

5. How did world events affect civil liberties in the United States between 1914 and 1920?
6. Generally, what were the Fourteen Points? Why were they important and controversial?
7. Assess the U.S. contribution to the Allied victory in World War I.
8. Why did the United States fail to ratify the treaty that ended World War I?
9. What was the Red Scare after World War I and what caused it?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-D, 10-C, 11-A, 12-A, 13-D, 14-A, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-F

26



THE MODERN TEMPER

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Depict and account for the mood of the 1920s.
2. Describe the nativist reaction in the twenties and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, and their consequences.
3. Trace the emergence of fundamentalism and its effects.
4. Account for the experiment in Prohibition and its persistence in the face of widespread evasion of the law.
5. Compare the political and social position of women and blacks in the twenties.
6. Explain the scientific basis of the moral relativism of the decade.
7. Describe the literary flowering of the 1920s and the contributions of major U.S. novelists and poets of the era.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Impact of war
 - A. Disillusionment with old values
 - B. Emergence of modernism
 - C. Political and social radicalism
- II. Reactions in the 1920s
 - A. Nativism
 1. Sacco and Vanzetti case
 2. Efforts to restrict immigration
 3. Revival of Ku Klux Klan

- B. Fundamentalism
1. Growth of fundamentalism
 2. Leaders
 3. Scopes trial
- C. Prohibition
1. Temperance organizations
 2. Eighteenth Amendment
 3. Effects of Prohibition
 4. Links to organized crime
 5. Al Capone
 6. Wickersham Report
- III. The Roaring Twenties
- A. A time of cultural conflict
- B. Disdain for rural–small-town values
- C. The Jazz Age
1. Blend of musical traditions
 2. Movies
- D. The new morality
1. Emphasis on youth
 2. Loosened taboos
 3. Obsession with sex
 - a. Freud
 - b. Popular entertainment
 4. The flapper
 5. Aspects of persistence into the 1930s
 6. Impact on family life
- E. Birth control
1. Margaret Sanger
 2. Comstock Law
 3. Popular support for Sanger
 4. Eugenics
- F. The women's movement
1. The work for women's suffrage
 - a. Alice Paul and new tactics
 - b. Contributions of Carrie Chapman Catt
 - c. Passage and ratification of the amendment
 2. Transformation into the League of Women Voters
 3. Push for an Equal Rights Amendment
 4. Women in the workforce
- G. The "New Negro"
1. The Great Migration north
 - a. Demographics
 - b. Impact of the move
 2. The Harlem Renaissance
3. Marcus Garvey and Negro Nationalism
- a. Racial separatism
 - b. Racial pride and self-reliance
 - c. Fate of Garvey
4. Development of the NAACP
- a. Emergence of the organization
 - b. Role of Du Bois
 - c. Effect of legislation
 - d. The campaign against lynching
 - e. Oscar De Priest: first northern black congressional representative
 - f. Defeat of Judge Parker
- IV. The culture of modernism
- A. Science and social thought
1. Einstein and relativity
 2. Max Planck and quantum theory
 3. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle
 4. Denial of absolute values
- B. Modernist literature
1. Chief features
 - a. Exploration of the irrational
 - b. Uncertainty seen as desirable
 - c. Positive view of conflict
 - d. Formal manners discounted for contact with "reality"
 2. Artistic bohemias
 3. The Armory show
 4. Chief U.S. prophets of modernism
 - a. Ezra Pound
 - b. T. S. Eliot
 - c. Gertrude Stein
 - d. F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - e. Ernest Hemingway
 - i. Cult of masculinity
 - ii. Terse literary style
- C. Southern Literary Renaissance
1. Reaction to growth of modern world
 2. Fugitive poets
 3. Thomas Wolfe
 4. William Faulkner

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Comstock Law	1873
<i>The Fundamentals</i>	1910

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People founded	1910
Armory Show in New York City	1913
Ku Klux Klan revived	1915
Madison Grant's <i>The Passing of the Great Race</i>	1916
Universal Negro Improvement Association	1916
Nation's first family planning clinic	1916
Eighteenth Amendment ratified	1919
Volstead Act	1919
League of Women Voters organized	1919
Case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti	1920–1927
Sinclair Lewis's <i>Main Street</i>	1920
F. Scott Fitzgerald's <i>This Side of Paradise</i>	1920
Nineteenth Amendment ratified	1920
Emergency Immigration Act	1921
T. S. Eliot's <i>The Waste Land</i>	1922
<i>The Fugitive</i>	1922–1925
Scopes trial in Dayton, Tennessee	July 1925
F. Scott Fitzgerald's <i>The Great Gatsby</i>	1925
Heisenberg's uncertainty principle	1927
Election of Oscar DePriest	1928
Ernest Hemingway's <i>A Farewell to Arms</i>	1929
Rejection of Judge John J. Parker	1930
Wickersham Report	1931

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. modernism
2. Sacco and Vanzetti
3. *The Passing of the Great Race*
4. Immigration Act of 1921
5. Immigration Act of 1924
6. cause célèbre
7. Ku Klux Klan
8. fundamentalism
9. William Jennings Bryan
10. *The Fundamentals*
11. John T. Scopes
12. Clarence Darrow
13. prohibition
14. Anti-Saloon League
15. Eighteenth Amendment
16. Volstead Act
17. speakeasy
18. Wickersham Report
19. *Main Street*
20. H. L. Mencken
21. "Jazz Age"
22. *This Side of Paradise*

23. Margaret Sanger
24. American Birth Control League
25. Alice Paul
26. Comstock Law
27. Carrie Chapman Catt
28. Nineteenth Amendment
29. Equal Rights Amendment
30. Harlem Renaissance
31. Claude McKay
32. Jean Toomer
33. Marcus Garvey
34. Universal Negro Improvement Association
35. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
36. theory of relativity
37. uncertainty principle
38. T. S. Eliot
39. Gertrude Stein
40. F. Scott Fitzgerald
41. Ernest Hemingway
42. southern renaissance
43. *The Fugitive*
44. Thomas Wolfe
45. William Faulkner

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

sensibility	vice
epoch	flaunt
teem	ballyhoo
gratuitous	insular
warped	panorama
occult	improvisation
liturgy	polyrhythms
orthodox	syncopated
regeneration	percolate
huckster	taboo
miscellany	doldrums
renowned	bohemian
agnostic	eugenics
prescience	atonal
heresy	expatriate

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- The Sacco and Vanzetti case became a cause célèbre because of the defendants'
 - fundamentalist religious views.
 - opposition to World War I.
 - connections with organized crime.
 - radical Italian backgrounds.
- In the United States, the end of World War I brought
 - a renewed belief in the old values of glory, honor, and courage.
 - the optimistic conviction that the world was constantly improving.
 - disillusionment with modern civilization.
 - a greater appreciation of diversity and change in U.S. life.
- In 1921 and 1924 Congress passed immigration laws that
 - allowed more immigrants from war-torn Europe.
 - restored immigration to prewar levels.
 - restricted immigration except for people from southern and eastern Europe.
 - avored immigrants from northern and western Europe.
- The Scopes trial involved
 - immigrant anarchists accused of robbery.
 - teaching evolution in public school.
 - racketeers and violations of Prohibition.
 - a challenge to women's suffrage.
- The manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors was banned by the
 - Wickersham Act of 1921.
 - Seventeenth Amendment.
 - Eighteenth Amendment.
 - Nineteenth Amendment.
- The most popular form of mass culture in the 1920s was
 - jazz.
 - radio.
 - literature.
 - movies.
- According to the *New York Times* in 1929, "the feminine right to equal representation in smoking, drinking, swearing, petting, and upsetting the community peace" was established by
 - the Twentieth Amendment.
 - the flapper.

- Sigmund Freud and psychoanalysis.
 - Prohibition and fundamentalism.
- Margaret Sanger was a leading proponent of
 - the Harlem Renaissance.
 - Protestant fundamentalism.
 - birth control.
 - modernism in literature.
 - The Harlem Renaissance, an artistic and literary blossoming, featured the works of
 - Claude McKay, Langston Hughes, and Countée Cullen.
 - H. L. Mencken, Eugene O'Neill, and Sinclair Lewis.
 - Thomas Wolfe, Ernest Hemingway, and the Fugitive poets.
 - Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, and Marcus Garvey.
 - Marcus Garvey advocated
 - an end to racial discrimination and segregation.
 - membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 - racial pride and self-reliance for Negroes.
 - modernist thinking, especially the ideas of Freud.
 - Oscar DePriest's election to Congress was one result of the
 - Great Migration.
 - Harlem Renaissance.
 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 - Twentieth Amendment.
 - The scientific work of Einstein, Heisenberg, and others
 - reinforced the traditional faith in reason and order.
 - increased confidence in our ability to fully understand the world.
 - was incompatible with the disillusionment and despair of the postwar period.
 - suggested that there is a limit to our understanding of the universe.
 - The major American advocates of modernism lived in
 - New York's Greenwich Village.
 - Chicago's bohemian section.
 - San Francisco.
 - Europe.
 - In the 1920s, the southern advocates of an agrarian way of life were
 - called Fugitive poets.
 - expatriates in Europe.
 - followers of fundamentalism.
 - Thomas Wolfe and William Faulkner, among others.

15. A major example of the modernist style in literature was
- Main Street*.
 - The Sound and the Fury*.
 - The Armory Show*.
 - Cane*.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- Modernism included impressionism in art and Freudianism in psychology.
- The revived Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s thrived only in the South.
- William Jennings Bryan was a fundamentalist.
- In his 1925 trial in Dayton, Tennessee, John T. Scopes was found innocent.
- Organized crime began during the Depression.
- Sinclair Lewis's *Main Street* took a negative view of small-town values.
- The Eighteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.
- Though first proposed in the 1920s, the Equal Rights Amendment was not ratified until the 1970s.
- Marcus Garvey believed blacks should flee America for Africa.
- The NAACP stressed legal action through the courts to end racial discrimination.
- Women's gains in employment during World War I proved temporary.
- The author of *The Great Gatsby* was F. Scott Fitzgerald.
- Gertrude Stein wrote "A rose is a rose is a rose is a rose."
- Proponents of literary and artistic change included T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound.
- The most influential group of American writers in the 1920s was the expatriates.

Essay Questions

- What did the KKK, prohibitionists, fundamentalists, and opponents of immigration have in common? How were their attitudes similar?
- How were women involved in the social and cultural changes of the 1920s?
- What did F. Scott Fitzgerald mean when he called the 1920s the "Jazz Age"? What are some examples of it?

- Describe the changes that occurred in black life and culture in the 1920s and 1930s.
- What were the chief characteristics of modernist literature and who were its major practitioners?
- Compare modern science and modernist literature. What did they share? How were they both part of the "modern temper"?
- Compare the programs of the NAACP and the UNIA.

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-D, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-C, 6-D, 7-B, 8-C, 9-A, 10-C, 11-A, 12-D, 13-D, 14-A, 15-B

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-F, 6-T, 7-F, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T, 11-T, 12-T, 13-T, 14-T, 15-F