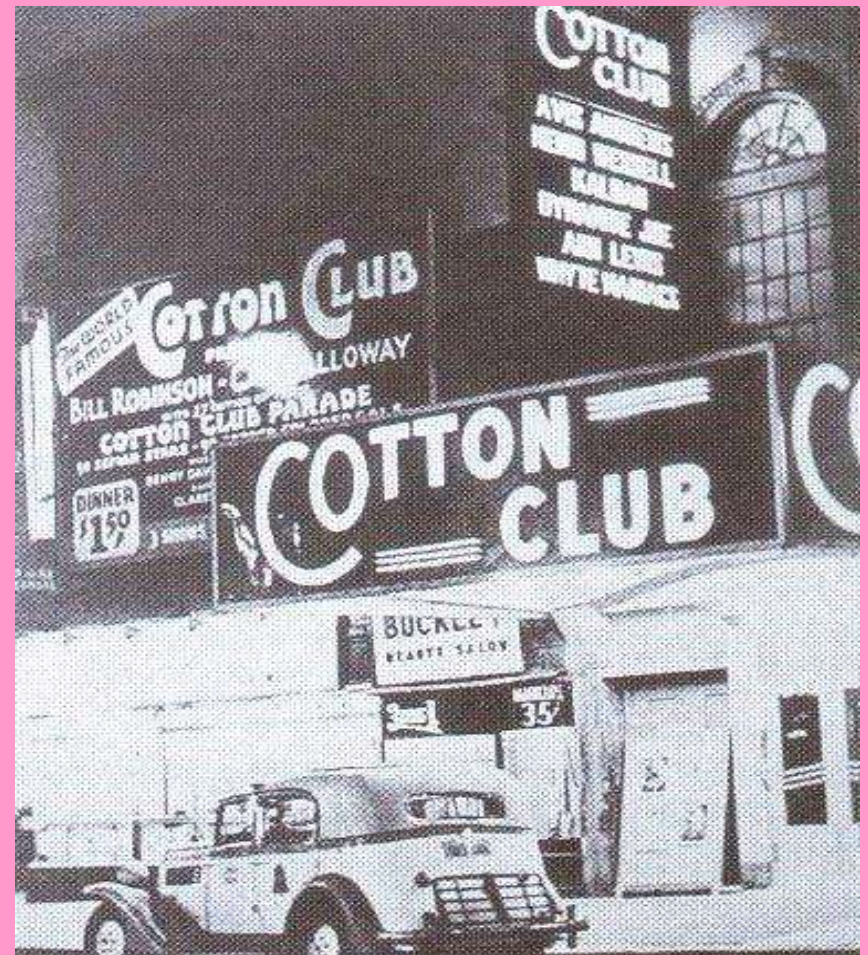


(15) Jazz Age

1. Jazz emerged in the early 1900s in New Orleans and grew in popularity.
2. Jazz expressed the lifestyles of the 1920s. Big-band jazz swept the nation.



3. Cotton Club in New York was one of the most famous jazz clubs in the 1920's.



(14)THE LOST GENERATION

- ❑ Some writers such as Hemingway and John Dos Passos were so soured by American culture that they chose to settle in Europe.
- ❑ horrified at the destruction of WWI and disillusioned with the new consumer culture
- ❑ In Paris they formed a group that one writer called, “The Lost Generation.”



John Dos Passos self – portrait. He was a good amateur painter.

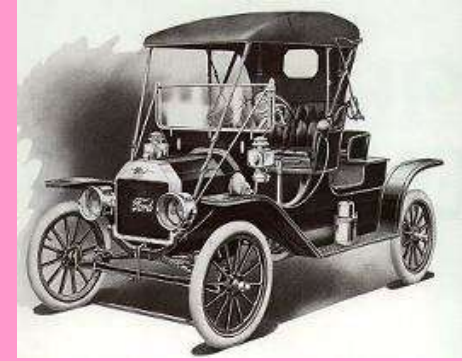
(13)Harlem Renaissance

1. **Harlem, in New York City, became the cultural center for African-American writers, artists, and musicians during the 1920's.**
2. The Harlem Renaissance was at the same time with the rise of a new generation of American writers known as “The Lost Generation.”

(16) IMPACT OF THE AUTO

Henry Ford was a genius:
Among the many changes
were:

- **JOBS**
- Freedom for rural families
- **Independence** for women and young people
- **Growth of Cities** like Detroit, Flint, Akron grew
- By 1920 80% of world's vehicles in U.S.



Crossroads

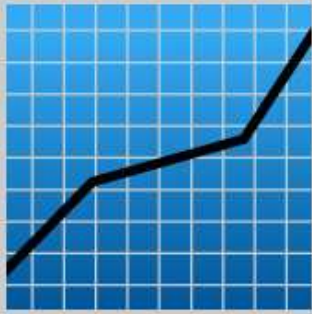


AIRLINE TRANSPORT BECOMES COMMON



- The **airline industry** began as a mail carrying service and quickly “took off.”
- By 1927, Pan American Airways was making the transatlantic passenger flights.

When commercial flights began, all flight attendants were female and white.



AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING SOARS

- The years 1920-1929 were prosperous ones for the U.S.
- Americans owned 40% of the world's wealth.
- The average annual **income rose 35%** during the 1920s (\$522 to \$705).
- Discretionary income increased.



ELECTRICAL CONVENIENCES



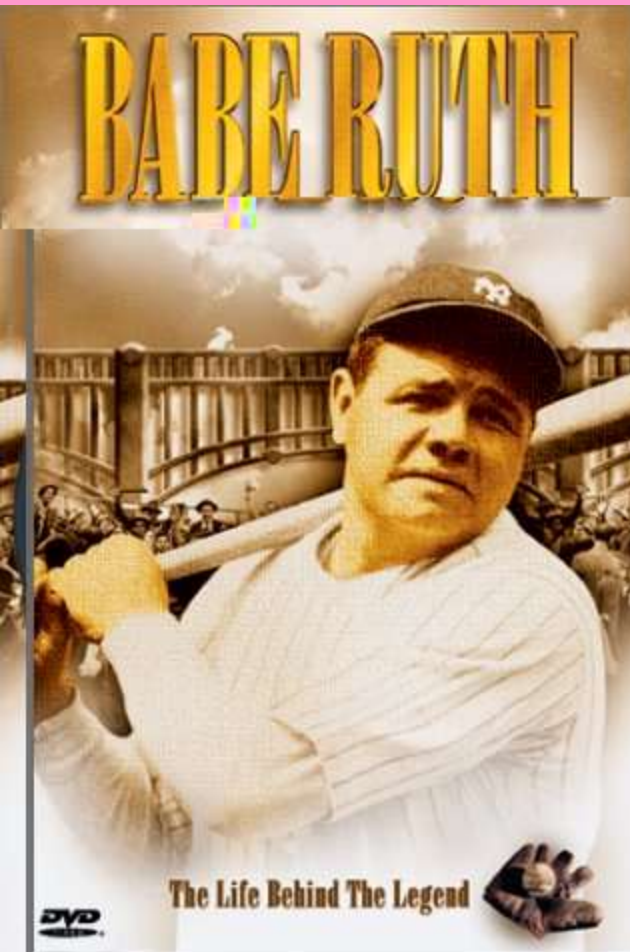
- While gasoline powered much of the economic boom of the 1920s, the use of **electricity** also transformed the nation.

Electric refrigerators, stoves, irons, toasters, vacuums, washing machines and sewing machines were all new.

AMERICAN HEROES of the 20s- (12)

“The Golden Age of Sports”

- Now that American's had time and money...
- In 1929, Americans spent \$4.5 billion on entertainment (includes sports).
- People crowded into baseball games to see their heroes.
- **Babe Ruth** was a larger than life **American hero** who played for Yankees.
- He hit 60 homers in 1927.
- Lou Gehrig, Jack Dempsey, Red Grange...



(4) Dawes Plan (1924)

- The plan that America gave to Germany post WWI forbidding them to build up weapons... they had to find another way to improve their economy.
- Obviously, they don't listen... they pick Hitler as their leader... and start building weapons