
Postwar Economic Downturn

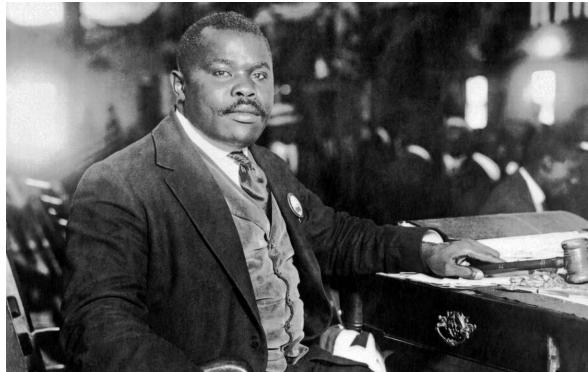
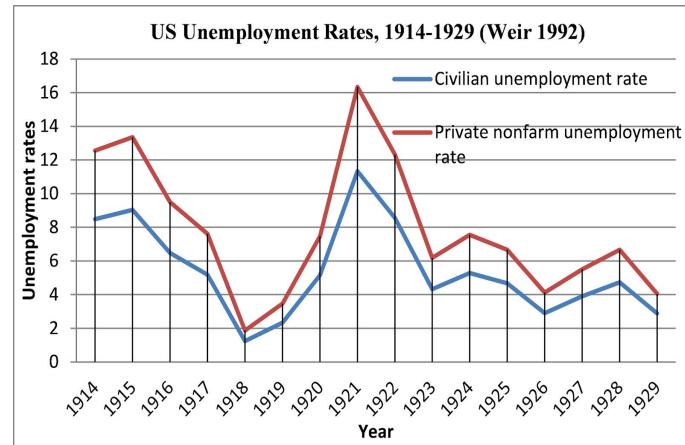
— Giovanni Chavez, Katelynn Ross,
Cassie Vega —

5-7 Facts

- From 1920 to 1922, the average national income dropped from \$79 billion to \$63 billion
- Average personal income decreased from \$835 to \$672
- Many women and immigrants lost their jobs or were forced to accept lower wages because of the end of wartime production
- 2 million African Americans moved North from 1910 to 1930 but still faced discrimination and worked menial labor jobs
- Competition for jobs led to an increase of racial and social class tensions
- Racial groups began to rise like the KKK and black power groups
- The government did little to resolve the growing tension and was plagued with corruption and scandals

Significance

The significance of the postwar economic downturn is that the future for America's economics did not seem like it would ever recover from this.



Political Scandals

By: Shan Sohi, Dylan Whitaker, and
Yusuf Algabyali

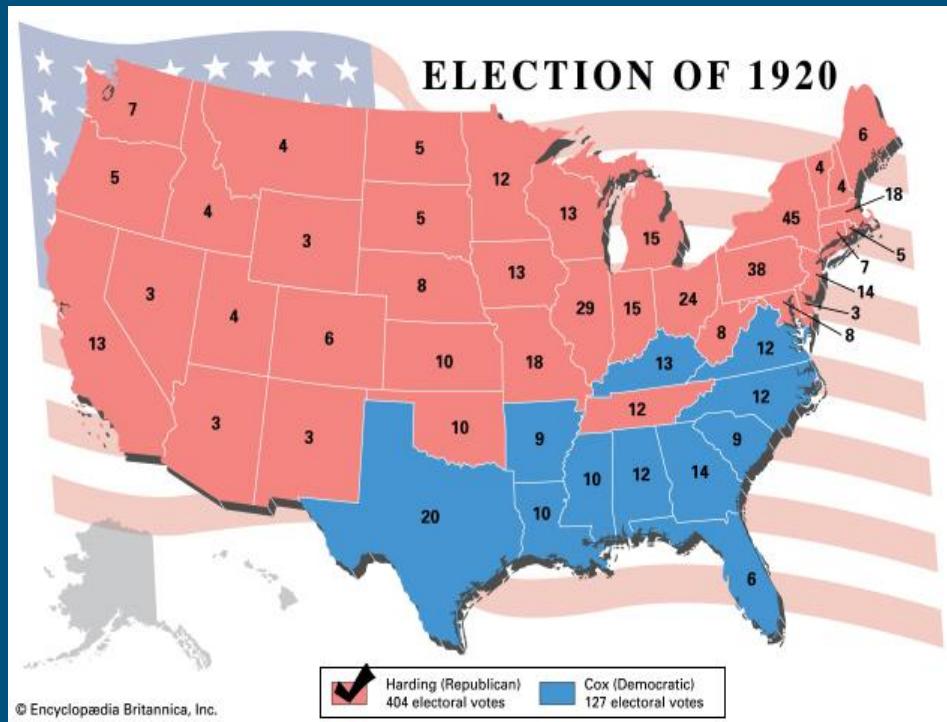
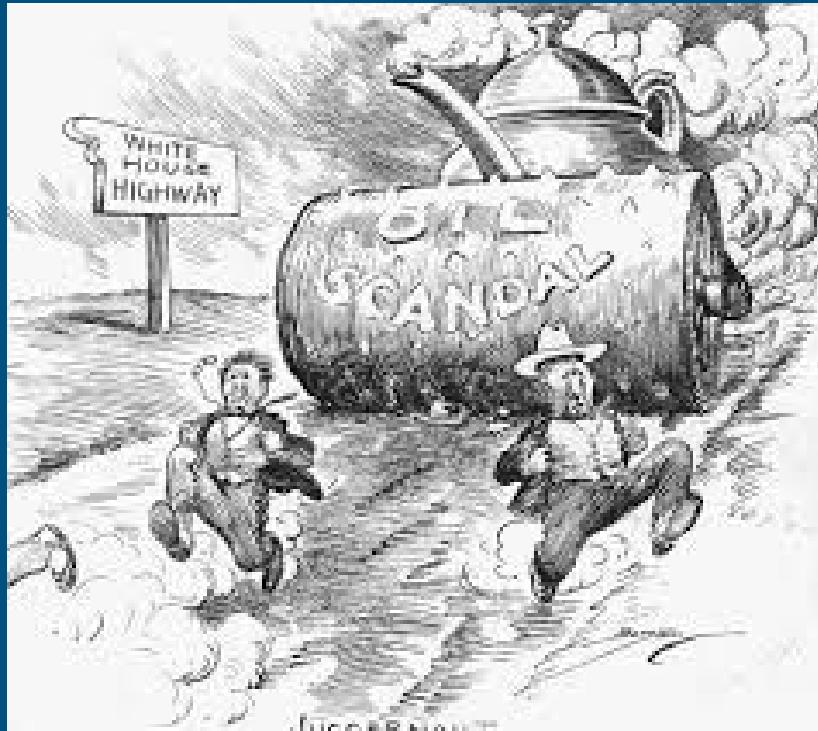
Facts

- The first U.S. president of the 1920s, Warren G. Harding, failed to diffuse the tensions that were rife in postwar society
- Harding, who served from 1921 until his death in 1923, is sometimes ranked by historians as the worst president in U.S. history
- Harding's cabinet appointments proved disastrously corrupt, and the president rather than dismissed his faulty officials.
- Attorney General Harry Daugherty let political allies to break the law, and was harsh when crushing miners' strikes.
- Jesse L. Smith (Harding's friend) had sold public offices for cash or political promises.
- The worst scandal was the the "Teapot Dome" when the Secretary of the Interior Albert Full leased the Navy's petroleum reserves to private interests for a bribe

Historical Significance

These political scandals in the 1920's elections were very helpful for combing through candidates and making better choices for elections.

Picture





Labor Unrest

Deseray ortiz , Davina Magsalos, Rosa Ramos

Facts

- In 1919, 4 million workers held 3,600 strikes protesting wage cuts and worked for hours with no overtime pay.
- Most laborers faced rigid and violent opposition from companies, the government, and the public.
- When Seattle's 60,000 shipyard and metal-trades workers struck against low pay, the mayor called the U.S. Marines to forcefully end the strike and serve the workers a crushing defeat.
- Many workers turned away from the union and sought work even low paying work to feed their families during the 1920s , labor union membership declined from 5 million to 3.4 million .
- Although union membership declined ,many americans continued to view labor with suspicion .
- This was due in part of the fact that a large proportion of the laboring classes in the united states , were of russian or eastern european extraction .

Significance

The significance of this was that workers get paid less for more labor. Having to stretch their pay to cover their families' basic needs. People living in unhealthy situations due to such wage cuts caused for more strikes to happen.



Pictures that symbols labor unrest

This picture that when the strikes began and how there signs would say and symbol there demands.



Radicals and Bombs

By Kody Bruce, Kaden Francis, and Donald Woods



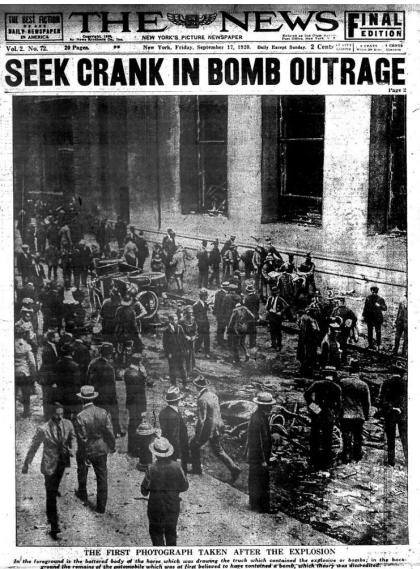


Facts

- Two Communist parties were formed within America: The Communist party seeking to overthrow capitalism by force and the Communist Labor party bent on using political action.
- 88,000 people made up the two parties.
- Radicals sought to promote anarchy.
- Radicals sent packaged explosives to many well-known American people like Rockefeller.
- Bombs exploded around the country including places like Wall Street.
- After a bomb blew up on Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer's doorstep, the government became determined to put a stop to the domestic terrorism.

Why is it significant

It shows two sides of communists the ones who use force or politics.



The Red Scare

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By: Destiny Lucero and Shyanne Halstead

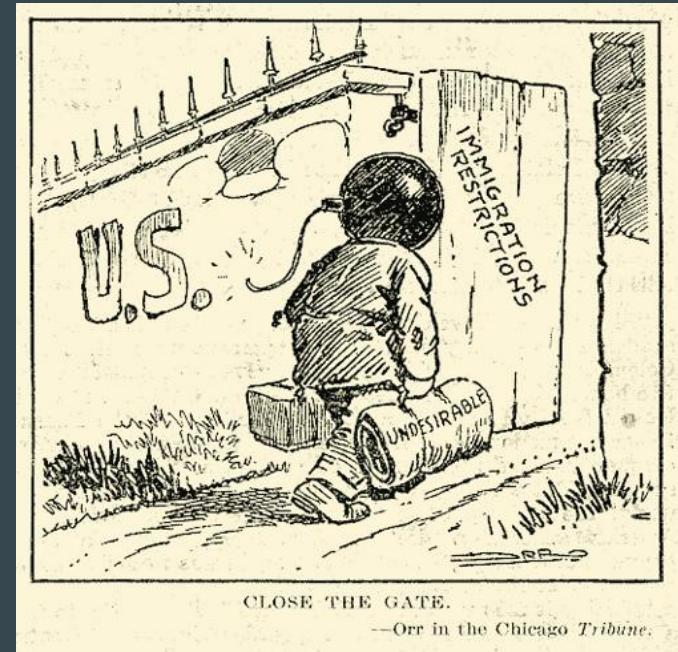
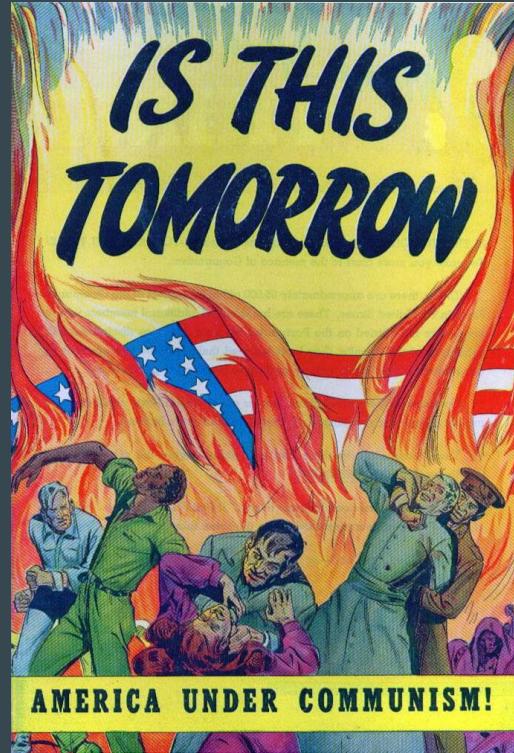
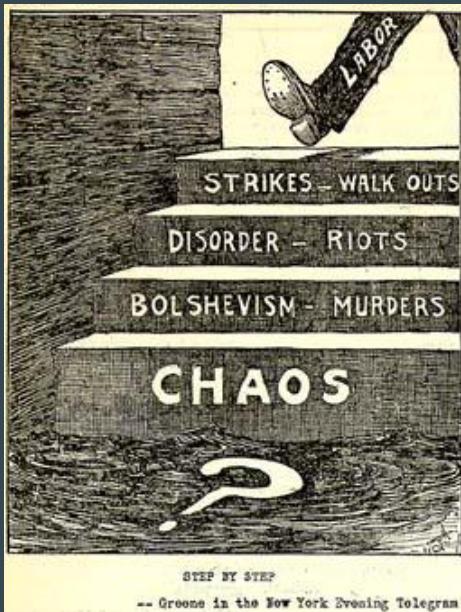
Facts

- “Reds”= communists
- The government organized attacks on communists and foreigners,because of anti-communist hysteria.
- Attorney general palmer given \$500,000 from congress to go after anarchists and communists.
- Palmer would conduct investigations and raids on anarchists or “Palmer Raids”
- Government agents arrested between 4,000 and 10,000 radicals
- They were jailed without formal charges for as long as several months
- Over 600 people were deported.
- Many communists went into hiding and used disguise names
- Americans who worked to suppress “unpatriotic” opinions convinced themselves that the raids would purify and restore peace in the U.S.

Significance

Fear drove American people and the government with truly little basis or reason for eliminating communism and violating constitutional rights.

Pictures/Symbols



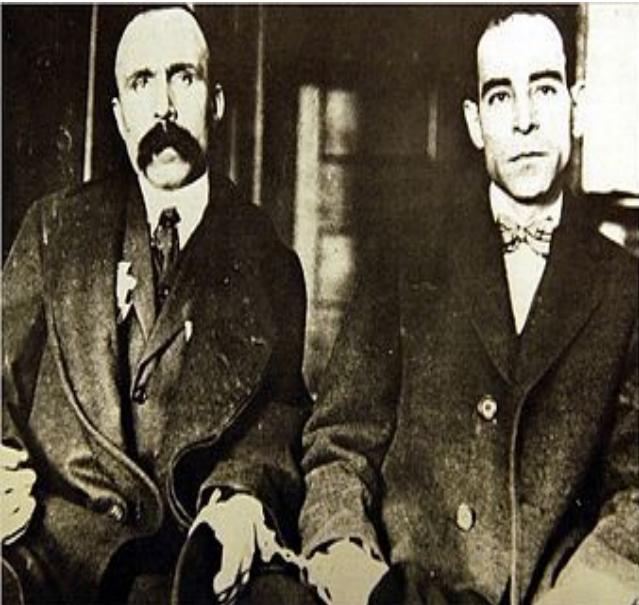
The Sacco & Vanzetti Trial

Bryan Chavez & Stephanie Contreras

Facts

- The two men were named Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, both of them shared an immigration background coming from Italy and both believed in anarchy
- Both men were accused of the murder of a paymaster and a security guard in Braintree, Massachusetts during the 1920's at a shoe factory
- On July 9, 1927, both men were found guilty and were sentenced to death by the electric chair and executed on August 23, 1927.
- The evidence that found them guilty was that the bullets found in the crime scene appeared to have a connection with Sacco's gun.
- Although found guilty, a big controversy started on if Sacco's gun was really the murder weapon, as it grew, people concluded that the case was not given a fair trial

Symbols



Vanzetti (left) and Sacco (right) being sentenced to death row on July 9, 1927



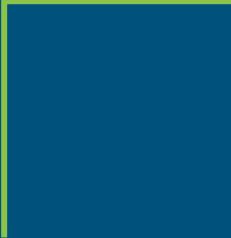
People protesting what they believed was an injustice. The annual march still occurs in a way of remembering them



These were the guns found on the two suspects when they were being arrested

Significance

The significance of this trial is that Vanzetti and Sacco were executed due to their legal status in the states and their political viewpoint; this comes to show how discrimination has been around for decades.



Rising Intolerance

By: Christian Bernal, Jonathan Cacho,
Pedro Leandry



Facts

- After World War 1 Americans became more discriminant towards immigrants and the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan
- Hiram Wesley Evans was known as the imperial wizard or the leader of the KKK
- In 1924 the KKK attracted the attention of more than 4 million members and would display the Klan's strength by participating in parades.
- Klansmen from Ohio and Indiana, which were the Klan's strongest states, served as mayors, governors, congressmen, ministers, and police officers.
- The KKK was also very violent and would ride around in black neighborhoods with their white costume and beat people and commit other violent crimes.

Significance

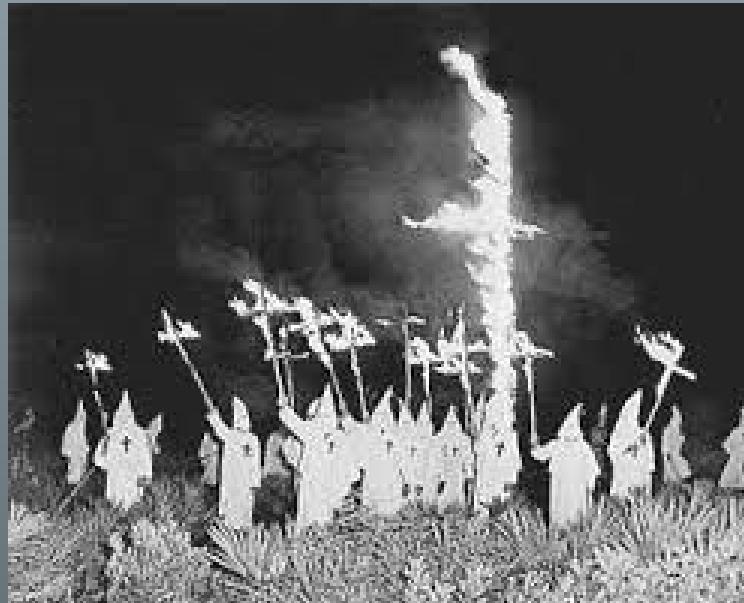
The 1920s were filled with racial discrimination which led to the development of organizations like the KKK.

Symbols



From Racial Intolerance to Violence

By: Joseph Lozano and Juan Quintana

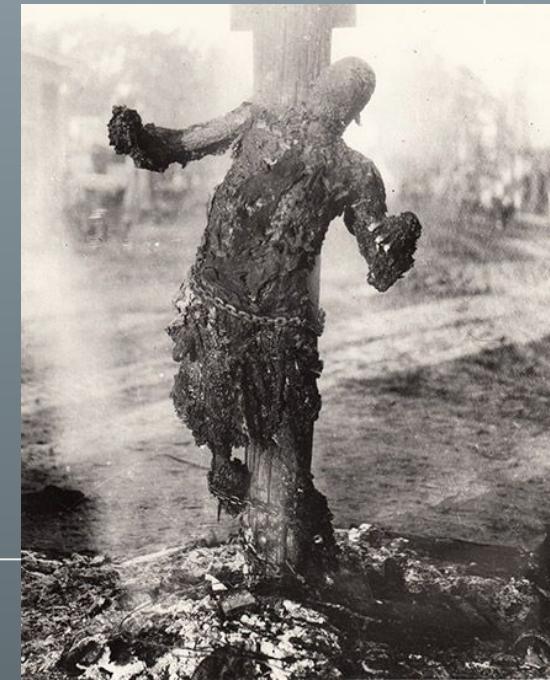


Facts

- As the KKK gained support during the post war era, racial violence broke out across the nation
- In east St. Louis riot in 1917 over 30 blacks were killed and injured in one day highlighting the enmity of between white trade unionists and african labor.
- During the Red Summer of 1919, 20 major racial disturbances killed and injured hundreds of people.
- Gangs like the Ragon's colts attacked blacks in New York City Washington posting up signs saying "Americanize city for whites only."
- In 1920 alone, 53 african americans and 8 whites were lynched
- Lynchings would attract up to thousands of spectators from other towns nearby to witness "the show"
- KKK members would send notices to towns to draw in the biggest crowd before lynchings
- Lynchings were justified by claims of victims deserving to die for whistling at white women, insisting on voting, or sympathizing for other lynch victims.

Significance

The significance of these events is that most of the white people that supported lynching actually feared african americans for competing for limited jobs and land.



Marcus Garvey and Black Pride

Taylor Thomas and Zora Delija

Facts

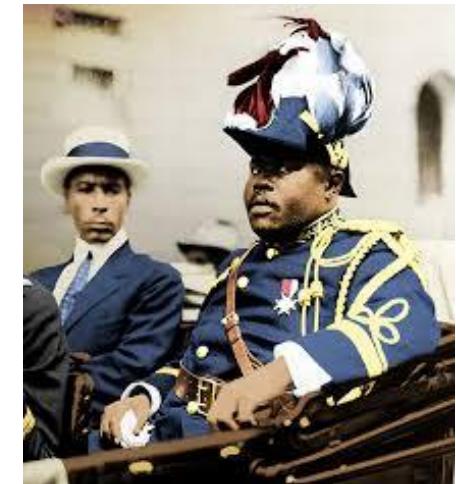
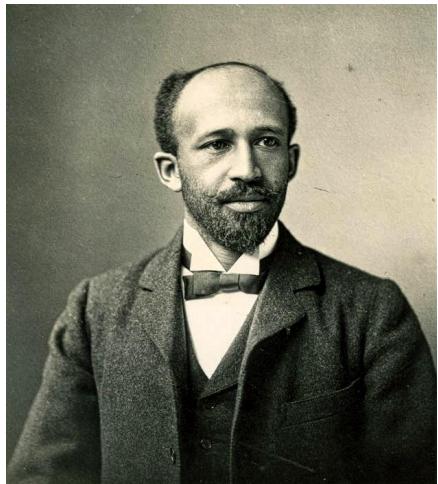
- Marcus Garvey was president of the United Negro Improvement Association in 1922.
- Garvey formed the UNIA in 1914.
- His publication *The Negro World* and paramilitary unit the Black Eagle Flying Corps sought to empower blacks worldwide towards economic, religious, psychological, and cultural independence.
- Garvey promoted a separatist vision of blacks returning to Africa which distanced him from other African-American leaders.

Facts

- Garvey had a public feud with W. E. B. Du Bois.
- UNIA membership surged to between 500,000 and 4 million
- In the mid 1920s the UNIA fell due to internal conflicts, financial problems, and government harassment.
- Garvey was sent to jail in 1923 for fraud.
- The president pardoned him in 1927 and released him from prison, but he was immediately deported

Significance and Images

By forming the UNIA, Marcus Garvey inspired the largest movement of black people in the 20th century. Its influence reached large numbers of black nativists on both sides of the Atlantic and promoters of African independence.



**Don't Make a Monkey
Out of Me**

The Science vs. Religion Debate

by: Jayln Ruffus, Beagad Abdelaziz, Nathaniel Ferrell

Facts

MONKEY

- In the twenties science was still rejected in some places
- Fundamentalists believed on the Literal interpretation of the bible and often rejected scientific theories
- John T. Scopes was arrested in Tennessee for teaching Darwin's Theory of Evolution
- This Trial went on to be called “monkey trials” because of the idea that humans evolved from apes
- A Lot of scientists came forward to defend Scopes
- Scopes was found guilty for breaking the law



Significance

This is significant because the government was using religious beliefs to charge someone of a crime.