

# SSUSH16 The student will identify key developments in the aftermath of WW I.





## a. Explain how rising communism and socialism in the United States led to the Red Scare and immigrant restriction.

- The number of Labor Unions rose during WW I
- Unions began using strikes as a means of trying to gain better working conditions
- Strikes were associated with Communist led protests in Europe and worried many Americans that Communism would spread to the U.S.



The mayor of Seattle felt that strikers wanted to “take possession of our American government and try to duplicate the anarchy of Russia”



- 350,000 steel workers went on strike in 1919.
- The head of U.S. Steel blamed the unrest on foreign radicals and broke the strike by hiring African Americans and Mexicans to work.



# The Red Scare

- Numerous strikes in 1919 led many Americans to believe that the Communists were trying to start a revolution in the U.S.
  - The Communists were blamed for sending bombs through the postal system as a way of disrupting the American way of life
  - As a way of limiting “radicals” Congress passed laws limiting foreign immigration to the U.S.
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**b. Identify Henry Ford, mass production, and the automobile.**





# Henry Ford

- In 1908 Henry Ford began to mass produce cars, automobiles that the “everyday” man could afford.
- He paid his workers \$5 a day and sold his original Model “T” for \$825.





- Ford used the idea of mass production to build his cars on an assembly line.
- Each worker had a specific job to do, which helped speed up the building process, reducing the cost of automobiles.





The automobile changed how Americans lived, allowing them to travel greater distances much quicker

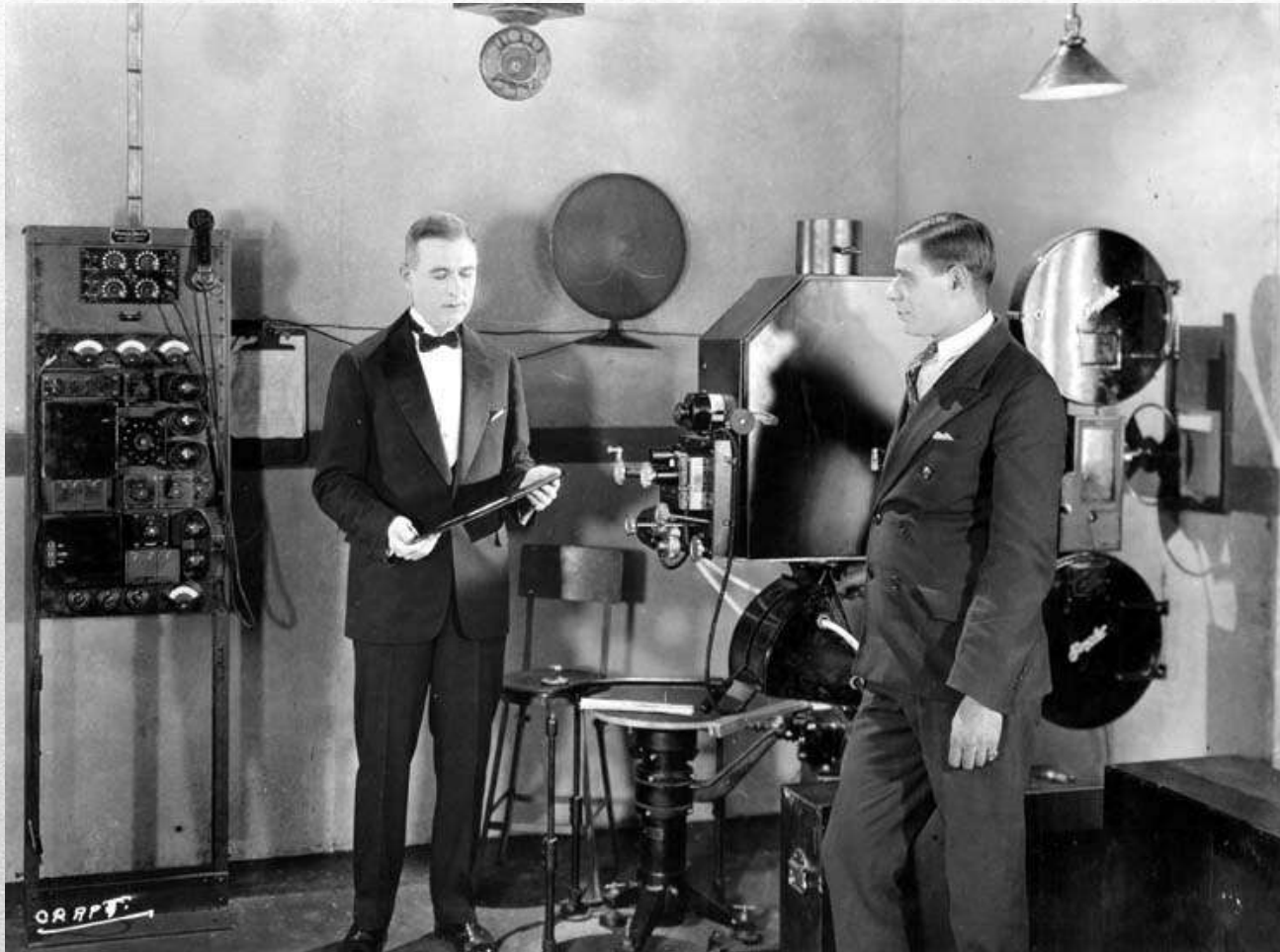


The automobile industry also created growth in other industries such as the rubber, glass, and lead industries

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## c. Describe the impact of radio and the movies



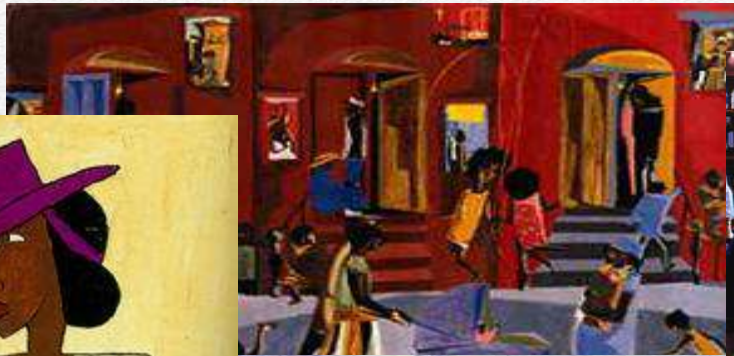


- Radio companies such as CBS and NBC were formed in the 1920s.
- Radio allowed listeners to hear instant news of events and was a way for families to come together to listen to broadcasts.
- Movies in the 1920s helped show “modern” lifestyles to Americans .





**d. Describe modern forms of cultural expression; include Louis Armstrong and the origins of jazz, Langston Hughes and the Harlem Renaissance, Irving Berlin, and Tin Pan Alley.**





- **Louis Armstrong**

- Born in New Orleans and moved to Chicago in his 20s

- Played the cornet and trumpet and played an improvised form of Dixie Ragtime and jazz

- Influential in the New York jazz scene

Ain't Misbehavin': <http://www.archive.org/details/Misbehavin>

When the Saints Come Marching in:

[http://www.smithsonianjazz.org/class/armstrong/la/la\\_whentheseints.mp3](http://www.smithsonianjazz.org/class/armstrong/la/la_whentheseints.mp3)



- **Langston Hughes**

- Born in Mississippi

- Wrote poems describing the disenfranchisement of many African Americans

For one of just a few known recordings of Langston Hughes click on the link below.

<http://www.folkways.si.edu/listen2.aspx?type=preview&trackid=22357>





# Langston Hughes

## *Life is Fine*

I went down to the river,  
I set down on the bank.  
I tried to think but couldn't,  
So I jumped in and sank.  
I came up once and hollered!  
I came up twice and cried!  
If that water hadn't a-been so cold  
I might've sunk and died.

Though you may hear me holler,  
And you may see me cry—  
I'll be dogged, sweet baby,  
If you gonna see me die.

*Life is fine! Fine as wine! Life is fine!*

## *I, Too, Sing America*

I am the darker brother.  
They send me to eat in the kitchen  
When company comes,  
But I laugh,  
And eat well,  
And grow strong.

Tomorrow,  
I'll be at the table  
When company comes.  
Nobody'll dare  
Say to me,  
"Eat in the kitchen,"  
Then.  
Besides,  
They'll see how beautiful I am  
And be ashamed—  
I, too, am America.

To hear Langston Hughes read *I, Too* click on the following link and click on the tab in red:  
<http://www.poetryarchive.org/poetryarchive/singlePoet.do?poetId=1551>

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# Tin Pan Alley

- Tin Pan Alley was the name given to New York City's songwriters and music publishers during the 1920s
  - One of the most famous writers was Irving Berlin, who wrote such songs as “God Bless America”, “White Christmas”, and “Alexander’s Ragtime Band”
  - Listen to some samples:
    - Alexander’s Ragtime Band: <http://www.archive.org/details/EDIS-SRP-0194-15>
    - White Christmas: <http://www.archive.org/details/CaelaHarrisonWhiteChristmas>
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