The Roaring 1920s

Events and Policies

- Warren G. Harding (1865-1923, in office 1921-1923, 29th President)
- CALVIN COOLIDGE (1872-1933, in office 1923-1929, 30th President)

The Lost Generation

- Europe reconstructs after WWI, US engages in no important affairs, both Europe and US experience disillusion
- some American intellectuals and writers leave for Europe and try to find new values to replace the lost old ones
- other Americans at home seek to re-establish the old values of patriotism, religion, family values, success in life

Nativism

- = heightened nationalism, xenophobia, in America opposition to immigration, especially war immigrants
- Johnson-Reed Act, or, the Immigration Act (1924): limited the quote of immigrants to 2% of the number of people of the given nationality who were already living in the US in 1890
- First **Red Scare**: the Russian Revolution (1917) removed the Tsarist autocracy and established the Soviet Union, awoke in the US a fear of communism
- Sacco and Vanzetti: two Italian-born anarchists tried for robbery and murder, sentenced to death, and electrocuted
- Ku Klux Klan (since 1865): in 1920s began opposing immigrants, 'hyphenated Americans' (Woodrow Wilson's term), mainly German-Americans

Fundamentalism

- a militant Protestantism against Darwinian theory and for a literal interpretation of the Bible
- WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN: spokesman for Fundamentalism, supporter of Anti-Evolution Laws prohibiting teaching the theory, the laws were passed in several states, especially in Tennessee
- **Scopes Monkey Trial**: John Scopes taught the evolution in Tennessee, was persecuted by Bryant, lost the case, but his defender Clarence Darren ridiculed the idea of Fundamentalism

Prohibition

- the Volstead Act (1919, in effect 1920-1933): prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcohol for consumption
- alcohol consumption did not stop, rather contributed to organized crime and corruption in law enforcement
- speakeasies: bars selling spirits during Prohibition (*The Cotton Club*, a bar with jazz, dancing, and drinking)
- AL CAPONE: a crime syndicate leader dedicated to smuggling and bootlegging of liquor, gambling, and prostitution
- new morals: a carpe diem stance to life after the WWI, connected with the Prohibition, also with Freud's theories
- the **flapper**: an emancipated woman with short hair, in short skirts, smoking, drinking, driving, flying, etc.

Culture

- fashion: elegant slim dresses with lowered waists and hats for women
- leisure activities: vaudeville, entertainments with dancing, music listening, and drinking
- sports: Babe Ruth, a baseball player
- Miss America: started in 1921, the first winner was Margaret Gorman

Music

- the Jazz Age: jazz arrives from the South to big cities and becomes the prominent genre
- Bessie Smith: an African-American blues and jazz singer
- King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band: a group led by the jazz cornet player Joe King Oliver, including Louis Armstrong
- Duke Ellington: an African-American jazz pianist, composer, and bandleader
- George Gershwin: a pianist and composer of Russian descent, author of Rhapsody in Blue for piano and jazz band
- dances: Charleston, Foxtrot, Black Bottom; dance marathons
- 'I'm Just Wild about Harry': a popular song for the first African-American Broadway musical
- Fred and Adele Astaire: a brother and sister dancing couple
- Josephine Baker: an African-American dancer, singer, and actress, the first world famous black dancer

Film

- Rudolph Valentino: an Italian silent film actor, sex symbol, and pop icon, star of *The Sheik* (1921)

- Clara Bow: a silent film actress, star of Wings (1927, the winner of the first Oscar awarded)
- GLORIA SWANSON: a silent film actress, later played a silent film star in the talkies era in Sunset Boulevard (1950)
- Lon Chaney (*The Phantom of the Opera*, 1925), John Barrymore (*Don Juan*, 1926), Lionel Barrymore, Joan Crawford, Greta Garbo
- slapstick actors: Harold Lloyd (Safety Last, 1923), Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Laurel and Hardy
- The Jazz Singer (1927): the first feature-length sound film, a musical film starring MAY McAvoy and AL JOLSON
- later films about 1920s: *The Public Enemy* (1931, on Prohibition); *The Roaring Twenties* (1939, on Prohibition); *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* (Horace McCoy's novel from 1935, Sydney Pollack's film from 1969, on a dancing marathon); *Inherit the Wind* (play from 1955, film from 1960, on Scopes Trial)

Architecture

- Art Deco (1925-1939): a decorative and glamorous mixture neoclassical, modernist, and art nouveau elements
- skyscrapers: Chicago Tribune Tower, Wrigley Building in Chicago, Illinois, resemble Victorian Gothic revival
- Frank Lloyd Wright: Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Japan; Ennis House, Hollyhock House in Los Angeles, California

Visual Arts

Modernism

- Georgia O'Keeffe: painter of flowers, rocks, and landscapes with sexual innuendos
- Morgan Russell: pioneer of Synchromism, an abstract style attempting to make painting reproduce the sound
- STANTON MACDONALD-WRIGHT: painter of Synchromism
- Man Ray: painter, experimental film maker, photographer, author of collages and installations of found objects
- Lee Miller: Man Ray's lover and assistant, a fashion model, photographer, author of photojournalism from WWII

Realism

- Thomas Hart Benton: murals, rural landscapes
- Edward Hopper: common life pictures
- Grant Wood: the rural Midwest
- HORACE PIPPIN: African-American life scenes
- N. C. Wyeth: illustrations

Literature

- Lost Generation: Gertrude Stein, Francis Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Malcolm Cowley
- Harlem Renaissance: Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Zora Neal Hurston, Countee Cullen
- Southern Renaissance: WILLIAM FAULKNER, ERSKINE CALDWELL, JOHN DOS PASSOS
- crime fiction: Dashiell Hammett, Raymond Chandler
- milestone publications: T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* (1922), Francis Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* (1925), Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), William Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury* (1929)