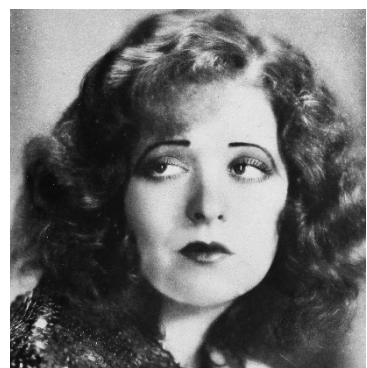
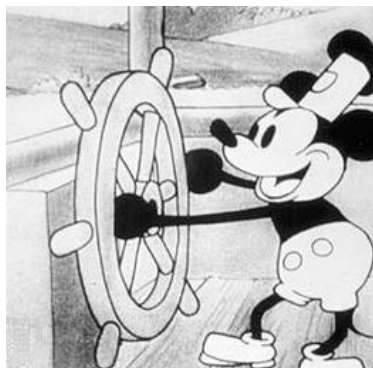




a t i m e o f
PROGRESS?





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Q u e s t i o n T w e l v e



a t i m e o f

PROGRESS?

EXPLORING AMERICA'S HISTORY THROUGH COMPELLING QUESTIONS

S U P P O R T I N G Q U E S T I O N S

- 1** IS CONSUMERISM AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF AMERICA'S IDENTITY?
- 2** IS POP CULTURE A DISTRACTION?
- 3** WHAT DID IT MEAN TO BE A NEW NEGRO?
- 4** CAN LAWS MAKE US MORAL?

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Q u e s t i o n T w e l v e

Were the 1920s a time of PROGRESS?

The 1920s saw the culmination of fifty years of rapid American industrialization. New products seemed to burst from American production lines with the potential of revolutionizing American life. Other products that had previously been toys for the rich were now available to a majority of Americans. The standard of living increased as the economy grew stronger and stronger. The results were spectacular. The America of 1929 was vastly different from the America of 1919.

The automobile was first and foremost among these products. The practices of Henry Ford made these horseless carriages affordable to the American masses. Widespread use of the automobile ushered in changes in work patterns and leisure plans. Dating and education were changed by the automobile. Radio usage brought further changes. For the first time, a national popular culture was supplanting regional folkways. Americans across the continent were sharing the same jokes, participating in the same fads, and worshipping the same heroes. Flapper women strove to eliminate double standard values. Young females engaged in behaviors previously reserved for men including smoking and drinking.

Meanwhile, the Harlem Renaissance brought a new form of entertainment. The sounds of jazz bands had appeal that transcended African American audiences, as thousands flocked to hear the new sounds, and behind the music, African Americans sought racial justice and to assert themselves as a proud, valuable part to the American fabric.

The bleak outlook and large sacrifices of the wartime era were now a part of the past. Young Americans were looking to cut loose and have a good time. A new era of prohibition did not end alcohol usage. The romantic subculture of the speakeasy kept the firewater flowing. Organized crime flourished as gangland violence related to bootlegged liquor plagued America's cities.

20 世纪 20 年代看到了美国 50 年快速工业化的
高潮。新产品似乎从美国生产线上迸发出来，
有可能彻底改变美国人的生活。以前曾为富人
玩具的其他产品现在可供大多数美国人使用。
随着经济越来越强大，生活水平也在提高。结
果非常壮观。1929 年的美国与 1919 年的美国
截然不同。

汽车首先是这些产品中的一员。亨利福特的做
法使这些无马车能够为美国大众买得起。汽车
的广泛使用带来了工作模式和休闲计划的变化。
汽车改变了约会和教育。无线电使用带来了进一
步全国流行文化第一次取代了区域民俗。整个
非洲大陆的美国人都在分享同样的笑话，参与
同样的时尚，并崇拜同样的英雄。插板女性努
力消除双重标准值。年轻女性从事过以前为男
性保留的行为，包括吸烟和饮酒。

与此同时，哈莱姆文艺复兴带来了一种新的娱
乐形式。爵士乐队的声音具有超越非洲裔美国
观众的吸引力，成千上万的人蜂拥而至，听到
新的声音，在音乐背后，非洲裔美国人寻求种
族正义，并声称自己是美国结构的一个值得骄
傲的宝贵部分。

战争时期的黯淡前景和巨大牺牲现在已成为过
去的一部分。年轻的美国人正在寻求减少和享
受美好时光。禁酒的新时代并未终止酒精使
用。Speakeasy 的浪漫亚文化使得火水保持流
动。有组织的犯罪活动蓬勃发展，因为与盗版
酒有关的黑社会暴力困扰着美国的城市。

The 1920s turned out to be a time of exciting change, some constructive, and some destructive. On one hand, new industries turned out new products, and consumers devoured them. On the other, frivolity and waste showed a negative side of this new life, a side that led some to seek out the “good old days” and reject the new consumerism and rush toward change that seemed to have gripped the nation.

20 世纪 20 年代是一个令人兴奋的变革时期，一些是建设性的，一些是破坏性的。一方面，新兴产业产生了新产品，消费者吞噬了它们。另一方面，轻浮和浪费显示出这种新生活的消极方面，这一方面导致一些人寻找“过去的美好时光”，拒绝新的消费主义，并急于改变似乎已经占据了国家。

What do you think? Were the 1920s a time of progress?

你怎么看？20 世纪 20 年代是进步的时代，还是对传统价值观的退却？

1

F I R S T Q U E S T I O N IS CONSUMERISM AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF AMERICA'S IDENTITY?



INTRODUCTION

Americans love to go shopping. We even have a holiday for shopping: Black Friday. Of course, we were not always like this. The first colonists had no stores after all.

So, when did we become a nation of shoppers? And since we did, has shopping become an essential part of what makes us who we are? Would we still be American if we didn't shop? Has consumerism come to be a defining element of our national identity?

What do you think?

介绍

美国人喜欢去购物。我们甚至有一个购物假期：黑色星期五。当然，我们并不总是这样。毕竟第一批殖民者没有商店。

那么，我们什么时候成为购物者的国家？自从我们做到了，购物成为了我们是谁的重要组成部分？如果我们不去购物，我们还会是美国人吗？消费主义是否成为我们民族认同的一个决定性因素？

你怎么看？

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A RETURN TO LAISSEZ FAIRE

The election of 1920 saw the passing of a generation of Progressive leaders. Progressive zeal was declining with the deaths of former presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Wilson's support of the League of Nations turned Irish and German immigrants against the Democrats. Americans were tired of reform and ready for a return to "normalcy."

Above all, the 1920s signaled a return to a pro-business government, almost a return to the *laissez-faire* politics of the Gilded Age of the late 1800s. Calvin Coolidge's statement that "the chief business of the American people is business," often rendered as "the business of America is business" became the dominant attitude. During the 1920s, America's leaders sought to reduce taxes, reduce government regulation and let business leaders do as they pleased.

In the election of 1920, professional Republicans were eager to nominate a man whom they could manage and control. **Warren G. Harding**, a senator from Ohio, represented just such a man. Before his nomination, Harding stated, "America's present need is not heroics but healing; not nostrums but normalcy; not revolution but restoration." Harding was known for enjoying golf, alcohol, and poker, although not necessarily in that order. Although his critics depicted him as weak, lazy, or incompetent, he was actually quite shrewd and politically astute. Together with his running mate, Calvin Coolidge, the governor of Massachusetts, they attracted the votes of many Americans who sought Harding's promised **return to "normalcy,"** a word he invented. In the election, Harding defeated Governor James Cox of Ohio by the greatest majority in the history of two-party politics. Harding won 61% of the popular vote.

Harding's cabinet reflected his pro-business agenda. Herbert Hoover, a millionaire mechanical engineer and miner, became his Secretary of Commerce. Hoover had served as head of the relief effort for Belgium during World War I and helped to feed those in Russia and Germany after the war ended. He was a very effective administrator, seeking to limit inefficiency in the government and promoting partnerships between government and businesses. Harding's Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, was also a pro-business multimillionaire with a fortune built in banking and aluminum. Even more so than Hoover, Mellon entered public service with a strong sense that government should run as efficiently as any business, famously writing that "the Government is just a business, and can and should be run on business principles."

返回 LAISSEZ FAIRE

1920 年的选举看到了一代进步领导人的逝世。随着前总统西奥多·罗斯福和伍德罗·威尔逊的死亡，进步的热情正在下降。威尔逊对国际联盟的支持使得爱尔兰和德国移民反对民主党。美国人厌倦了改革，准备恢复“正常状态”。

最重要的是，20 世纪 20 年代标志着回归亲商政府，几乎回归到 19 世纪后期镀金时代的自由放任政治。卡尔文柯立芝的声明“美国人民的主要业务是商业”，经常被称为“美国的商业是商业”成为主导态度。在 20 世纪 20 年代，美国的领导人寻求减税，减少政府监管，让企业领导人尽其所能。

在 1920 年的选举中，职业共和党人渴望提名一个他们可以管理和控制的人。来自俄亥俄州的参议员 Warren G. Harding 代表了这样一个人。在提名之前，哈丁说：“美国目前的需要不是英雄，而是治愈；不是鼻孔而是正常；不是革命而是恢复。”哈丁因享受高尔夫，酒精和扑克而闻名，尽管不一定按顺序排列。尽管他的批评者将他描述为弱者，懒惰者或无能者，但他实际上相当精明且政治敏锐。与他的竞选搭档，马萨诸塞州州长卡尔文柯立芝一起，他们吸引了许多美国人的选票，他们寻求哈丁承诺恢复“常态”，这是他发明的一个词。在选举中，哈丁以两党政治史上最大多数击败了俄亥俄州州长詹姆斯考克斯。哈丁赢得了 61% 的普选票。

哈丁的内阁反映了他的亲商业议程。百万富翁机械工程师和矿工赫伯特·胡佛（Herbert Hoover）成为他的商务部长。在第一次世界大战期间，胡佛曾担任比利时救援工作的负责人，并在战争结束后帮助为俄罗斯和德国的人们提供食物。他是一位非常有效的管理者，他试图限制政府的低效率，并促进政府与企业之间的合作关系。哈丁的财政部长安德鲁梅隆也是一位亲商业的千万富翁，拥有银行和铝业的财富。除了胡佛之外，梅隆还进入了公共服务领域，他强烈认为政府应该像任何企业一样高效运作，著名的是“政府只是一项业务，而且能够而且应该遵循商业原则”。

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Consistent with his principles of running government with business-like efficiency, Harding proposed and signed into law tax rate cuts as well as the country's first formal budgeting process, which created a presidential budget director and required that the president submit an annual budget to Congress. These policies helped to reduce the debt that the United States had incurred during World War I.

Despite these successes, the Harding administration has gone down in history as one that was especially ridden with scandal. While Harding was personally honest, he surrounded himself with politicians who were not. Harding made the mistake of often turning to unscrupulous advisors or even his drinking and poker buddies for advice and guidance. And, as he himself recognized, this group of old friends, dubbed the **Ohio Gang**, tended to cause him grief. "I have no trouble with my enemies," he once commented. "I can take care of my enemies in a fight. But my friends, my goddamned friends, they're the ones who keep me walking the floor at nights!"

与他的政府运作具有类似业务效率的原则一致，哈丁提出并签署了法律税率降低以及该国第一个正式预算编制程序，该程序创建了总统预算主管，并要求总统向国会提交年度预算。这些政策有助于减少美国在第一次世界大战期间发生的债务。

尽管取得了这些成功，但哈丁政府在历史上已经成为一个特别受到丑闻影响的政府。虽然哈丁个人诚实，但他却把自己包围在一起，而不是政治家。哈丁犯了一个错误，经常转向肆无忌惮的顾问，甚至是他的喝酒和扑克伙伴，寻求建议和指导。并且，正如他自己所承认的那样，这群被称为俄亥俄帮的老朋友往往会让他感到悲痛。“我对敌人毫无困难，”他曾评论过。“我可以在战斗中照顾好自己的敌人。但我的朋友们，我的该死的朋友们，他们是那些让我晚上一个人走路的人！”

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

An artist's impression of the Ohio Gang running for cover as news of the Teapot Dome Scandal broke in the press.



The scandals mounted quickly. From 1920 to 1923, Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall was involved in a scam that became known as the **Teapot Dome Scandal**. Fall had leased the navy's oil reserves in Teapot Dome, Wyoming, and two other sites in California to private oil companies without opening the bidding to other companies. In

丑闻迅速发生。从 1920 年到 1923 年，内政部长 Albert B. Fall 参与了一场被称为茶壶穹顶丑闻的骗局。Fall 将海军在怀俄明州 Teapot Dome 和加利福尼亚州的其他两个地点的石油储备租给了私营石油公司，而没有向其他公司开放竞标。作为交换，

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exchange, the companies gave him \$300,000 in cash and bonds, as well as a herd of cattle for his ranch. Fall was convicted of accepting bribes from the oil companies; he was fined \$100,000 and sentenced to a year in prison. It was the first time that a cabinet official had received such a sentence.

In 1923, Harding also learned that the head of the Veterans' Bureau, Colonel Charles Forbes, had stolen most of the \$250 million set aside for extravagant bureau functions. Forbes served to two years in prison.

Although the Harding presidency had a number of large successes and variety of dark scandals, it ended before the first term was up. In July 1923, while traveling in Seattle, the president suffered a heart attack. In his weakened condition, he suffered a stroke and died in San Francisco, leaving the presidency to his vice president, **Calvin Coolidge**.

Coolidge ended the scandals, but did little beyond that. His first term was devoted to eliminating the taint of scandal that Harding had brought to the White House. Domestically, Coolidge adhered to the creed: "**The business of America is business.**" Coolidge believed the rich were worthy of their property and that poverty was the wage of sin. Most importantly, Coolidge believed that since only the rich best understood their own interests, the government should let businessmen handle their own affairs with as little federal intervention as possible. Coolidge was quoted as saying, "The man who builds a factory builds a temple. The man who works there worships there."

Thus, silence and inactivity became the dominant characteristics of the Coolidge presidency. Coolidge's legendary reserve was famous in Washington society. Contemporaries told a possibly apocryphal story of how, at a dinner party at the White House, a woman bet her friends that she could get Coolidge to say more than three words. He looked at her and said, "you lose."

After winning the 1924 election, Coolidge chose not to run again in 1928. Republicans promoted the heir apparent, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover. The Democrats nominated Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York. Smith represented everything that small-town, rural America hated. He was Irish, Catholic, and a big-city politician. He was flamboyant and outspoken, which also did not go over well with many Americans. Republican prosperity carried the day and Hoover won easily with twenty-one million votes over Al Smith's fifteen million.

这些公司给了他 30 万美元的现金和债券，还有一群牛给他的牧场。Fall 因接受石油公司的贿赂而被定罪，他被罚款 10 万美元并被判处一年徒刑。这是内阁官员第一次收到这样的判决。

1923 年，哈丁还了解到，退伍军人局的负责人查尔斯福布斯上校已经偷走了 2.5 亿美元的大部分资金，用于奢侈的官僚职能。福布斯服刑两年。

虽然哈丁的总统任期有很多大的成功和各种各样的黑暗丑闻，但它在第一任期结束前就结束了。1923 年 7 月，在西雅图旅行期间，总统遭受了心脏病发作。在他虚弱的情况下，他中风并在旧金山去世，将总统职位留给他的副总统卡尔文柯立芝。

柯立芝结束了丑闻，但除此之外没有做什么。他的第一个任期是致力于消除哈丁带给白宫的丑闻。在国内，柯立芝坚持信条："美国的事业就是生意。"柯立芝认为富人配得上他们的财产，贫穷是罪的工资。最重要的是，柯立芝认为，由于只有富人最了解自己的利益，政府应该让商人尽可能少地通过联邦干预来处理自己的事务。引用柯立芝的话说，"建造工厂的人建造了一座寺庙。在那里工作的人在那里敬拜。"

因此，沉默和不活跃成为柯立芝总统的主要特征。柯立芝的传奇储备在华盛顿社会中很有名。当代人讲述了一个可能的伪装故事，即在白宫的一次晚宴上，一位女士打赌她的朋友们，她可以让柯立芝说三个以上的话。他看着她说，"你输了。"

在赢得 1924 年选举后，柯立芝选择不再在 1928 年再次参选。共和党人提升了继承人，商务部长赫伯特·胡佛。民主党人提名纽约州长阿尔弗雷德·史密斯。史密斯代表了美国乡村小镇所憎恨的一切。他是爱尔兰人，天主教徒和大城市政治家。他很华丽，直言不讳，对许多美国人来说也没有很好。共和党的繁荣持续了一天，胡佛以超过一千五百万的票数赢得了二千一百万票。

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Overall, the theme of the three republican presidents of the 1920s was the same: laissez-faire. Let business leaders do what they do best and enjoy the benefits of a surging economy.

THE AUTOMOBILE

Perhaps no invention affected American everyday life in the 20th Century more than the automobile, a no single invention characterized the surging economy of the 1920s more the than automobile.

Although the technology for the automobile existed in the 19th century, it took **Henry Ford** to make the useful gadget accessible to the American public. Ford used the idea of the **assembly line** for automobile manufacturing. In Ford's factories, instead of training each worker how to build an entire car, he trained each worker to efficiently and accurately complete just one step. Then, the cars moved through the factory, beginning with just parts at one end, and exiting as finished products on the other end. He paid his workers an unprecedented \$5 a day when most laborers were bringing home two, hoping that it would increase their productivity. Furthermore, they might use their higher earnings to purchase a new car.

总体而言，20 世纪 20 年代三位共和党总统的主题是相同的：自由放任。让商业领袖做他们最擅长的事情，享受经济飙升带来的好处。

汽车

也许没有任何一项发明能比 20 世纪更能影响美国 20 世纪的日常生活，没有一项发明的特点是 20 世纪 20 年代的经济飙升，而不是汽车。

虽然汽车技术存在于 19 世纪，但亨利福特花了很多时间才能让美国公众使用这种有用的小工具。福特使用了汽车制造装配线的想法。在福特的工厂中，他不是培训每个工人如何制造整辆汽车，而是培训每个工人，使他们能够高效，准确地完成一步。然后，汽车在工厂中移动，从一端的零件开始，另一端作为成品退出。当大多数劳工带回家时，他每天向工人支付前所未有的 5 美元，希望能提高他们的工作效率。此外，他们可能会使用更高的收入来购买新车。



Primary Source: Photograph

A view of Henry Ford's assembly line, where cars were built quickly, efficiently, and exited his factories as high quality, although not particularly varied, products Americans wanted to buy.

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Ford reduced options, even stating that the public could choose whatever color car they wanted, so long as it was black. The **Model T** sold for \$490 in 1914, about one quarter the cost of the previous decade. By 1920, there were over 8 million registrations. The 1920s saw tremendous growth in automobile ownership, with the number of registered drivers almost tripling to 23 million by the end of the decade.

福特减少了选择，甚至说公众可以选择他们想要的任何颜色的汽车，只要它是黑色的。Model T 在 1914 年以 490 美元的价格成交，约为前十年成本的四分之一。到 1920 年，有超过 800 万注册。20 世纪 20 年代，汽车拥有量大幅增长，到本十年末登记的驾驶员数量几乎增加了两倍，达到 2300 万辆。

Primary Source: Photograph

A service station in the 1920s. Now common throughout America, gas stations were a new feature of American roads in the 1920s.



The automobile changed the face of America, both economically and socially. Industries like glass, steel, and rubber processing expanded to keep up with auto production. The oil industry in California, Oklahoma, and Texas expanded, as Americans' reliance on oil increased and the nation transitioned from a coal-based economy to one driven by petroleum. The need for public roadways required local and state governments to fund a dramatic expansion of infrastructure, which permitted motels and restaurants to spring up and offer new services to millions of newly mobile Americans with cash to spend. With this new infrastructure, new shopping and living patterns emerged, and streetcar suburbs gave way to automobile suburbs as private automobile traffic on public roads began to replace mass transit on trains and trolleys.

Even the federal government became involved with the **Federal Highway Act of 1921**. Gas stations began to dot the land, and mechanics began to earn a living fixing the inevitable problems. Oil and steel were two well-established industries that received a serious boost by the demand for automobiles. Travelers on the road needed

汽车在经济和社会方面都改变了美国的面貌。玻璃、钢铁和橡胶加工等行业不断扩大，以跟上汽车生产的步伐。加州，俄克拉荷马州和德克萨斯州的石油工业扩大，因为美国人对石油的依赖增加，国家从煤炭经济转变为石油经济。对公共道路的需求要求地方和州政府为基础设施的大幅扩张提供资金，这使得汽车旅馆和餐馆能够涌现，并为数百万新移民美国人提供现金支出。随着这种新的基础设施，出现了新的购物和生活模式，随着公共道路上的私人汽车交通开始取代火车和手推车上的公共交通，有轨电车郊区让位于汽车郊区。

甚至联邦政府也参与了 1921 年的联邦公路法案。加油站开始点缀这片土地，机械师开始谋生，解决不可避免的问题。石油和钢铁是两个成熟的行业，受到汽车需求的严重推动。旅行者在长途旅行中需要避难所，所以汽车旅馆开始沿着主要的长途航线排队。

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shelter on long trips, so motels began to line the major long-distance routes.

Even cuisine was transformed by the automobile. The quintessential American foods — hamburgers, French fries, milk shakes, and apple pies — were hallmarks of the new roadside diner. Drivers wanted cheap, relatively fast food so they could be on their way in a hurry. Unfortunately, as new businesses flourished, old ones decayed. When America opted for the automobile, the nation's rails began to be neglected. As European nations were strengthening mass transit systems, individualistic Americans invested in the automobile infrastructure.

The social effects of the automobile were as great. Freedom of choice encouraged many family vacations to places previously inaccessible. Urban dwellers had the opportunity to rediscover pristine landscapes, just as rural dwellers were able to shop in towns and cities. Teenagers gained more and more independence with driving freedom. Dating couples found a portable place to be alone as the automobile helped to facilitate relaxed sexual attitudes.

Americans experienced traffic jams for the first time, as well as traffic accidents and fatalities. Soon demands were made for licensure and safety regulation on the state level. Despite the drawbacks, Americans loved their cars. As more and more were purchased, drivers saw their worlds grow much larger.

AIRPLANES

The 1920s not only witnessed a transformation in ground transportation but also major changes in air travel. By the mid-1920s, men, as well as some pioneering women like the African American stunt pilot Bessie Coleman, had been flying for two decades. Americans who had learned to fly during World War I bought the planes the army was selling off after the war and toured the country. They would land in an open field and sell rides to the locals who, having never seen an airplane before, flocked from miles around to see and experience the amazing machines. These **barnstormers**, a name they were given because of the daring trick of flying through a barn with doors open at both ends, made the airplane familiar across America.

甚至美食也被汽车改造了。典型的美国食品 - 汉堡包, 炸薯条, 奶昔和苹果派 - 是新路边小餐馆的标志。司机想要便宜, 相对快速的食物, 这样他们就可以赶路了。不幸的是, 随着新业务蓬勃发展, 旧业务萎缩。当美国选择汽车时, 国家的轨道开始被忽视。随着欧洲国家加强公共交通系统, 个人主义美国人投资于汽车基础设施。

柯立芝结束了丑闻, 但除此之外没有做什么。他的第一个任期是致力于消除哈丁带给白宫的丑闻。在国内, 柯立芝坚持信条: “美国的事业就是生意。”柯立芝认为富人配得上他们的财产, 贫穷是罪的工资。最重要的是, 柯立芝认为, 由于只有富人最了解自己的利益, 政府应该让商人尽可能少地通过联邦干预来处理自己的事务。引用柯立芝的话说, “建造工厂的人建造了一座寺庙。在那里工作的人在那里敬拜。”

因此, 沉默和不活跃成为柯立芝总统的主要特征。柯立芝的传奇储备在华盛顿社会中很有名。当代人讲述了一个可能的伪装故事, 即在白宫的一次晚宴上, 一位女士打赌她的朋友们, 她可以让柯立芝说三个以上的话。他看着她说, “你输了。”

飞机

20 世纪 20 年代不仅见证了地面交通的转变, 也见证了航空旅行的重大变化。到 20 世纪 20 年代中期, 男人以及一些像非洲裔美国特技飞行员贝西科尔曼这样的先锋女性已经飞行了 20 年。在第一次世界大战期间学会飞行的美国人购买了军队在战争结束后出售的飞机并在该国巡回演出。他们将在一片空地上着陆并向当地人出售游乐设施, 他们以前从未见过飞机, 从数英里外的地方蜂拥而至, 观看和体验惊人的机器。这些 barnstormers, 因为飞行穿过一个两端开门的谷仓的大胆伎俩而得名, 这使得这架飞机在美国各地都很熟悉。

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Primary Source: Photograph

Charles Lindbergh in front of his airplane, the Spirit of St. Louis. Lindbergh became an overnight hero in America after landing safely in Paris.

Despite increasing familiarity, there remained doubts about the suitability of airplanes for long-distance travel. Orville Wright, one of the pioneers of airplane technology in the United States, once famously declared, “No flying machine will ever fly from New York to Paris [because] no known motor can run at the requisite speed for four days without stopping.” However, in 1927, this skepticism was put to rest when **Charles Lindbergh** became the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean, flying from New York to Paris in thirty-three hours. Lindbergh’s flight made him an international hero: the best-known American in the world. On his return, Americans greeted him with a parade through Manhattan. His flight, which he completed in the monoplane **Spirit of St. Louis**, seemed like a triumph of individualism in modern mass society and exemplified Americans’ ability to conquer the air with new technology. Following his success, the small airline industry began to blossom, fully coming into its own in the 1930s, as companies like Boeing and Ford developed airplanes designed specifically for passenger air transport. As technologies in engine and passenger compartment design improved, air travel became more

尽管人们越来越熟悉，但人们仍然怀疑飞机是否适合长途旅行。Orville Wright 是美国飞机技术的先驱之一，曾经有一个著名的宣称：“没有任何飞行器能够从纽约飞往巴黎[因为]没有已知的发动机可以在不停车的情况下以必要的速度运行四天。”然而，在 1927 年，当查尔斯·林德伯格成为第一个独自飞越大西洋，三十三小时从纽约飞往巴黎的人时，这种怀疑态度得以平息。林德伯格的飞行使他成为国际英雄：世界上最著名的美国人。回国后，美国人在曼哈顿的游行队伍中迎接他。他在单一飞机圣路易斯精神中完成的飞行，似乎是现代大众社会中个人主义的胜利，体现了美国人用新技术征服空气的能力。随着他的成功，小型航空业开始蓬勃发展，在 20 世纪 30 年代完全融入其中，因为像波音和福特这样的公司开发了专为客运航空设计的飞机。随着发动机和乘客舱设计技术的改进，航空旅行变得更加流行。1934 年，国内航空旅客人数每

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popular. In 1934, the number of domestic air passengers was just over 450,000 annually. By 1940, that number had increased to nearly two million.

CONSUMERISM AND CREDIT

The 1920s was a decade of increasing conveniences for the middle class. New products made household chores easier and led to more leisure time. Products previously too expensive became affordable. New forms of financing allowed every family to spend beyond their current means. Advertising capitalized on people's hopes and fears to sell more and more goods.

By the end of the 1920s, household work was revolutionized. A typical work week for a housewife before the 1920s involved many tedious chores. All the furniture was moved off the carpets, which were rolled up and dragged outside to beat out the week's dirt and dust. The ice in the icebox was replaced. The clothes were scrubbed in a washing tub outside on a washboard. An iron was heated on the stove to smooth out the wrinkles. Women typically spent the summer months canning food for the long winter. Clothes were made from patterns, and bread was made from scratch. Very few of these practices were necessary by the end of the decade. Vacuum cleaners displaced the carpet beater. Electric refrigerators, washing machines, and irons saved hours of extra work. New methods of canning and freezing made store-bought food cheap and effective enough to eliminate this chore. Off-the-rack clothing became more and more widespread. Even large bakeries were supplying bread to the new supermarkets. The hours saved in household work were countless.

THE STOCK MARKET

"Buy now, pay later" became the credo of many middle class Americans of the 1920s. For the single-income family, all these new conveniences were impossible to afford at once. However, retailers wanted the consumer to have it all. Department stores opened up generous **lines of credit** for those who could not pay up front but could demonstrate the ability to pay in the future. Similar **installment plans** were offered to buyers who could not afford the lump sum, but could afford "twelve easy payments." Over half of the nation's automobiles were sold on credit by the end of the decade. America's consumers could indeed have it all, if they had an iron stomach for debt. Consumer debt more than doubled between 1920 and 1930. In modern times we are entirely comfortable with the idea of debt. Credit cards are a form of debt in which we make purchases with the promise of paying off our bill at a later date, but in the 1920s, this sort of shopping was entirely new.

年仅超过 45 万人。到 1940 年，这一数字已增加到近 200 万。

消费和信贷

20 世纪 20 年代是中产阶级日益增加的十年便利。新产品使家务劳动更容易，并带来更多的休闲时间。之前太贵的产品变得价格实惠。新的融资形式允许每个家庭花费超出现有的水平。广告充分利用了人们对销售越来越多商品的希望和担忧。

到 20 世纪 20 年代末，家庭工作发生了革命性的变化。在 20 世纪 20 年代之前，家庭主妇的典型工作周涉及许多繁琐的家务。所有的家具都被移走了地毯，这些地毯被卷起并拖到外面，以击败一周的污垢和灰尘。冰箱里的冰被更换了。衣服在洗衣盆外的洗衣盆中擦洗。在炉子上加热熨斗以消除皱纹。女性通常在夏季度过漫长的冬季罐头食品。衣服由图案制成，面包是从头开始制作的。到本十年结束时，这些做法很少是必要的。吸尘器取代了地毯打浆机。电冰箱，洗衣机和熨斗节省了数小时的额外工作。罐装和冷冻的新方法使得商店购买食品便宜且有效，足以消除这种苦差事。现成的服装变得越来越普遍。即使是大型面包店也在为新超市提供面包。在家务劳动中节省的时间是无数的。

股市

"立即购买，后来付款"成为 20 世纪 20 年代许多中产阶级美国人的信条。对于单一收入家庭来说，所有这些新的便利都不可能一次承担。然而，零售商希望消费者拥有一切。百货公司为那些无法预付款但能展示未来支付能力的人开辟了慷慨的信贷额度。类似的分期付款计划提供给买不起一次性付款的买家，但可以买得起"十二次轻松付款"。到本十年末，全国超过一半的汽车都以信贷方式出售。美国的消费者确实可以拥有这一切，如果他们对债务有胃口。在 1920 年至 1930 年期间，消费者债务增加了一倍以上。在现代，我们对债务的想法完全满意。信用卡是一种债务形式，我们在这些债务中购买，并承诺在以后偿还我们的账单，但在 20 世纪 20 年代，这种购物是全新的。

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At the same time that Americans were getting used to the idea of buying things they wanted with borrowed money, they were also beginning to take an interest in the stock market. To be sure, the stock market had existed for generations, but for the first time in the 1920s, everyday Americans started to purchase stocks. As the government enacted legislation and reduced regulation to the advantage of corporations, their stocks grew. Americans found that purchasing stock was a way to cash in on booming corporate wealth. As the decade wore on and stocks continued to rise, so did the demand for stock.

Buying and selling stock was not in and of itself a problem. Americans today risk their savings in the stock market with the understanding that prices may fall. The 1920s were different, however, in that Americans borrowed money to buy stock. This strategy, called **buying on margin**, meant that people borrowed cash to purchase a stock, which they would later sell when the price rose, and use the profits to pay back the original loan with some profit left over. If stock prices only rose, the system worked beautifully, and as stocks rose and rose during the decade, more and more people bought on margin. Of course, if a stock's value fell, the investor would have to sell the stock, and then turn around and repay the loan, which was then worth more than the stock, leaving the investor in debt. Buying on margin was a risky investment strategy that would eventually land the United States in a world of trouble.

THE LOST GENERATION

As old ways of life fell aside and were replaced by new, electric conveniences that were fueled by a wild spending spree, some felt a sense of discontent with the new spirit of the times. Although anything seemed possible, it also felt like Americans were trying to forget the horrors of World War I by shopping, drinking, dancing, playing and driving their way to happiness. It seemed as if Americans were trying to lose themselves in anything shiny and new.

To express this sense of loss a new group of authors emerged. Called the **Lost Generation**, many of these writers were expatriates who ended up living together in Paris. The term Lost Generation first appeared in **Ernest Hemingway's** novel, *The Sun Also Rises*, which centers on a group of expatriate Americans in Europe during the 1920s and epitomizes the lifestyle and mindset of the postwar expatriate generation. Hemingway credits the phrase to **Gertrude Stein**, who was then his mentor and patron.

与此同时,美洲人习惯于用借来的钱购买他们想要的东西,他们也开始对股市感兴趣。可以肯定的是,股票市场已经存在了几代人,但在20世纪20年代,美洲人每天都开始购买股票。随着政府颁布立法并减少对公司优势的监管,其股票增长。美国人发现购买股票是一种利用蓬勃发展的企业财富赚钱的方法。随着十年的发展和库存的持续增长,对库存的需求也在增加。

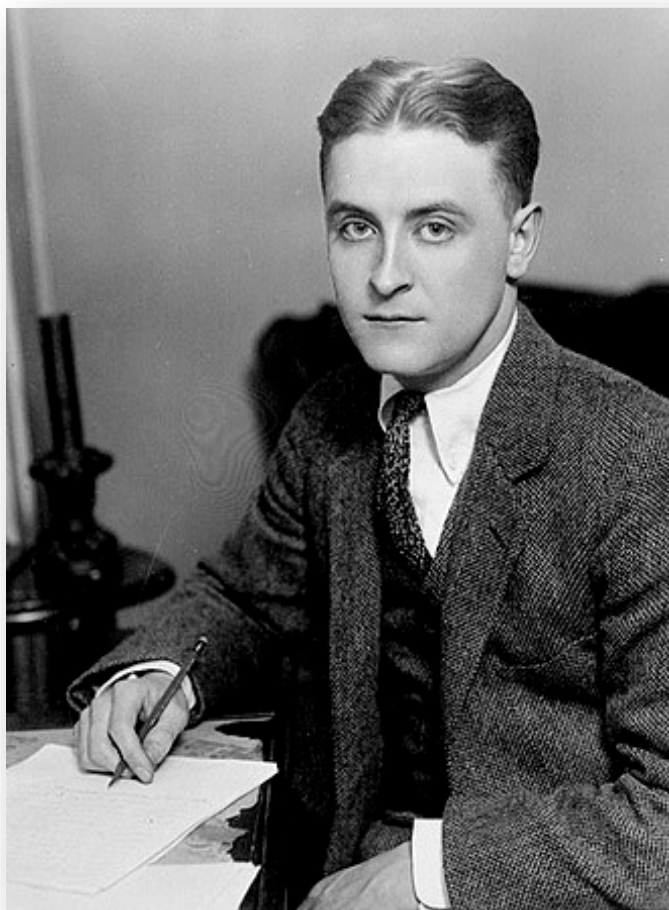
买卖股票本身并不是问题。由于价格可能下跌,美国人今天冒着股票市场的风险。然而,20世纪20年代的不同之处在于,美国人借钱购买股票。这种称为保证金买入的策略意味着人们借入现金购买股票,然后在价格上涨时卖出,并利用利润偿还原有的贷款并留下一些利润。如果股票价格上涨,该系统运作良好,随着股票在十年内上涨和上涨,越来越多的人以保证金买入。当然,如果股票的价值下跌,投资者将不得不出售股票,然后转而偿还贷款,然后贷款的价值高于股票,让投资者负债。以保证金购买是一种冒险的投资策略,最终将使美国陷入困境。

失落的一代

随着古老的生活方式被抛到一边,并被新的电动便利所取代,这些便利由疯狂的消费热情推动,有些人对新的时代精神感到不满。虽然看似有可能,但也有人觉得美国人试图通过购物,喝酒,跳舞,玩耍和驾驶幸福的方式来忘记第一次世界大战的恐怖。似乎美国人试图在任何闪亮和新的东西中迷失自我。

为了表达这种失落感,出现了一批新的作者。这些作家被称为“迷惘的一代”,其中许多作家都是外籍人士,最终在巴黎生活。“迷惘的一代”一词首次出现在欧内斯特·海明威的小说“太阳照常升起”中,该小说以20世纪20年代欧洲的一群外籍美国人为中心,体现了战后外籍人士的生活方式和心态。海明威把这句话归功于格特鲁德斯坦,他当时是他的导师和赞助人。

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Primary Source: Photograph

F. Scott Fitzgerald in the 1920s around the time he wrote *The Great Gatsby*.

F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote about the excesses of the decade. He and his wife Zelda operated among the social elite in New York, Paris, and on the French Riviera. ***The Great Gatsby***, his most famous novel, highlights the opulence of American materialism while harshly criticizing its morality. **T.S. Eliot** commented on the emptiness of American life in his epic poem ***The Waste Land***. The sharpest critic of American middle-class lifestyle was **Sinclair Lewis**. In ***Main Street***, he takes aim on small-town American life. After a string of successful novels, Lewis brought honor to American writers by becoming the first to win a Pulitzer Prize for literature.

Some of the names linked to the Lost Generation movement were not necessarily among Hemingway's companions in Paris during the postwar period, but are included because their formative years occurred shortly before or during World War I. In addition to Hemingway and Fitzgerald, the movement of writers and artists also loosely includes John Dos Passos, Waldo Peirce, Alan Seeger, John

F.斯科特菲茨杰拉德写了十年的过激行为。他和他的妻子塞尔达在纽约，巴黎和法国里维埃拉的社会精英中经营。他的最著名小说“了不起的盖茨比”强调了美国唯物主义的富裕，同时严厉批评其道德观。T.S.艾略特在他的史诗“荒原”中评论了美国生活的空虚。对美国中产阶级生活方式最敏锐的评论是辛克莱·刘易斯。在大街，他瞄准美国小镇的生活。在一系列成功的小说之后，刘易斯成为第一个赢得普利策文学奖的美国作家。

与“迷惘的一代”运动有关的一些名字并不一定是战后时期海明威在巴黎的同伴之一，而是因为他们的成长年代发生在第一次世界大战之前或之中不久。除了海明威和菲茨杰拉德之外，作家的运动也是如此。艺术家们也包括 John Dos Passos, Waldo Peirce, Alan Seeger, John Steinbeck,

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Steinbeck, Sherwood Anderson, Aldous Huxley, Malcolm Crowley, Isadora Duncan, James Joyce, and Henry Miller.

Sherwood Anderson, Aldous Huxley, Malcolm Crowley, Isadora Duncan, James Joyce 和 Henry Miller。

The Lost Generation was greatly influenced by World War I. American modernist writers offered an insight into the psychological wounds and spiritual scars of the war experience, a theme repeated in Hemingway's work and in Fitzgerald's portrayal of the lives and morality of post-World War I youth in his book, *This Side of Paradise*.

“迷惘的一代”受到第一次世界大战的极大影响。美国现代主义作家提供了对战争经历的心理创伤和精神创伤的见解，这一主题在海明威的作品和菲茨杰拉德对第一次世界大战后的生活和道德的描绘中得到了重复。青年在他的书中，这个天堂的一面。

In that same vein, but employing a perspective outside of the American viewpoint, the 1929 novel, *All Quiet on the Western Front* by Erich Maria Remarque, recounts the horrors of World War I and the deep detachment from German civilian life felt by many men returning from the front. The 1930 film version of the book was nominated for four Academy Awards and won two, including best director for Lewis Milestone.

同样的，但是采用了美国观点以外的观点，1929 年的小说“埃里希·玛丽亚·雷马克的西方阵线中的所有安静”讲述了第一次世界大战的恐怖以及许多人回归德国平民生活的深刻分离。从前面。该书的 1930 年电影版获得四项奥斯卡奖提名，并获得两项，其中包括路易斯·里程碑的最佳导演。

CONCLUSION

结论

During the 1920s, technologies were changing and the world was exciting. It seemed like there was nothing that could not be done. Lindbergh had hopped the Atlantic, and business was booming. Politicians cleared the way for entrepreneurs produce new products for Americans to buy with newfound wealth. Refrigerators, automobiles and toasters appeared in many homes. And, when there wasn't enough money to buy something a neighbor had, we bought on credit.

在 20 世纪 20 年代，技术正在发生变化，世界令人兴奋。似乎没有什么是无法做到的。林德伯格跳上了大西洋，生意兴隆。政客们为企业家生产新产品开辟了道路，让美国人购买新发现的财富。许多家庭都出现了冰箱，汽车和烤面包机。而且，当没有足够的钱购买邻居的东西时，我们就会信贷购买。

Some writers and philosophers questioned the new obsession with shopping and money, just as commentators do each November now as shoppers line up after Thanksgiving dinner to score the latest bargains. We may love Black Friday deals now, and be obsessed with having the latest thing in the 21st Century, but our love affair with consumerism began in the 1920s.

一些作家和哲学家质疑对购物和金钱的新的痴迷，正如评论员每年 11 月做的那样，因为购物者在感恩节晚餐后排队购买最新的便宜货。我们现在可能喜欢黑色星期五的交易，并且沉迷于 21 世纪的最新事物，但我们对消费主义的热爱始于 20 世纪 20 年代。

Has our shopping habit come to define us? Does shopping make us unique in the world? Is consumerism an essential part of what makes us American?

我们的购物习惯是否定义了我们？购物是否让我们在上独一无二？消费主义是我们美国人的重要组成部分吗？

What do you think?

你怎么看？

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SUMMARY

During the 1920s, three Republican presidents pursued laissez-faire policies by reducing taxes and regulation. The result was an increase in business activity. Higher wages led to higher spending and people remember the decade as a time of wealth and plenty.

The administration of President Harding however was plagued by scandal, including the Teapot Dome Scandal.

The 1920s were the first decade in which many Americans were able to own automobiles, especially due to innovations in production implemented by Henry Ford. Cars had the effect of changing America. Gas stations, paved roads, motels, and kissing in cars were all things that were new because of the availability of the automobile.

Airplanes were new in the 1920s. Most famously, Charles Lindbergh became the first person to fly non-stop from New York to Paris, becoming a great hero in the United States.

America became a consumer culture. Having the latest thing became an important part of life, especially new electronic inventions such as refrigerators and vacuum cleaners.

When they were unable to buy such things, Americans borrowed money. Being in debt became common.

This was a time when average Americans began buying stocks in the stock market. Some made the risky choice of borrowing money to buy stocks. However, since business was good during most of the decade, even investors who borrowed usually made money in the end.

Not all Americans believed this new emphasis on having things and making money was a good idea. A group of writers known as the Lost Generation felt that Americans had lost their sense of what was good and true and wrote novels focused on these themes.

摘要

在 1920 年代，三位共和党总统通过减少税收和法规来推行自由放任政策。结果是业务活动增加。较高的工资导致较高的支出，人们回想起这十年是一个富足的时代。

然而，哈丁总统的政府饱受丑闻困扰，包括茶壶巨蛋丑闻。

1920 年代是许多美国人能够拥有汽车的第一个十年，特别是由于亨利·福特实施的生产创新。汽车改变了美国。由于汽车的可用性，加油站，铺成的道路，汽车旅馆和汽车接吻都是新事物。

飞机在 1920 年代是新的。最著名的是，查尔斯·林德伯格（Charles Lindbergh）成为第一位从纽约直飞巴黎的人，成为美国的伟大英雄。

美国成为一种消费文化。拥有最新事物已成为生活的重要组成部分，尤其是冰箱和吸尘器等新的电子发明。

当他们买不起这些东西时，美国人就借钱了。负债累累变得司空见惯。

那时，普通美国人开始在股票市场上购买股票。有些人冒险选择借钱购买股票。然而，由于在过去十年的大部分时间里生意都很好，所以即使是借贷的投资者也通常最后都能赚钱。

并非所有的美国人都认为这种对拥有事物和赚钱的新强调是一个好主意。一群被称为“失落的一代”的作家感到，美国人已经失去了对善良和真实的认识，并撰写了针对这些主题的小说。



KEY CONCEPTS

Laissez-Faire: A government policy of low regulation and low taxation in order to spur business.

Return to Normalcy: President Harding's campaign slogan. It tapped into Americans' desire to move beyond the heartache of World War I.

The Business of America is Business: President Coolidge's famous saying showing that he believed the government's job was to support business.



ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

Line of Credit: A set amount of money a store or bank was willing to loan a customer in order to make purchases.

Installment Plan: A plan for paying back a loan for a purchase a small amount at a time over the course of a set time.

Buying on Margin: Purchasing stock with borrowed money in the hope that the stock will gain in value and the borrower will make money after paying back the loan.



LAWS

Federal Highway Act of 1921: Law that allocated money to develop a system of national highways in the 1920 when automobiles were first becoming common.



LITERATURE

The Great Gatsby: Most famous novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Themes of the novel included the excess of the 1920s.

The Waste Land: Poem by Lost Generation author T.S. Eliot about the emptiness of life in the 1920s.

Main Street: Novel by Lost Generation writer Sinclair Lewis that criticizes small-town life.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Warren G. Harding: Republican president in the 1920s. He died in office.

Ohio Gang: A group of President Harding's advisors. Their corruption causes the president a great deal of political trouble.

Calvin Coolidge: Republican president in the 1920s. He became president after the death of Harding and advocated pro-business policies.

Henry Ford: Entrepreneur who founded an automobile company and pioneered the use of the assembly line and famously paid his workers \$5 per day.

Barnstormer: A pilot that travels from place to place performing tricks.

Charles Lindbergh: American pilot who was the first person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean non-stop. He became a national hero.

The Lost Generation: Group of American authors who wrote about disenchantment with consumerism and waste during the 1920s. They included Hemingway, Stein, and Fitzgerald.

Ernest Hemingway: Author of the Lost Generation. His books included *The Sun Also Rises*, *The Old Man and the Sea*, and *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.

Gertrude Stein: Author of the Lost Generation who hosted and mentored younger authors in Paris.

F. Scott Fitzgerald: Author of the Lost Generation who wrote *The Great Gatsby*.

T.S. Eliot: Author of the Lost Generation who wrote the poem *The Waste Land*.

Sinclair Lewis: Author of the Lost Generation who wrote *Main Street*, a criticism of small-town life.



EVENTS

Teapot Dome Scandal: Political scandal that hurt President Harding. It stemmed from the illegal sale of naval oil reserves.



TECHNOLOGY

Assembly Line: A system of production in which each worker performs one step and the product moves past the workers, beginning at one end of the factory as parts, and exiting the other end as a finished product.

Model T: Famous automobile built by Henry Ford. It was relatively inexpensive and always black.

Spirit of St. Louis: Charles Lindbergh's airplane.

2

S E C O N D Q U E S T I O N IS POP CULTURE A DISTRACTION?



INTRODUCTION

Popular culture – the music, dances, crazes, games, fashion and fads everyone is talking about – is something we are all familiar with now. We hear about things online, on television, and in magazines and movies. But before those means of communication existed, neither did pop culture. There was simply no way to spread ideas to everyone.

The 1920s saw the growth of pop culture in tandem with the growth of radio and the film industry. It is no wonder that we sometimes call the 1920s the Roaring 20s. They were roaring with excitement!

However, is popular culture a good thing? Is all the attention we focus on the latest dance craze, or latest fashion, simply a distraction from more important things in our life like family, school or work?

What do you think? Is pop culture a distraction?

介绍

流行文化 - 每个人都在谈论的音乐, 舞蹈, 狂热, 游戏, 时尚和时尚 - 是我们现在都熟悉的。我们在网上, 电视, 杂志和电影中听到了什么。但在这些交流方式存在之前, 流行文化也没有。根本没有办法向每个人传播想法。

随着广播和电影业的发展, 20 世纪 20 年代流行文化的增长。毫无疑问, 我们有时将 20 世纪 20 年代称为咆哮的 20 年代。他们兴奋地咆哮着!

但是, 流行文化是一件好事吗? 我们所有的注意力都集中在最新的舞蹈热潮或最新时尚上, 只是分散了我们生活中更重要的事情, 如家庭, 学校或工作?

你怎么看? 流行文化会分散注意力吗?

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THE GROWTH OF RADIO

Commercial radio in America had humble beginnings. Frank Conrad, an engineer for Westinghouse, set up an amateur radio station above his garage in a Pittsburgh suburb. Since the wireless technology was developed by **Guglielmo Marconi** in the late 19th Century, thousands of enthusiasts across the world experimented with the new toy. After World War I, Conrad began broadcasting a variety of programming from his station. High school music groups performed, phonograph records were played, and news and baseball scores were reported. Conrad had dramatically improved the transmitter, and soon hundreds of people in the Pittsburgh area were sending requests for airtime. The bosses of Westinghouse knew that Conrad was on to something and convinced him to make his hobby commercially profitable.

On the night of November 2, 1920, Conrad and his Westinghouse associates announced that Warren G. Harding had defeated James Cox to become the next President. The message was heard as far north as New Hampshire and as far south as Louisiana. The federal government granted the call letters KDKA to the Pittsburgh station and a new industry was born. For nearly a year, KDKA monopolized the airwaves. However, competition came fast and furious. By the end of 1922, there were over 500 such stations across the United States. The federal government exercised no regulation over the nascent enterprise, and the result was complete chaos. Stations fought over call letters and frequencies, each trying to out-broadcast the closest competitor. Finally in 1927, Congress created the Federal Radio Commission to restore order.

One of the great attractions to the radio listener was that once the cost of the original equipment was covered, radio was free. Stations made money by selling airtime to advertisers. The possibility of reaching millions of listeners at once had advertising executives scrambling to take advantage of radio. By the end of the decade advertisers paid over \$10,000 for an hour of premium time.

THE POWER OF RADIO

The power of radio further sped up the processes of nationalization and homogenization that were previously begun with the wide distribution of newspapers made possible by railroads and telegraphs. Far more effectively than these print media, however, radio created and pumped out American culture onto the airwaves and into the homes of families around the country.

无线电的增长

美国的商业广播开端不起眼。西屋公司的工程师弗兰克康拉德在匹兹堡郊区的车库上方建立了一个业余无线电台。由于无线技术是由 Guglielmo Marconi 在 19 世纪末开发的，因此全世界成千上万的爱好者尝试了这种新玩具。第一次世界大战后，康拉德开始在他的电视台播放各种节目。高中音乐团体演出，播放留声机唱片，报道新闻和棒球比分。康拉德大大改进了发射机，很快匹兹堡地区的数百人发出了通话时间。西屋公司的老板知道康拉德正在做些什么，并说服他让他的业余爱好在商业上有利可图。

在 1920 年 11 月 2 日晚上，康拉德和他的西屋联盟同事宣布沃伦·G·哈丁击败詹姆斯·考克斯成为下一任总统。这条消息被传播到新罕布什尔州以及南至路易斯安那州。联邦政府将拨打 KDKA 的电话给了匹兹堡电台，一个新的行业诞生了。近一年来，KDKA 垄断了电视广播。然而，竞争变得激烈而激烈。到 1922 年底，美国有 500 多个这样的站。联邦政府对新生企业没有任何监管，结果完全混乱。电台通过电话号码和频率进行争夺，每个电台试图向最接近的竞争对手广播。最后在 1927 年，国会成立了联邦无线电委员会以恢复秩序。

广播听众的一个吸引人的地方是，一旦覆盖了原始设备的费用，广播就是免费的。电台通过向广告商出售广播时间赚钱。一次接触数百万听众的可能性让广告业高管争先恐后地利用无线电。到本世纪末，广告商支付了超过 10,000 美元的一小时保费时间。

无线电的力量

无线电的力量进一步加速了国有化和同质化的进程，这些进程以前是通过铁路和电报可以广泛分发的报纸开始的。然而，比这些印刷媒体更有效的是，无线电创造并将美国文化带入电视广播并进入全国各地家庭的家庭。

**thousands of tests
have proved it!**



Radiola 20, with Radiotrons \$115
RCA Loudspeaker 100/1000
match to fine performance \$35

**Compare any competitor—at any price—
and you will find none to surpass the
RADIOLA 20
in Musical Reproduction**

The challenge has been taken up. People everywhere have been testing the Radiola 20, in comparison with other sets. Testing as the experts do... listening awhile to Radiola 20, and then with ear accustomed to its clear reproduction, switching over to another set. Then the difference shows up clearly. Thousands have made the test—and proved the point. And in thousands of homes everywhere, the continued test of use has shown up more good points.

It is not only in musical reproduction and clear speaking voice that Radiola 20 excels. It is twenty times as selective as the



**Make this test yourself
before buying
any radio**

RADIO CORPORATION
OF AMERICA
New York Chicago San Francisco

ordinary radio set. It is more sensitive than larger sets using a greater number of tubes, and reaches out far, for distant stations. It is simple to operate—a single control brings in near stations, program after program—and small verniers give sharp accuracy on distance tuning.

Radiola 20 is replacing thousands of antenna sets that have not been able to meet present day broadcast conditions. It has new principles—but it is no experiment. It is tried—perfected—proved. Hear it yourself, before you make any Christmas buy, and you will be satisfied with nothing less than its clear, true tone!

ANY RADIOLA 20 CAN BE BOUGHT ON CONVENIENT TERMS

RCA Radiola
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON



Primary Source: Print Advertisement

A 1920s magazine ad for a new RCA radio set. Since receiving radio signals was free, the only cost was the purchase of the radio itself.

The **Radio Corporation of America (RCA)** created a new dimension to the venture in 1926. By licensing telephone lines, RCA created America's first radio network and called it the **National Broadcasting Company (NBC)**. For the first time, citizens of California and New York could listen to the same programming simultaneously. Regional differences began to dissolve as the influence of network broadcasting ballooned. Americans listened to the same sporting events and took up the same fads. Baseball games and boxing matches could now reach

美国无线电公司 (RCA) 于 1926 年为该企业创建了一个新的维度。通过授权电话线, RCA 创建了美国第一个无线电网, 并将其称为国家广播公司 (NBC)。加州和纽约的公民第一次可以同时收听相同的节目。随着网络广播的影响激增, 地区差异开始消失。美国人听取了同样的体育赛事, 并开始追求同样的时尚。棒球比赛和拳击比

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those far away from the stadiums and arenas. A mass national entertainment culture was flowering.

Syndicated radio programs like Amos 'n' Andy, which began in the late 1920s, entertained listeners around the country. In the case of the popular Amos 'n' Andy, it did so with racial stereotypes about African Americans familiar from minstrel shows of the previous century. No longer were small corners of the country separated by their access to information. With the radio, Americans from coast to coast could listen to exactly the same programming. This had the effect of smoothing out regional differences in dialect, language, music, and even consumer taste.

赛现在可以到达远离体育场和竞技场的那些人。
大众民族娱乐文化正在兴起。

像 20 世纪 20 年代末开始的 Amos'n'Andy 这样的联合广播节目，为全国各地的听众提供娱乐。在受欢迎的 Amos'n'Andy 的情况下，它是通过对上个世纪的吟游诗人节目中熟悉的非洲裔美国人的种族刻板印象这样做的。该国的小角落不再因获取信息而分开。通过收音机，美国人从海岸到海岸可以听到完全相同的节目。这具有消除方言，语言，音乐甚至消费者品味的区域差异的效果。



Primary Source: Photograph

Babe Ruth was the great baseball hero of the 1920s and 1930s. He played first for the Boston Red Sox and later for the New York Yankees.

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Radio also transformed how Americans enjoyed sports. The introduction of play-by-play descriptions of sporting events broadcast over the radio brought sports entertainment right into the homes of millions. Radio helped to popularize sports figures and their accomplishments. **Jim Thorpe**, who grew up in the Sac and Fox Native American Reservations in Oklahoma, was known as one of the best athletes in the world. He medaled in the 1912 Olympic Games, played Major League Baseball, and was one of the founding members of the National Football League. Other sports superstars were soon household names. In 1926, **Gertrude Ederle** became the first woman to swim the English Channel. **Helen Wills** dominated women's tennis, winning Wimbledon eight times in the late 1920s, whereas "**Big Bill**" **Tilden** won the national singles title every year from 1920 to 1925. In football, **Harold "Red" Grange** played for the University of Illinois, averaging over ten yards per carry during his college career. The biggest star of all was the "Sultan of Swat," **Babe Ruth**, who became America's first baseball hero. He changed the game of baseball from a low-scoring one dominated by pitchers to one where his hitting became famous. By 1923, most pitchers intentionally walked him. In 1924, he hit sixty homeruns.

The radio created the conditions for the first national fads. Without such a method of live and immediate communication, fads could amount only to local crazes. 1920s fads ranged from the athletic to the ludicrous. One of the most popular trends of the decade was the dance marathon. In a typical **dance marathon**, contestants would dance for 45 minutes and rest for 15. The longest marathons lasted 36 hours or more. Beauty pageants came into vogue. The first **Miss America Pageant** was staged in Atlantic City in 1921. One of the most bizarre fads was **flagpole sitting**. The object was simple: be the person who could sit atop the local flagpole for the longest period of time. Fifteen-year-old Avon Foreman of Baltimore set the amateur standard: 10 days, 10 hours, 10 minutes, and 10 seconds.

THE BIRTH OF HOLLYWOOD

The increased prosperity of the 1920s gave many Americans more disposable income to spend on entertainment. As the popularity of moving pictures grew in the early part of the decade, movie palaces, capable of seating thousands, sprang up in major cities. A ticket for a double feature and a live show cost twenty-five cents; for a quarter, Americans could escape from their problems and lose themselves in another era or world. In an era before television, people of all ages attended the movies with far more regularity than today, often going more than once per week. By the end of the decade, weekly movie attendance swelled to ninety million people.

电台也改变了美国人对运动的喜爱。通过广播播放的体育赛事的逐个播放描述将体育娱乐带入了数百万的家庭。电台有助于普及体育人物及其成就。吉姆索普在俄克拉荷马州的萨克斯和福克斯美洲原住民预订中长大，被称为世界上最好的运动员之一。他在1912年的奥运会上获得了奖牌，参加了棒球大联盟，并且是国家橄榄球联盟的创始成员之一。其他体育巨星很快就成了家喻户晓的名字。1926年，格特鲁德·埃德尔成为第一位游泳英吉利海峡的女性。海伦·威尔斯主宰女子网球，在20世纪20年代后期八次赢得温布尔登，而“大比尔”蒂尔登每年从1920年到1925年赢得全国单打冠军。在足球界，哈罗德“红色”格兰奇为伊利诺伊大学效力，平均战胜他大学生涯中每次携带10码。最大的明星是“斯瓦特苏丹”，贝贝·露丝，后来成为美国第一位棒球英雄。他将棒球比赛从一个由投手控制的低得分球员改为一个他的击球成名的球员。到了1923年，大多数投手故意走他。1924年，他打了六十个本垒打。

电台为第一批全国时尚创造了条件。如果没有这种实时和即时通信的方法，时尚可能仅仅是当地的狂热。20世纪20年代的时尚潮流从运动到荒谬。这十年最流行的趋势之一是舞蹈马拉松。在典型的舞蹈马拉松比赛中，参赛者将跳舞45分钟并休息15分钟。最长的马拉松比赛持续36小时或更长时间。选美比赛开始流行。第一位美国小姐选美大赛于1921年在大西洋城上演。最奇异的时尚之一是旗杆坐。对象很简单：成为能够在最长时间坐在当地旗杆上的人。15岁的巴尔的摩 Avon Foreman 设定了业余标准：10天，10小时，10分钟和10秒。

好莱坞的诞生

20世纪20年代的繁荣使得许多美国人可以在娱乐上花费更多的可支配收入。随着移动图像的流行在这个十年的早期增长，能够容纳数千人的电影宫殿在主要城市中崛起。双重功能和现场表演的票价为25美分；四分之一的美国人可以摆脱他们的问题，在另一个时代或世界中迷失自我。在电视播放前的一个时代，各个年龄段的人都比现在更加规律地参加电影，每周往往不止一次。到本世纪末，每周电影参与人数增加到九千万人。

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Primary Source: Photograph

Clara Bow was the greatest female movie star of the silent era. Her “look” was emulated by girls across America, especially her sad, doe eyes.

The **silent movies** of the early 1920s gave rise to the first generation of movie stars. **Rudolph Valentino**, the lothario with the bedroom eyes, and **Clara Bow**, the “It Girl” with sex appeal, filled the imagination of millions of American moviegoers. However, no star captured the attention of the American viewing public more than **Charlie Chaplin**. This sad-eyed tramp with a moustache, baggy pants, and a cane was the top box office attraction of his time.

In 1927, the world of the silent movie began to wane with the New York release of the first **talkie**: **The Jazz Singer**. The plot of this film, which starred Al Jolson, told a distinctively American story of the 1920s. It follows the life of a Jewish man from his boyhood days of being groomed to be the cantor at the local synagogue to his life as a famous

20 世纪 20 年代早期的无声电影引发了第一代电影明星。鲁道夫·华伦天奴（Rudolph Valentino），带有卧室眼睛的乐队，以及具有性感魅力的“女孩”（Clara Bow），充满了数百万美国电影观众的想象力。然而，没有明星比查理卓别林更能引起美国观众的注意。这个带着小胡子，宽松的裤子和手杖的悲伤的流浪汉是他那个时代的顶级票房。

1927 年，无声电影世界开始因纽约发行的第一部对讲机“爵士歌手”而逐渐消失。这部由艾尔乔森主演的电影的情节讲述了 20 世纪 20 年代美国独特的故事。它追随一个犹太男人的生活，从他童年时代的日子开始成为当地犹太教堂的一员，以

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and Americanized jazz singer. Both the story and the new sound technology used to present it were popular with audiences around the country. It quickly became a huge hit for Warner Brothers, one of the big five motion picture studios in Hollywood along with Twentieth Century Fox, RKO Pictures, Paramount Pictures, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM).

Southern California in the 1920s, however, had only recently become the center of the American film industry. Film production was originally based in and around New York, where Thomas Edison first debuted the kinetoscope in 1893. However, in the 1910s, as major filmmakers like **D. W. Griffith** looked to escape the cost of Edison's patents on camera equipment, this began to change. When Griffith filmed *In Old California* (1910), the first movie ever shot in **Hollywood**, California, the small town north of Los Angeles was little more than a village. As moviemakers flocked to southern California, Hollywood swelled with moviemaking activity. California offered predictable sunshine, and many natural film sets. The ocean, a desert, mountains, palm trees, and forests were all within a day or two's travel. By the 1920s, the once-sleepy village was home to a majorly profitable innovative industry in the United States.

Animators also found the 1920s favorable for innovation. Short animated films were popular in movie theaters during this time. The late 1920s saw the emergence of **Walt Disney** and his eponymous studio. Disney's marquee character, Mickey Mouse, made his debut in "**Steamboat Willie**" on November 18, 1928, at the Colony Theater in New York City. Mickey would go on to star in more than 120 cartoon shorts, as well as in "The Mickey Mouse Club" and other specials. This jump-started Walt Disney Studios and led to the creation of many other characters in the 1930s. In 1937, Disney released *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, the first full-length animated movie.

JAZZ

One of America's great contributions to the world of music was **jazz**, which originated in the late 1800s and early 1900s as African Americans blended European classical music with African and slave folk songs and the influences of West African culture. Although jazz developed over time, it flourished and gained national attention in the 1920s.

Jazz is an incredibly diverse musical style, but generally is characterized by swing and blue notes, call and response vocals, polyrhythms and improvisation. The immediate precursor to jazz was ragtime, with composers such as Scott Joplin, turning out

及他作为一位著名的美国爵士乐歌手的的生活。故事和用于呈现它的新声音技术都受到全国观众的欢迎。它迅速成为华纳兄弟的巨大热门，华纳兄弟是好莱坞五大电影制片公司之一，还有二十世纪福克斯，RKO Pictures，派拉蒙影业和 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer（米高梅）。

然而，20 世纪 20 年代的南加州最近才成为美国电影业的中心。电影制作最初是在纽约及其周围，托马斯爱迪生于 1893 年首次推出了电影镜。然而，在 20 世纪 10 年代，像 D. W. 格里菲斯这样的主要电影制片人希望逃避爱迪生在相机设备上的专利成本，这种情况开始发生变化。当格里菲斯在加利福尼亚好莱坞拍摄的第一部电影“老加利福尼亚”（1910 年）时，洛杉矶以北的小镇只不过是一个村庄。随着电影制作人蜂拥到加利福尼亚南部，好莱坞电影制作活动激增。加州提供了可预测的阳光和许多自然电影。海洋，沙漠，山脉，棕榈树和森林都在一两天之内。到了 20 世纪 20 年代，曾经困倦的村庄是美国一个主要盈利的创新产业的所在地。

动画师们还发现 20 世纪 20 年代有利于创新。在此期间，短片动画电影在电影院中很受欢迎。20 世纪 20 年代后期出现了沃尔特迪斯尼及其同名工作室。1928 年 11 月 18 日，在纽约殖民地剧院，迪士尼的戏剧角色米老鼠首次在“*Steamboat Willie*”中首次亮相。米奇将继续参演超过 120 部卡通短片，以及“米老鼠俱乐部”和其他特别节目。这启动了沃尔特迪斯尼工作室，并在 20 世纪 30 年代创造了许多其他角色。1937 年，迪士尼发行了第一部全长动画电影“白雪公主”和“七个小矮人”。

爵士乐

美国对音乐世界的巨大贡献之一是爵士乐，起源于 19 世纪末和 19 世纪初，因为非洲裔美国人将欧洲古典音乐与非洲和奴隶民歌以及西非文化的影响融为一体。虽然爵士乐随着时间的推移而发展，但它在 20 世纪 20 年代蓬勃发展并引起了全国的关注。

爵士乐是一种令人难以置信的多元化音乐风格，但通常以摇摆和蓝色音符，通话和响应人声，多节奏和即兴表演为特征。爵士乐的直接前身是拉格泰

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compositions for piano that had a wide audience at the turn of the century. Jazz first appeared in New Orleans in the early 1900s. Then, after World War I, large numbers of jazz musicians migrated from New Orleans to major northern cities such as Chicago and New York, leading to a wider dispersal of jazz as different styles developed in different cities. As the 1920s progressed, jazz rose in popularity and helped to generate a cultural shift. Because of its popularity in illegal nightclubs where alcohol was sold during Prohibition, and its proliferation due to the emergence of more advanced recording devices, jazz became very popular in a short amount of time, with stars including **Duke Ellington**, Cab Calloway, and Chick Webb. Several famous entertainment venues such as the **Apollo Theater** and the **Cotton Club** came to epitomize the 1920s, and the term the Jazz Age was coined to refer to the decade.

Dances such as the **Charleston**, developed by African Americans, became popular among different demographics, including among young, urban Whites. With the introduction of large-scale radio broadcasts in 1922, Americans were able to experience different styles of music without physically visiting the jazz clubs of the cities. Through its broadcasts and concerts, the radio provided Americans with a trendy new avenue for exploring unfamiliar cultural experiences from the comfort of their living rooms. Sadly, due to the racial prejudice prevalent at most radio stations, White jazz artists received much more air time than Black artists such as **Louis Armstrong**, or **Jelly Roll Morton**.

Several famous female musicians emerged during the 1920s, including **Bessie Smith**, who garnered attention not only because she was a great singer, but also because she was a Black woman. It was not until the 1930s and 1940s, however, that female jazz and blues singers such as Smith, **Ella Fitzgerald**, and **Billie Holiday** were truly recognized and respected as successful artists throughout the music industry. Their persistence paved the way for the female artists of later decades.

姆，斯科特乔普林等作曲家在世纪之交为钢琴制作了广泛的观众。爵士乐在 20 世纪初首次出现在新奥尔良。然后，在第一次世界大战之后，大量的爵士音乐家从新奥尔良迁移到芝加哥和纽约等北方主要城市，随着不同城市不同风格的发展，爵士乐更加分散。随着 20 世纪 20 年代的进步，爵士乐越来越受欢迎，并有助于产生文化转变。由于它在禁酒期间出售酒精的非法夜总会受欢迎，并且由于更先进的录音设备的出现而迅速扩散，爵士乐在很短的时间内变得非常受欢迎，其中包括 Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway 和 Chick Webb 等明星。几个著名的娱乐场所，如阿波罗剧院和棉花俱乐部，成为 20 世纪 20 年代的缩影，而爵士时代这个词被称为十年。

由非洲裔美国人开发的查尔斯顿等舞蹈在不同的人群中受到欢迎，包括年轻的都市白人。随着 1922 年大规模无线电广播的引入，美国人能够体验不同风格的音乐，而无需亲身体验城市的爵士乐俱乐部。通过广播和音乐会，电台为美国人提供了一个时尚的新途径，可以在舒适的起居室内探索不熟悉的文化体验。可悲的是，由于大多数广播电台普遍存在的种族偏见，白人爵士乐艺术家比路易斯·阿姆斯特朗（Louis Armstrong）或 Jelly Roll Morton 等黑人艺术家获得了更多的播出时间。

20 世纪 20 年代出现了几位著名的女性音乐家，其中包括贝西·史密斯，她不仅因为她是一位伟大的歌手而且因为她是一位黑人女性而引起了人们的注意。然而，直到 20 世纪 30 年代和 40 年代，史密斯，埃拉菲茨杰拉德和比莉假日等女爵士和蓝调歌手才被真正的认可和尊重，成为整个音乐界的成功艺术家。他们的坚持为后来几十年的女性艺术家铺平了道路。

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Primary Source: Photograph

Bessie Smith was one of the great jazz singers of the early years of the genre.

FLAPPERS

After 1920, the battle for women's suffrage was finally over. After a 72-year struggle, women had won the precious right to vote. The generations of suffragists that had fought for so long proudly entered the political world. Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Paul had sacrificed so much to win voting rights. To their dismay, the daughters of the Jazz Age seemed uninterested in these grand causes. As the 1920s roared along, many young women of the age wanted to have fun, and thus were born the flappers.

时髦女郎

1920 年以后，争取妇女选举权的斗争终于结束了。经过 72 年的斗争，妇女赢得了宝贵的投票权。长期奋斗的几代女权主义者自豪地进入了政治世界。Carrie Chapman Catt 和 Alice Paul 为赢得投票权而牺牲了很多。让他们感到沮丧的是，爵士时代的女儿似乎对这些伟大的事业并不感兴趣。随着 20 世纪 20 年代的咆哮，许多这个时代的年轻女性都想玩得开心，因此诞生了挡板。

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Flappers were northern, urban, single, young, middle-class women. Many held steady jobs in the changing American economy. The clerking jobs that blossomed in the Gilded Age were more numerous than ever. Increasing phone usage required more and more operators to connect all the calls being placed. The consumer-oriented economy of the 1920s saw a burgeoning number of department stores. Women were needed on the sales floor to relate to the most precious customers — other women. But the flapper was not all work and no play.

By night, flappers engaged in the active city nightlife. They frequented jazz clubs and vaudeville shows. Speakeasies were a common destination, as the new woman of the 1920s adopted the same carefree attitude toward prohibition as her male counterpart. Ironically, more young women consumed alcohol in the decade it was illegal than ever before. Smoking, another activity previously reserved for men, became popular among flappers. With the political field leveled by the 19th Amendment, women sought to eliminate social double standards. Consequently, the flapper was less hesitant to experiment sexually than previous generations. **Sigmund Freud** had popularized psychology and his declaration that the libido was one of the most natural of human needs seemed to give the green light to explore.

Visually, the flappers rejected the style of their mothers who had embraced the **Gibson Girl** look. The Gibson Girl was the personification of the feminine ideal of physical attractiveness as portrayed by the pen-and-ink illustrations of artist Charles Dana Gibson. His ideal was of a woman who had an hourglass shape, held in tight with a corset, and wore a dress with a high neck, full-length arms, and extended down to the floor. The Gibson Girl's hair was pinned up. The flapper rejected everything about the Gibson Girl's look. The long locks of Victorian women lay on the floors of beauty parlors as young women cut their hair to shoulder length. Hemlines of dresses rose dramatically to the knee. The cosmetics industry flowered as women used make-up in large numbers. Flappers bared their chests and wore high heels. They left corsets behind and embraced a straight line.

Many women celebrated the age of the flapper as a female declaration of independence. Experimentation with new looks, jobs, and lifestyles seemed liberating compared with the socially silenced woman in the Victorian Age of the 1800s. The flappers chose activities to please themselves, not a father or husband. Nevertheless, critics were quick to elucidate the shortcomings of flapperism. The political agenda embraced by the previous generation was largely ignored until the feminist revival of the 1960s. Many wondered if flappers were

挡板是北方，城市，单身，年轻，中产阶级的女性。许多人在不断变化的美国经济中保持稳定的工作在镀金时代蓬勃发展的职员工作比以往任何时候都多。增加电话使用量需要越来越多的运营商连接所有正在进行的呼叫。20世纪20年代以消费者为导向的经济看到了数量迅速增长的百货公司。在销售场所需要女性来与最宝贵的顾客 - 其他女性 - 联系。但挡板不是全部工作，也不是游戏。

到了晚上，挡板从事活跃的城市夜生活。他们经常光顾爵士乐俱乐部和杂耍表演。说话是一个共同的目的，因为20世纪20年代的新女性采取了与男性同行一样无忧无虑的禁酒态度。具有讽刺意味的是，更多的年轻女性在十年内饮酒，这是非法的。吸烟，这是以前为男性保留的另一项活动，在挡板中变得流行。随着第19修正案的政治领域，妇女寻求消除社会双重标准。因此，与前几代相比，挡板对性实验的犹豫不那么犹豫。西格蒙德弗洛伊德推广了心理学，并宣称性欲是人类最自然的需求之一，似乎可以开拓绿灯。

在视觉上，挡板拒绝了拥抱 Gibson Girl 外观的母亲风格。吉布森女孩是艺术家查尔斯达纳吉布森的笔墨插图所描绘的女性身体吸引力理想的化身。他的理想是一个女人，她有一个沙漏形状，紧身胸衣，穿着一件高领，全长的手臂，并延伸到地板。吉布森女孩的头发被钉住了。挡板拒绝了关于 Gibson Girl 外观的一切。维多利亚女性的长锁躺在美容院的地板上，因为年轻女性将头发剪成肩长。连衣裙的裙摆大幅上升到膝盖。随着女性大量使用化妆品，化妆品行业蓬勃发展。挡板绑在胸前，穿着高跟鞋。他们把紧身胸衣留在身后并且拥抱了一条直线。

许多妇女庆祝挡板的年龄作为女性独立宣言。与19世纪维多利亚时代的社会沉默女性相比，新面貌，工作和生活方式的实验似乎是解放的。挡板选择了取悦自己的活动，而不是父亲或丈夫。然而，批评者很快就阐明了挡板主义的缺点。在20世纪60年代的女权主义复兴之前，上一代所接受的政治议程在很大程度上被忽视了。许多人想知道挡板

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expressing themselves or acting like men. One thing was certain: Despite the potential political and social gains or losses, the flappers of the 1920s sure managed to have a good time.

是表达自己还是表现得像男人一样。有一件事是肯定的：尽管有潜在的政治和社会收益或损失，但 20 世纪 20 年代的挡板肯定能够度过一段美好时光。

Primary Source: Magazine Cover

In 1924, The Saturday Evening Post marked the emergence of the new fashion trends of the decade with an illustration of a flapper on its cover.



TEENAGERS

In the 1800s, the American world consisted of children and adults. Most Americans tried their best to allow their children to enjoy their youth while they were slowly prepared for the trials and tribulations of adulthood. That began to change in the early 1900s. Although child labor practices still existed, many states passed restrictions against

青少年

在 19 世纪，美国世界由儿童和成人组成。大多数美国人都尽力让孩子享受青春岁月，同时他们为成年期的考验和磨难做好了充分的准备。这种情况在 20 世纪初开始发生变化。虽然童工现象仍然存在，但许多州通过了对这种剥削的限制，美国年轻

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such exploitation and the average number of years spent in school for young Americans rose. Parents were waiting longer to push their youngsters into marriage rather than pairing them off at the tender age of 16 or 17. In short, it soon became apparent that a new stage of life — the teenage phase — was becoming a reality in America. American adolescents were displaying traits unknown among children and adults. Although the word *teenager* did not come into use until decades later, the teenage mindset dawned in the 1920s.

The single greatest factor that led to the emergence of the independent teenager was the automobile. Teens enjoyed a freedom from parental supervision unknown to previous generations. The courtship process rapidly evolved into dating. In earlier times, young boys and girls spent their first dates at home. The boy would meet the girl's parents, they would have a sitting in the parlor, followed by dinner with the entire family. Later in the evening, the couple might enjoy a few moments alone on the front porch. After several meetings, they could be lucky enough to be granted permission for an unchaperoned walk through town. The automobile shattered these old-fashioned traditions. Dating was removed from the watchful eyes of anxious parents. Teenagers had privacy, and a sexual revolution swept America. Experimentation with sexual behaviors before marriage became increasingly common. Young Americans were now able to look beyond their own small towns at an enlarged dating pool.

Automobile technology led directly to the other major factor that fostered a teenage culture: the **consolidated high school**. Buses could transport students farther from their homes, leading to the decline of the one-room schoolhouse. Furthermore, Americans realized the potential of a longer education, and states were adding more years to their compulsory schooling laws. As a result, a larger number of teenagers were thrown into a common space than ever before. It was only natural that discussions about commonalities would occur. Before long, schools developed their own cultural patterns, completely unlike the childhood or adult experience. **School athletics** and **extracurricular activities** only enhanced this nascent culture. The American teenager was born.

ART

The 1920s was a remarkable period of creativity in many aspects of life, including the world of art and architecture.

Art Deco was a dominant style in design and architecture of the 1920s. Originating in Europe, it spread throughout Western Europe and North America in the mid-1920s and remained popular through the 1930s

人在学校度过的平均年数增加了。父母们等待更长的时间来推动他们的孩子结婚，而不是在 16 岁或 17 岁时将他们配对。简而言之，很快就会发现生活的新阶段 - 青少年阶段 - 正在美国成为现实。美国青少年在儿童和成人中表现出不为人知的特征。尽管青少年这个词直到几十年后才开始使用，但是在 20 世纪 20 年代，这种青少年的心态开始恍然大悟。

导致独立少年出现的最大因素是汽车。青少年享有免于前辈不为人知的父母监督的自由。求爱过程迅速演变为约会。在早些时候，年轻男孩和女孩在家里度过了第一次约会。男孩会遇到女孩的父母，他们会坐在客厅里，然后和整个家庭共进晚餐。晚上，这对夫妇可能会在前廊独自享受片刻。在几次会议之后，他们可以幸运地获准在城镇中进行无人陪伴的步行。汽车粉碎了这些传统的传统。约会从焦虑的父母的注视中消失了。青少年有隐私，性革命席卷美国。婚前性行为的实验变得越来越普遍。年轻的美国人现在能够在扩大的约会池中超越他们自己的小城镇。

汽车技术直接导致了培养青少年文化的另一个主要因素：巩固的高中。公共汽车可以将学生送离家更远，导致一室校舍的衰落。此外，美国人意识到长期教育的潜力，各州在义务教育法上增加了多年。结果，更多的青少年被投入公共空间比以往任何时候都多。关于共同点的讨论很自然会发生。不久，学校发展了自己的文化模式，完全不同于童年或成人的经历。学校体育和课外活动只会增强这种新生文化。这位美国青少年出生了。

艺术

20 世纪 20 年代是生活许多方面的创造性时期，包括艺术和建筑世界。

装饰艺术是 20 世纪 20 年代设计和建筑的主导风格。它起源于欧洲，在 20 世纪 20 年代中期在西欧和北美洲传播，并在 20 世纪 30 年代和 40 年代初

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and early 1940s, waning only after World War II. The name is short for Arts Décoratifs, which came from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes (International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts) held in Paris in 1925. The first use of the term is attributed to architect Charles-Edouard Jeanneret-Gris, known as “**Le Corbusier**.”



期保持流行，仅在第二次世界大战后逐渐消失。这个名字是 ArtsDécoratifs 的简称，它来自于 1925 年在巴黎举办的国际艺术博览会（现代装饰和工业艺术国际博览会）。该术语的第一次使用归功于建筑师 Charles-Edouard Jeanneret -Gris，被称为“勒柯布西耶”。

Primary Source: Photograph

A close-up photograph of the spire of the Chrysler Building in New York City reveals some of the art deco elements of the design, especially repeated geometric motifs.

The eclectic style emerged from the years between World War I and World War II, often referred to as the interwar period, and combined traditional craft motifs with machine imagery and materials and an embrace of technology. Visually it is characterized by rich colors, lavish ornamentation, and geometric shapes. Artists employing the Art Deco style often drew inspiration from nature and initially favored

从第一次世界大战到第二次世界大战期间（通常被称为两次世界大战期间）出现了折衷主义风格，并将传统工艺图案与机器图像和材料以及技术的拥抱相结合。在视觉上它的特点是丰富的色彩，奢华的装饰和几何形状。采用装饰艺术风格的艺术家经常

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curved lines, though rectilinear designs became increasingly popular. New York City's **Chrysler Building** and the **Empire State Building** typified the Art Deco style. Other American examples can be found in Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The Hoover Dam, constructed between 1931 and 1936 on the border between Nevada and Arizona, includes Art Deco motifs throughout the structure including its water-intake towers and brass elevator doors. Art Deco expanded beyond architecture and found its way into advertising and many other aspects of America's visual world.

Surrealism was another cultural movement that began in the early 1920s. Surrealist works featured elements of surprise, unexpected juxtapositions, and non sequitur. Spanish painter **Salvador Dali**, best known for his 1931 work, *The Persistence of Memory*, was one of the most famous practitioners of Surrealism.

As with many other areas of life, Americans were excited about trying new things, and new ways of seeing the world through art seemed like just another way of experimenting and trying having a good time.

CONCLUSION

Work and school make things possible. They provide money to feed our families and the necessary education to find good jobs. However, they are not usually the things we look forward to most in life. They are not the spice of life. When we look back at the things that we were most excited about, or look back through the photos in our phones, our favorite memories are friends, dinners, parties, events, shopping and trips. Consider how much time we spend watching online videos. Would those hours be better spent studying?

Maybe so, or maybe not. Perhaps participating in the culture of the people around us is what makes our life enjoyable. Perhaps popular culture is not a distraction at all. Maybe it is what makes work and school worthwhile.

What do you think? Is pop culture a distraction?

从大自然中汲取灵感，并且最初偏爱弯曲的线条，尽管直线设计变得越来越受欢迎。纽约市的克莱斯勒大厦和帝国大厦代表了装饰艺术风格。其他美国例子可以在芝加哥，洛杉矶和旧金山找到。胡佛水坝建于1931年至1936年，位于内华达州和亚利桑那州的交界处，包括整个建筑的装饰艺术图案，包括进水塔和黄铜电梯门。装饰艺术超越了建筑，并进入广告和美国视觉世界的许多其他方面。

超现实主义是另一种始于20世纪20年代初的文化运动。超现实主义作品具有惊喜，意想不到的并置和非顺从的元素。西班牙画家萨尔瓦多·达利以其1931年的著作“记忆的坚持”而闻名，他是超现实主义最著名的实践者之一。

与许多其他生活领域一样，美国人对尝试新事物感到兴奋，通过艺术看世界的新方式似乎只是另一种尝试和尝试享受美好时光的方式。

结论

工作和学校使事情成为可能。他们提供资金养活我们的家庭，并提供必要的教育，以找到好工作。然而，它们通常不是我们生活中最期待的事物。他们不是生活的调味品。当我们回顾我们最感兴趣的事情，或回顾我们手机中的照片时，我们最喜欢的回忆是朋友，晚餐，聚会，活动，购物和旅行。考虑我们花在观看在线视频上的时间。那些时间会更好地花在学习上吗？

也许是这样，也许不是。也许参与我们周围人的文化是我们生活愉快的原因。也许流行文化根本不会分散注意力。也许这就是让工作和学校变得有价值的原因。

你怎么看？流行文化会分散注意力吗？

2 IS POP CULTURE A DISTRACTION?



SUMMARY

During the 1920s, as more and more Americans had electricity in their homes and could afford radio sets, radio became an important form of entertainment. For the first time, Americans could all listen to the same radio shows, or listen to live sports broadcasts.

Baseball, football, swimming, tennis, and boxing were popular sports.

Fads such as flagpole sitting, dance marathons, and beauty pageants became popular across the nation.

Hollywood and the movie industry were born in the 1920s. The first movies had no sound, but eventually “talkies” were invented. Just like today, movie stars were fashion idols. The first cartoons also were born in the 1920s, including Walt Disney’s Mickey Mouse.

Jazz was a new American form of music that became popular in the 1920s. Based on old African-American musical traditions, Jazz became popular in the North and among White audiences.

Some middle-class and upper-class young women rejected traditional gender roles and the fashion sense of their mothers and embraced a new style. These flappers went out without chaperones, smoked, drank, danced, and dressed in shocking new ways (at least shocking for the 1920s).

The idea of the teenager was born in the 1920s. High schools added sports, extracurricular activities, and many young Americans waited longer to get married or start working.

New forms of art became popular in the 1920s. Art deco used bold colors, repeated patterns, and geometric shapes. Both artists and architects used this new style. Alternatively, some artists embraced surrealism, which included the painting of fantastic, dream-like images.

摘要

在 1920 年代，随着越来越多的美国人在家中用电并买得起收音机，无线电成为一种重要的娱乐方式。美国人第一次可以收听相同的广播节目，也可以收听体育直播。

棒球，足球，游泳，网球和拳击是流行的运动。

诸如旗杆坐，舞蹈马拉松和选美比赛等时尚在全国范围内都很流行。

好莱坞和电影业诞生于 1920 年代。最初的电影没有声音，但最终发明了“对讲机”。就像今天一样，电影明星是时尚偶像。首批漫画也诞生于 1920 年代，包括迪斯尼 (Walt Disney) 的米老鼠 (Mickey Mouse)。

爵士乐是一种新的美国音乐形式，在 1920 年代开始流行。爵士乐以非裔美国人的古老音乐传统为基础，在北方和白人观众中广受欢迎。

一些中产阶级和上层阶级的年轻女性拒绝了传统的性别角色和母亲的时尚观念，并接受了一种新的风格。这些插板没有伴侣就出去了，抽烟，喝酒，跳舞和穿着令人震惊的新方式（至少在 1920 年代令人震惊）。

这个少年的想法诞生于 1920 年代。高中增加了运动，课外活动，许多美国年轻人等待更长的时间结婚或开始工作。

新的艺术形式在 1920 年代开始流行。装饰艺术使用大胆的颜色，重复的图案和几何形状。艺术家和建筑师都使用了这种新风格。另外，一些艺术家接受超现实主义，其中包括梦幻，梦幻般的图像绘画。



KEY CONCEPTS

Dance Marathon: Dance Marathon: A competition popular in the 1920s in which couples tried to see who could dance for the longest amount of time.

Miss America Pageant: Beauty contest established in the 1920s.

Flagpole Sitting: Fad in the 1920s in which people sat on chairs at the top of flag poles.

Consolidated High School: A form of high school established in the 1920s that was larger because busses carried students in from many neighborhoods.

School Athletics: Sports played by high school students. It was a creation of the 1920s.

Extracurricular Activities: Student clubs, dances, etc. that became a part of school life in the 1920s.



LOCATIONS

Hollywood: Neighborhood of Los Angeles that became the center of the new movie industry in the 1920s.

Apollo Theater: Theater in New York that hosted many early jazz musicians.

Cotton Club: Club in New York that hosted many early jazz musicians.

Chrysler Building: Skyscraper in New York City built in the 1920s in the art deco style. It was briefly the tallest building in the world until the Empire State Building a few blocks away was completed.

Empire State Building: Iconic building in New York City. Completed in 1931, it is an excellent example of the art deco style of its time.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Guglielmo Marconi: Italian inventor who pioneered radio.

Jim Thorpe: Native American who studied at the Carlisle Indian School, played in the Olympics, and played professional baseball and football.

Gertrude Ederle: First woman to swim the English Channel.

Helen Wills: Women's tennis champion in the 1920s.

"Big Bill" Tilden: Men's tennis champion in the 1920s.

Harold "Red" Grange: Star football player in the 1920s.

Rudolph Valentino: Famous movie star of the 1920s. He was known for his sex-appeal.

Babe Ruth: Famous homerun-hitting baseball player of the 1920s and 1930s. He played for

the New York Yankee's and inspired nicknames such as the "Sultan of Swat."

Clara Bow: Most famous film actress of the silent film era.

Charlie Chaplin: Famous actor, writer, and director of the early film era. He is most famous for playing the tramp.

D. W. Griffith: Director who filmed the first movie in Hollywood.

Walt Disney: Animator who created the first animated films. His character Mikey Mouse debuted in 1928.

Duke Ellington: Early jazz musician who led an orchestra.

Louis Armstrong: Famous jazz musician. He sang and played the trumpet.

Jelly Roll Morton: Pianist and bandleader from New Orleans who claimed to have invented jazz.

Bessie Smith: Great female jazz and blues singers of the 1920s.

Ella Fitzgerald: Great female jazz singer beginning in the 1930s. She was sometimes called the Queen of Jazz.

Billie Holiday: Along with Ella Fitzgerald, one of the great female jazz singers of the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. Flappers: Northern, urban, single, young middle-class White women who rejected social expectations, wore makeup, dated, smoked, drank, danced, and dressed in dresses that were short, sleeveless and straight. They are emblematic of the 1920s.

Sigmund Freud: Scientist who popularized psychology. His ideas about sex were shocking but captivated American's attention.

Gibson Girl: Fashion style popular at the turn of the century that feature long dresses that covered necks, arms and legs. Underneath was a corset, and hair would be tied up, often with a hat. The Flappers of the 1920s rejected this style.

Le Corbusier: French architect who popularized Art Deco style.

Salvador Dali: Spanish artist. He is the most famous artists of the surrealist style.



BUSINESSES

Radio Corporation of America (RCA): Early company that sold radio sets to everyday Americans.

National Broadcasting Company (NBC): First broadcasting company in America. It was founded by RCA to produce content for the radios RCA was selling.



TECHNOLOGY

Silent Movies: The first form of movies that did not have sound. They were accompanied by live musicians playing music in the theater.

Talkie: Nickname for the first movies with sound.



THE ARTS

The Jazz Singer: The first film with sound. It started Al Jolson.

Steamboat Willie: The first animated film featuring Mickey Mouse.

Jazz: Musical style created around 1900. It grew out of West African influences, ragtime, slave songs, and European classical influences. First created in New Orleans, it was popularized in the rest of the country during the 1920s. It often features syncopated rhythms and improvisation.

Charleston: Dance craze that swept the nation in the 1920s.

Art Deco: Artistic style popularized in the 1920s and 1930s featuring geometric shapes, repetition, and solid colors.

Surrealism: Art style popular in the 1920s. It features dreamlike images rather than realistic representations. The most famous painter of this style was Salvador Dali.

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T H I R D Q U E S T I O N

WHAT DID IT MEAN TO BE A NEW NEGRO?



INTRODUCTION

For over 200 years of America's history, African Americans had been slaves, primarily in the southern states. In the 1860s, slavery ended with the Civil War, but the position of African Americans at the bottom of the social order did not change much, despite the best efforts of reform-minded Reconstructionists. However, in the 1920s a group of African Americans in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City began promoting the idea of the New Negro. For them, things were changing.

What was it that they saw as new? If the former slaves and their children who had been the Negro of the later 1800s, what was new about the African Americans in the 1920s?

What did it mean to be a New Negro that was different from the African Americans of the period between the end of slavery and WWI?

介绍

在美国 200 多年的历史中，非裔美国人一直是奴隶，主要是在南部各州。在 19 世纪 60 年代，奴隶制以内战结束，但尽管有改革思想的重建主义者做出了最大努力，但非洲裔美国人在社会秩序底层的地位并没有太大变化。然而，在 20 世纪 20 年代，纽约哈莱姆附近的一群非洲裔美国人开始宣传新黑人的想法。对他们来说，事情正在发生变化

他们认为新的是什么？如果前奴隶和他们的孩子曾经是 19 世纪后期的黑人，那么 20 世纪 20 年代非洲裔美国人的新情况又如何呢？

在奴隶制结束和第一次世界大战之间成为一个与非裔美国人不同的新黑人是什么意思？

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AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFE AFTER RECONSTRUCTION

After the Civil War ended in 1865, the victorious Union spent eleven years trying to remake the South. Although three constitutional amendments were passed ending slavery, granting citizenship to former slaves, and legally giving voting rights to all men, the era of Reconstruction is often seen as a failed effort to change the culture of the South. As many historians have said, the North won the war but lost the peace.

After the end of Reconstruction in 1877, with the passage of new constitutions, Southern states adopted provisions that caused disenfranchisement of large portions of their populations by skirting constitutional protections. While their voter registration requirements applied to all citizens, in practice, they disenfranchised most Blacks.

Democratic state legislatures passed **Jim Crow** laws to assert white supremacy, establish racial segregation in public facilities, and treat Blacks as second-class citizens. The landmark court decision in **Plessy v. Ferguson** in 1896 held that “separate but equal” facilities, as on railroad cars, were constitutional. Thus were born segregated public schools.

For the national Democratic Party, the alignment after Reconstruction resulted in a powerful Southern region that was useful for congressional clout. Virginian Woodrow Wilson, one of the two Democrats elected to the presidency between Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt, was the first Southerner elected after 1856. He benefited from the disenfranchisement of Blacks and the crippling of the Republican Party in the South.

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT

Born into slavery in Virginia in 1856, **Booker T. Washington** became an influential African American leader in the era after Reconstruction. In 1881, he became the first principal for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, better known as the **Tuskegee Institute** in Alabama, a position he held until he died in 1915. Tuskegee was an all-black normal school, an old term for a teachers’ college, teaching African Americans a curriculum geared towards practical skills such as cooking, farming, and housekeeping. Graduates would then travel through the South, teaching new farming and industrial techniques to rural communities. Washington extolled the school’s graduates to focus on the Black community’s self-improvement and prove that they were productive members of society, something Whites had often doubted was possible.

非洲美国人重建后的生活

内战于 1865 年结束后，胜利的联盟花了 11 年时间试图重建南方。虽然三项宪法修正案通过了结束奴隶制，给予前奴隶公民身份，并在法律上赋予所有人投票权，但重建时代往往被视为改变南方文化的失败努力。正如许多历史学家所说，北方赢得了战争，却失去了和平。

1877 年重建结束后，随着新宪法的通过，南方各州通过了一些条款，通过绕过宪法保护，剥夺了大部分人口的剥夺权利。虽然他们的选民登记要求适用于所有公民，但在实践中，他们剥夺了大多数黑人的权利。

民主州立法机构通过了吉姆克劳法律，宣称白人至上，在公共设施中建立种族隔离，并将黑人视为二等公民。1896 年 *Plessy v. Ferguson* 的具有里程碑意义的法院判决认为，与铁路车辆一样，“独立但平等”的设施是符合宪法的。因此诞生了隔离的公立学校。

对于民族民主党来说，重建后的统一导致了一个强大的南部地区，这对国会影响力很有用。弗里德安·伍德罗·威尔逊是亚伯拉罕·林肯和富兰克林·罗斯福之间当选总统之一的两位民主党人之一，是 1856 年以后第一位当选的南方人。他受益于黑人的剥夺权利以及南方共和党的垮台。

尼亚加拉运动

布鲁尔·华盛顿于 1856 年出生于弗吉尼亚州的奴隶制，在重建之后成为一位有影响力的非洲裔美国领导人。1881 年，他成为塔斯基吉师范学院的第一任校长，更为人所知的是阿拉巴马州的塔斯基吉学院，他一直担任这个职位直到 1915 年去世。塔斯基吉是一所全黑的师范学校，一个教师的旧名词。‘大学，教授非洲裔美国人的课程，以实现烹饪，农业和家务等实用技能。然后，毕业生将穿越南方，向农村社区传授新的农业和工业技术。华盛顿赞扬学校的毕业生专注于黑人社区的自我改善，并证明他们是社会的富有成效的成员，白人经常怀疑是可能的。

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In a speech delivered at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta in 1895, which was meant to promote the economy of a South, Washington proposed what came to be known as the **Atlanta Compromise**. Speaking to a racially mixed audience, Washington called upon African Americans to work diligently for their own uplift and prosperity rather than preoccupy themselves with political and civil rights. Their success and hard work, he implied, would eventually convince southern Whites to grant these rights. Not surprisingly, most Whites liked Washington's model of race relations, since it placed the burden of change on Blacks and required nothing of Whites. Wealthy industrialists such as Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller provided funding for many of Washington's self-help programs, as did Sears, Roebuck & Co. co-founder Julius Rosenwald, and Washington was the first African American invited to the White House by President Roosevelt in 1901. At the same time, his message also appealed to many in the Black community, and some attribute this widespread popularity to his consistent message that social and economic growth, even within a segregated society, would do more for African Americans than agitation for equal rights.

在 1895 年在亚特兰大举行的棉花国家和国际博览会上，旨在促进南方经济的演讲中，华盛顿提出了后来被称为亚特兰大的妥协。华盛顿在面向种族混杂的听众时，呼吁非洲裔美国人努力工作以实现自己的提升和繁荣，而不是为政治和公民权利而烦恼。他暗示，他们的成功和努力最终会说服南方白人给予这些权利。毫不奇怪，大多数白人都喜欢华盛顿的种族关系模式，因为它把改变的重担放在了黑人身上，并且不需要白人。安德鲁卡内基和约翰·洛克菲勒等富裕的工业家为华盛顿的许多自助项目提供资金，西尔斯，罗巴克公司联合创始人朱利叶斯·罗森瓦尔德和华盛顿也是第一位被总统邀请进入白宫的非裔美国人。罗斯福在 1901 年。与此同时，他的信息也吸引了黑人社区的许多人，有些人将这种广泛流行归因于他的一贯信息，即社会和经济增长，即使在一个隔离的社会中，也会为非洲裔美国人做更多的事情而不是激动为了平等的权利。

Primary Source: Photograph

A history class at the Tuskegee Institute in 1902. Booker T. Washington emphasized education as a means to be productive citizens, but not citizens who would agitate for change to the Jim Crow system of the South.



Yet, many African Americans disagreed with Washington's approach. Much in the same manner that Alice Paul felt the pace of the struggle for women's rights was moving too slowly under the NAWSA, some within the African American community felt that immediate agitation for the rights guaranteed under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth

然而，许多非洲裔美国人不同意华盛顿的做法。同样，爱丽丝保罗认为在NAWSA下，妇女权利斗争的步伐太慢，非洲裔美国人社区内的一些人认为立即鼓动对第十三，十四和十五修正案所保障的权利的立即鼓动在内战的紧接其

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Amendments, established during the immediate aftermath of the Civil War, was necessary. In 1905, a group of prominent civil rights leaders, led by **W. E. B. Du Bois**, met in a small hotel on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, where segregation laws did not bar them from hotel accommodations, to discuss what immediate steps were needed for equal rights. Du Bois, a professor at the all-black Atlanta University and the first African American with a doctorate from Harvard, emerged as the prominent spokesperson for what would later be dubbed the **Niagara Movement**. By 1905, he had grown wary of Booker T. Washington's calls for African Americans to accommodate White racism and focus solely on self-improvement. Du Bois, and others alongside him, wished to carve a more direct path towards equality that drew on the political leadership and litigation skills of the black, educated elite, which he termed the **talented tenth**.

At the meeting, Du Bois led the others in drafting the **Declaration of Principles**, which called for immediate political, economic, and social equality for African Americans. These rights included universal suffrage, compulsory education, and the elimination of the convict lease system in which tens of thousands of Blacks had endured slavery-like conditions in southern road construction, mines, prisons, and penal farms since the end of Reconstruction. Within a year, Niagara chapters had sprung up in twenty-one states across the country. By 1908, internal fights over the role of women in the fight for African American equal rights lessened the interest in the Niagara Movement. However, the movement laid the groundwork for the creation of the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**, founded in 1909 to fight for African American rights in the courts. Du Bois served as the influential director of publications for the NAACP from its inception until 1933. As the editor of the journal **The Crisis**, Du Bois had a platform to express his views on a variety of issues facing African Americans in the later Progressive Era, as well as during World War I and its aftermath.

In both Washington and Du Bois, African Americans found leaders to push forward the fight for their place in the new century, each with a very different strategy. Both men cultivated ground for a new generation of African American spokespeople and leaders who would then pave the road to the modern civil rights movement after World War II.

THE GREAT MIGRATION

Between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of the Great Depression in 1929, nearly two million African Americans fled the rural South to seek new opportunities elsewhere. The vast majority of these

后, 是必要的。1905 年, 一群由 WEB Du Bois 领导的知名民权领袖在尼亚加拉瀑布的加拿大一家小旅馆会面, 那里的隔离法并没有禁止他们入住酒店住宿, 讨论需要立即采取哪些步骤来平等权利。全黑的亚特兰大大学教授杜波伊斯和第一位拥有哈佛大学博士学位的非裔美国人, 成为后来被称为尼亚加拉运动的著名发言人。到 1905 年, 他对布克 T. 华盛顿呼吁非洲裔美国人适应白人种族主义并专注于自我改善的态度变得越来越警惕。杜波伊斯和其他人一起, 希望通过更加直接的平等道路, 利用黑人, 受过良好教育的精英的政治领导和诉讼技巧, 他称之为才华横溢的第十名。

在会议上, 杜波伊斯领导其他人起草了“原则宣言”, 该宣言要求非洲裔美国人立即实现政治, 经济和社会平等。这些权利包括普选权, 义务教育和取消定罪租赁制度, 其中成千上万的黑人在重建结束后在南部公路建设, 矿山, 监狱和刑事农场中遭受类似奴隶制的条件。在一年之内, 尼亚加拉的分会在全国二十一个州涌现。到 1908 年, 内部争夺妇女在争取非洲裔美国人平等权利中的作用, 减少了对尼亚加拉运动的兴趣。然而, 该运动为建立全国有色人种促进协会 (NAACP) 奠定了基础, 该协会成立于 1909 年, 旨在争取法院的非洲裔美国人权利。Du Bois 从成立到 1933 年担任全国有色人种协进会出版物的有影响力的导演。作为“危机”杂志的编辑, 杜波伊斯有一个平台, 可以表达他对后来进步时代非裔美国人面临的各种问题的看法, 以及第一次世界大战及其后果。

在华盛顿和杜波伊斯, 非洲裔美国人找到领导者推动他们在新世纪争取他们的地位, 每个人都会有一个非常不同的策略。这两个人为新一代非裔美国人的发言人和领导人培养了基础, 他们将在第二次世界大战后为现代民权运动铺平道路。

伟大的移民

在南北战争结束和 1929 年大萧条开始之间, 近 200 万非洲裔美国人逃离南部农村, 在其他地方寻求新的机会。在第一次世界大战期间, 绝大

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internal migrants moved to the cities of the industrial North during World War I. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Indianapolis were the primary destinations for these African Americans. Together, these eight cities accounted for over two-thirds of the total population of the African Americans who travelled during this **Great Migration**.

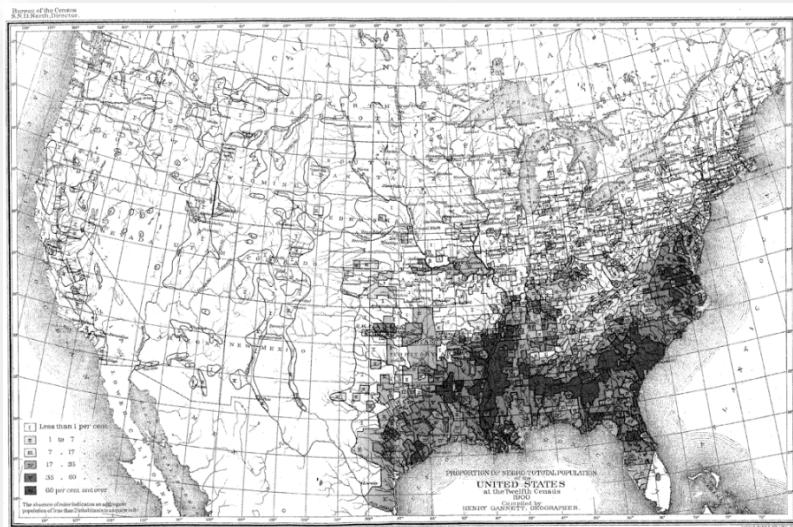
A combination of both push and pull factors played a role in this movement. Despite the end of the Civil War and the passage of constitutional amendments ensuring freedom, the right to vote and equal protection under the law, African Americans were still subjected to intense racial hatred. For African Americans fleeing this culture of violence, Northern and Midwestern cities offered an opportunity to escape the dangers and intense poverty of the South.

多数这些内部移民搬到了工业北部的城市。纽约，芝加哥，费城，圣路易斯，底特律，匹兹堡，克利夫兰和印第安纳波利斯是这些非洲裔美国人的主要目的地。这八个城市共同占这次大迁徙期间旅行的非裔美国人总人口的三分之二以上。

推动和拉动因素的组合在这一运动中发挥了作用。尽管内战结束，宪法修正案的通过确保了法律规定的自由，投票权和平等保护，但非洲裔美国人仍然受到强烈的种族仇恨。对于逃离这种暴力文化的非洲裔美国人来说，北部和中西部城市提供了逃避南方危险和严重贫困的机会。

Secondary Source: Map

This map shows the concentration of African Americans in the United States in 1900 before the Great Migration. The darker colors show counties in which a higher percentage of residents were African American.



In addition to this push out of the South, African Americans were also drawn to the cities of the North by job opportunities which had opened up when White men left for the army during World War I. Although many lacked the funds to move themselves, factory owners and other businesses that sought cheap labor assisted the migration. Often, the men moved first then sent for their families once they were ensconced in their new city life. Racism and a lack of formal education relegated these African American workers to many of the lower-paying unskilled or semi-skilled occupations. More than 80% of African American men worked menial jobs in steel mills, mines, construction, and meatpacking. In the railroad industry, they were usually employed as porters or servants. In other businesses, they worked as janitors, waiters, or cooks.

除了南方的这种推动之外，非洲裔美国人也被第一次世界大战期间白人男子离开军队时开辟的就业机会吸引到北方城市。尽管许多人缺乏自己搬迁的资金，工厂寻求廉价劳动力的所有者和其他企业协助迁移。通常情况下，一旦他们被安置在他们的新城市生活中，那些男人先移动然后送他们的家人。种族主义和缺乏正规教育将这些非裔美国工人降级为许多低薪非熟练或半熟练职业。超过 80% 的非洲裔美国人在钢铁厂，矿山，建筑和肉类加工中从事过差职。在铁路行业，他们通常被当作搬运工或仆人。在其他业务中，他们担任看门人，服务员

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African American women, who faced discrimination due to both their race and gender, found a few job opportunities in the garment industry or laundries, but were more often employed as maids and domestic servants. Regardless of the status of their jobs, however, African Americans earned higher wages in the North than they did for the same occupations in the South and typically found housing to be more available.

However, such economic gains were offset by the higher cost of living in the North, especially in terms of rent, food costs, and other essentials. As a result, African Americans usually found themselves living in overcrowded, unsanitary conditions, much like the tenement slums in which European immigrants lived in the cities. For newly arrived African Americans, even those who sought out the cities for the opportunities they provided, life in these urban centers was exceedingly difficult. They quickly learned that racial discrimination did not end at the Mason-Dixon Line, but continued to flourish in the North as well as the South. European immigrants, also seeking a better life in the cities of the United States, resented the arrival of the African Americans, whom they feared would compete for the same jobs or offer to work at lower wages. Landlords frequently discriminated against them. Their rapid influx into the cities created severe housing shortages and even more overcrowded tenements. Homeowners in traditionally White neighborhoods later entered into covenants in which they agreed not to sell to African American buyers. Some bankers practiced mortgage discrimination, later known as **redlining**, in order to deny home loans to qualified buyers who wanted to buy houses in White neighborhoods, indicated on a map with a red line. Such pervasive discrimination led to a concentration of African Americans in some of the worst slum areas of most major metropolitan cities, a problem that persists today.

THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

Beginning in the early 1900s, the neighborhood of **Harlem** on the island of Manhattan in New York City became home to a growing African American middle class. In 1910, a large block along 135th Street and Fifth Avenue was purchased by various African-American realtors and a church group. Many more African Americans arrived during World War I. Due to the war, the migration of laborers from Europe virtually ceased, while the war effort resulted in a massive demand for unskilled industrial labor. The Great Migration brought hundreds of thousands of African Americans from the South. Among them were a great number of artists, writers, musicians and thinkers who would live and work together in Harlem. Their ideas and creative talents marked an outpouring of cultural creation and pride called the **Harlem Renaissance**.

或厨师。非洲裔美国妇女因种族和性别而面临歧视，她们在服装业或洗衣店找到了一些就业机会，但她们更多地被雇佣为女佣和家庭佣人。然而，无论他们的工作状况如何，非洲裔美国人在北方的工资高于他们在南方的相同职业，并且通常会发现住房更容易获得。

然而，这种经济收益被北方较高的生活成本所抵消，特别是在租金，食品成本和其他必需品方面。结果，非洲裔美国人通常发现自己生活在过度拥挤，不卫生的环境中，就像欧洲移民居住在城市中的唐楼贫民窟一样。对于新来的非洲裔美国人，即使是那些寻求城市提供机会的人，这些城市中心的生活也非常困难。他们很快就了解到种族歧视并没有在梅森 - 迪克森线上结束，而是继续在北方和南方蓬勃发展。欧洲移民也在美国城市寻求更好的生活，他们对非洲裔美国人的到来表示不满，他们担心他们会竞争同样的工作或提供低工资的工作。房东经常歧视他们。他们迅速涌入城市造成严重的住房短缺，甚至更多的人满为患。传统上白人社区的房主后来签订了契约，他们同意不向非洲裔美国买家出售。一些银行家实行抵押贷款歧视，后来被称为红线，以拒绝向想要在白色社区购买房屋的合格买家提供住房贷款，在地图上用红线表示。这种普遍的歧视导致非洲裔美国人集中在大多数主要大都市的一些最贫民区，这个问题在今天仍然存在。

哈伦复兴

从 20 世纪初开始，纽约曼哈顿岛上的哈莱姆社区就成了越来越多的非洲裔美国中产阶级的家园。1910 年，沿着第 135 街和第五大道的一个大街区被非洲裔美国房地产经纪人和一个教会团体购买。在第一次世界大战期间，更多的非洲裔美国人抵达。由于战争，来自欧洲的劳动力的迁移几乎停止，而战争的努力导致对非熟练工业劳动力的大量需求。大迁徙带来了数十万来自南方的非洲裔美国人。其中有许多艺术家，作家，音乐家和思想家，他们将在哈莱姆共同生活和工作。他们的想法和创造性才能标

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志着文化创作和骄傲的大量涌现，称为哈莱姆文艺复兴。

Primary Source: Photograph

Three young women on the sidewalk in Harlem during the 1920s. For African Americans, Harlem was the center of culture – fashion, music, art, literature and politics – during the decade.



Characterizing the Harlem Renaissance was an overt racial pride that came to be represented in the idea of the **New Negro**, who through intellect and production of literature, art, and music could challenge the pervading racism and stereotypes to promote progressive or socialist politics, and racial and social integration. The creation of art and literature would serve to uplift the race. Thus, the Harlem Renaissance embraced the ideas of W. E. B. Du Bois and rejected the Atlanta Compromise of Booker T. Washington.

表征哈莱姆文艺复兴是一种公开的种族自豪感，在新黑人的观念中得到体现，他们通过智慧和文学，艺术和音乐的创作来挑战普遍的种族主义和刻板印象，以促进进步或社会主义政治和种族和社会融合。艺术和文学的创作将有助于提升种族。因此，哈莱姆文艺复兴时期接受了 W. E. B. Du Bois 的观点，并拒绝了布朗华盛顿的亚特兰大妥协。

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There would be no uniting form singularly characterizing the art that emerged from the Harlem Renaissance. Rather, it encompassed a wide variety of cultural elements and styles, including traditional musical styles as well as blues and jazz, traditional and new experimental forms in literature such as modernism and the new form of jazz poetry. This duality meant that numerous African-American artists came into conflict with conservatives in the Black intelligentsia. In this way, the Harlem Renaissance was not a monolithic movement, but a vibrant opportunity for the African American community to develop and explore the many facets of its identity.

Although the forms of expression varied widely, some common themes threaded throughout much of the work of the Harlem Renaissance. Black identity, the influence of slavery and emerging African-American folk traditions, institutional racism, the dilemmas inherent in performing and writing for elite White audiences, and the question of how to convey the experience of modern Black life in the urban North all found outlets in the work of the Harlem artists.

African American artists used their creativity to prove their humanity and demand equality. The Harlem Renaissance led to more opportunities for Blacks to be published by mainstream houses. Many authors began to publish novels, magazines and newspapers during this time. The new fiction attracted a great amount of attention from the nation at large. Among authors who became nationally known were **Claude McKay, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Alain Locke, and Langston Hughes.**

The Harlem Renaissance was more than a literary or artistic movement. It also embraced a development of ethnic pride, as seen in the **Back to Africa** movement led by **Marcus Garvey**, a Jamaican-born political leader, publisher, journalist, entrepreneur, and orator. Garvey was President-General of the **Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)** and also President and one of the directors of the Black Star Line, a shipping and passenger line. Garvey was unique in advancing a philosophy to inspire a global mass movement and economic empowerment focusing on Africa known as Garveyism. Garveyism would eventually inspire others, ranging from the Nation of Islam to the Rastafari movement, which proclaim Garvey as a prophet, and the Black Power Movement of the 1960s.

At the same time, a different expression of ethnic pride, promoted by W. E. B. Du Bois, introduced the notion of the “talented tenth,” the African Americans who were fortunate enough to inherit money or property or obtain a college degree during the transition from

从哈莱姆文艺复兴时期出现的艺术中，没有任何统一的形式。相反，它涵盖了各种各样的文化元素和风格，包括传统的音乐风格以及布鲁斯和爵士乐，文学中的传统和新实验形式，如现代主义和新形式的爵士诗歌。这种二元性意味着许多非洲裔美国艺术家与黑人知识分子中的保守派发生冲突。通过这种方式，哈莱姆文艺复兴不是一个单一的运动，而是非洲裔美国人社區发展和探索其身份的许多方面的充满活力机会。

虽然表达方式差异很大，但哈莱姆文艺复兴的大部分工作都涉及一些共同的主题。黑人身份，奴隶制的影响和新兴的非洲裔美国民间传统，制度性种族主义，为精英白人观众表演和写作所固有的困境，以及如何如何在城市北方传达现代黑人生活体验的问题都发现了网点在哈莱姆艺术家的作品。

非裔美国艺术家利用他们的创造力来证明他们的人性并要求平等。哈莱姆文艺复兴为主流房屋出版黑人带来了更多机会。许多作者在此期间开始出版小说，杂志和报纸。这部新小说吸引了全国人民的极大关注。全国知名的作家包括 Claude McKay, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, Alain Locke 和 Langston Hughes。

哈莱姆文艺复兴不仅仅是一种文学或艺术运动。它也体现了民族自豪感的发展，正如由牙买加出生的政治领袖，出版商，记者，企业家和演说家 Marcus Garvey 领导的“回到非洲”运动所见。加维是环球黑人改善协会（UNIA）的总裁，也是黑星航线公司的总裁兼董事之一，这是一家航运和客运专线。加维在推动一项哲学方面是独一无二的，该哲学旨在激发全球群众运动和以非洲为重点的经济赋权，即 Garveyism。加拉维主义最终将激励其他人，从伊斯兰国家到拉斯塔法里运动，宣称加维为先知，以及 20 世纪 60 年代的黑人力量运动。

与此同时，由 WEB Du Bois 推动的一种不同的民族自豪感表达了“天才十分”的概念，即有幸在重建过渡期间继承金钱或财产或获得大学学位的非洲裔美国人到了二十世纪初的吉姆乌玛时

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Reconstruction to the Jim Crow period of the early twentieth century. According to Du Bois, these talented tenth were considered the finest examples of the worth of Black Americans as a response to the rampant racism of the period. Du Bois did not assign any particular leadership to the talented tenth, but in his writings he held them up as a model to be emulated.



期。根据杜波伊斯的说法，这些才华横溢的第十名被认为是黑人美国人最好的例子，作为对这一时期猖獗的种族主义的回应。杜波伊斯并没有为这位才华横溢的第十人指定任何特定的领导，但在他的著作中，他把它们作为一个模仿的模范。

Primary Source: Photograph

Madam C. J. Walker in her car. She served as a symbol of the possibilities for African Americans, both men and women.

The artists and writers of the Harlem Renaissance rested primarily on a support system of Black patrons, Black-owned businesses and publications rather than on support from wealthy Whites. Among the most notable of these was Sarah Breedlove, better known as **Madam C. J. Walker**. Walker was an entrepreneur, philanthropist, and political and social activist. The first female self-made millionaire in the United States, she became one of the wealthiest self-made women in America and the wealthiest African-American woman in the country. Walker made her fortune by developing and marketing a line of beauty and hair products for black women. In addition to being a patron of the arts, Walker's home served as a social gathering place for the African-American community.

哈莱姆文艺复兴的艺术家和作家主要依靠黑人顾客，黑人拥有的企业和出版物的支持系统，而不是富裕的白人的支持。其中最著名的是 Sarah Breedlove，更为人所知的是 C. J. Walker 女士。沃克是一位企业家，慈善家，政治和社会活动家。作为美国第一位女性白手起家的百万富翁，她成为美国最富有的自制女性之一，也是该国最富有的非裔美国女性。沃克通过为黑人女性开发和营销一系列美容和美发产品而获得了大量财富。除了作为艺术赞助人之外，沃克的家还是非裔美国人社区的社交聚会场所。

Although the vibrant creativity of the Harlem Renaissance faded in the 1930s with the onset of the Great Depression, the movement had an enormous, lasting impact on the African American community in both New York City and the nation in general. The Harlem Renaissance was more than a literary or artistic movement. It possessed a certain

虽然随着大萧条的开始，哈莱姆文艺复兴时期充满活力的创造力在 20 世纪 30 年代逐渐消失，但该运动对纽约市和整个国家的非裔美国人社产生了巨大而持久的影响。哈莱姆文艺复兴不仅仅是一种文学或艺术运动。它具有一定的

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sociological development, particularly through a new racial consciousness, through racial integration, and it helped lay the foundation for the later Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

CONCLUSION

W. E. B. Du Bois is rightfully remembered as a man who challenged Booker T. Washington's accommodationist attitude toward White power and is properly accorded a position as one of the African American thinkers who gave birth to the ideas that became the Civil Rights Movement.

Du Bois' New Negro was a different kind of person than Washington's ideal African American citizen. But how so? What did it mean to be a New Negro in the 1920s? What was new or reborn?

社会学发展，特别是通过新的种族意识，通过种族融合，它为 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代后来的民权运动奠定了基础。

结论

W. E. B. Du Bois 理所当然地被人们铭记为挑战布克华盛顿对白人权力的调解态度的人，并且恰当地被赋予了作为非洲裔美国思想家之一的地位，他们产生了成为民权运动的思想。

杜波依斯的“新黑人”与华盛顿理想的非洲裔美国公民不同。但是如何呢？在 20 世纪 20 年代成为新黑人意味着什么？什么是新的或重生的？

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SUMMARY

After the end of Reconstruction, White leaders in the South established the Jim Crow system of segregation, which recreated the social order of the pre-Civil War Era with African Americans stuck firmly at the bottom.

The most prominent African American leader in the late 1800s was Booker T. Washington. He ran the Tuskegee Institute and argued that African Americans should find ways to become educated so that they could be productive members of society. He did not emphasize fighting for equality or equal rights.

In 1905, a group of African Americans formed the Niagara Movement. They wanted equal rights and founded the NAACP to fight for equality in the courts. Their leader was W. E. B. Du Bois, who offered a contrast to Booker T. Washington.

During WWI, thousands of African Americans moved out of the South to find jobs in factories in the North. This movement of people is called the Great Migration. They mostly settled in urban centers such as New York City, Chicago or Detroit. Although they did find higher paying jobs, they also found that segregation still existed in the North in the form of limits on where they could live and what jobs they could have.

A large number of the most creative and important leaders of the African American community settled in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City during the 1920s. They made music, wrote poetry and novels, danced, created artwork, and advocated for new political rights. This period of intense racial pride and activism was the Harlem Renaissance.

摘要

重建结束后，南部的白人领导人建立了吉姆·克劳（Jim Crow）的种族隔离制度，该制度重建了南北战争之前的社会秩序，非洲裔美国人牢牢地陷在了底层。

1800 年代末期最杰出的非洲裔美国人领导人是布克·华盛顿。他管理着塔斯基吉学院（Tuskegee Institute），并辩称非裔美国人应该找到接受教育的方法，以便他们可以成为社会的生产力成员。他没有强调争取平等或平等权利。

1905 年，一群非裔美国人组成了尼亚加拉运动。他们想要平等的权利，并成立了全国有色人种协进会，以争取法院的平等。他们的领导人是杜布瓦（W. E. B. Du Bois），他与布克·华盛顿（Booker T. Washington）作了对比。

第一次世界大战期间，成千上万的非洲裔美国人迁出南方，在北方的工厂中找到工作。人们的这种运动被称为大迁徙。他们大多定居在纽约，芝加哥或底特律等城市中心。尽管他们确实找到了高薪工作，但他们还发现，北方仍然存在着种族隔离的形式，限制了他们的生活地点和工作范围。

1920 年代，许多非裔美国人社区中最具创造力和重要意义的领导人定居在纽约市哈林区。他们创作音乐，写诗和小说，跳舞，创作艺术品，并倡导新的政治权利。在这个充满种族自豪感和行动主义的时期，就是哈林复兴运动。



KEY CONCEPTS

Jim Crow: The nickname for a system of laws that enforced segregation. For example, African Americans had separate schools, rode in the backs of busses, could not drink from White drinking fountains, and could not eat in restaurants or stay in hotels, etc.

Atlanta Compromise: Belief that the best way for African Americans to advance their position in society was to learn useful skills rather than agitate for equality and justice. It was promoted by Booker T. Washington in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The name derives from a speech.

Talented Tenth: W. E. B. Du Bois's idea that 10% of African Americans had the skills, education, and motivation to be the leaders of the community.

Redlining: Unofficial segregation in northern cities that occurred after the Great Migration in which realtors and banks refused to sell homes in certain neighborhoods to African American buyers.

New Negro: Idea that African Americans should assert themselves as members of American society, with literature, art, music and civil rights equal to all other people. It was popularized in the 1920s as part of the Harlem Renaissance and Niagara Movement. It was championed by W. E. B. Du Bois and contradicted Booker T. Washington's Albany Compromise.



EVENTS

Niagara Movement: Movement in the African American community led by W. E. B. Du Bois to advocate for equality and racial justice. The NAACP was founded as part of this movement.

Great Migration: Movement of nearly two million African Americans out of the South to cities of the North in the 19-teens, largely to escape segregation and take advantage of job opportunities during World War I.

Back to Africa Movement: Movement championed by Marcus Garvey in the 1920s that argued for African Americans to assert ethnic pride and move to Africa.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Booker T. Washington: African American educator in the late 1800s and early 1900s who led the Tuskegee Institute and argued that the best way for African Americans to advance their position in society was to learn useful skills rather than agitate for equality and justice. This was the Atlanta Compromise.

W. E. B. Du Bois: African American author, political leader and intellectual who led the Niagara Movement and published *The Crisis*. He believed that African Americans should reject the Atlanta Compromise and fight for equality and justice.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP): Organization dedicated to promoting African American rights through the justice system. It was established in 1909 as part of the Niagara Movement.

Claude McKay: Poet of the Harlem Renaissance. His most famous poem is "If We Must Die."

Zora Neale Hurston: Author of the Harlem Renaissance. Her novels celebrated the life of everyday African Americans.

James Weldon Johnson: Poet of the Harlem Renaissance. He wrote "Life Every Voice and Sing."

Alain Locke: Author, philosopher, teacher and patron of the arts during of the Harlem Renaissance.

Langston Hughes: Most famous poet of the Harlem Renaissance.

Marcus Garvey: Jamaican-born entrepreneur and leader during the 1920s who led the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA): Organization founded by Marcus Garvey that encourage cooperation among all African people and people of African descent in the world. They also supported the independence movement in Jamaica.

Madam C. J. Walker: Female African American entrepreneur who was an important patron of the arts and leader during the Harlem Renaissance. She rose from poverty and made her fortune selling cosmetic products designed for African American women.



LOCATIONS

Tuskegee Institute: Famous college for African Americans led by Booker T. Washington.

Harlem: Neighborhood in Manhattan in New York City that became the home of African American politics and culture in the 1920s.



COURT CASES

Plessy v. Ferguson: 1896 Supreme Court case in which the court declared that racially segregated schools and other public facilities were constitutional establishing the "separate but equal" doctrine. It was overturned in the Brown v. Board of Education case in 1954.



DOCUMENTS

Declaration of Principles: Statement published at the meeting of African American leaders in Niagara in 1905 calling for political, economic and social equality.

The Crisis: Journal published by W. E. B. Du Bois to promote the causes of African Americans.

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F O U R T H Q U E S T I O N CAN LAWS MAKE US MORAL?



INTRODUCTION

Civilization works if people follow rules. No nation or society can function if its people run amuck and do as they please. Some rules are simply a matter of being polite. We hold the door open and say please and thank you. Other rules are laws. We cannot steal or commit murder.

In some cases, our government tries to make us to be good by making bad behavior costly. Sin taxes that make cigarettes expensive, for example, are a way of society discouraging smoking. However, is this a good idea? Can we make people good by making bad behavior illegal? And what happens when we extend this idea to thoughts. Can we make destructive thoughts illegal?

What do you think? Can laws make us moral?

介绍

如果人们遵守规则，文明就会奏效。没有一个国家或社会能够发挥作用，如果它的人民喜欢并随心所欲地做。一些规则只是礼貌的问题。我们把门打开，请说谢谢。其他规则是法律。我们不能偷窃或谋杀。

在某些情况下，我们的政府试图通过使不良行为变得昂贵来使我们变得更好。例如，使卷烟变得昂贵的罪恶税收是社会阻止吸烟的一种方式。但是，这是一个好主意吗？我们可以通过使不良行为成为非法来使人们变得善当我们把这个想法扩展到思想时会发生什么。我们能否使破坏性思想变得非法？

你怎么看？法律可以使我们道德吗？

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RACISM IN THE 1920s

Foreigners had been flowing into Ellis and Angel Islands for years. African Americans had been moving north for jobs and promoting new ideas about equality and justice. Many White, Protestant, Americans, especially in rural areas, had a sense that their nation, sense of identity, and way of life was under siege. This sense was clearly reflected in the popularity of the 1915 motion picture, D. W. Griffith's **The Birth of a Nation**. Based on *The Clansman*, a 1915 novel by Thomas Dixon, the film offers a racist, White-centric view of the Reconstruction Era. The film depicts White southerners made helpless by Northern carpetbaggers who empower freed slaves to abuse White men and violate women. The heroes of the film were the Ku Klux Klan, who saved the Whites, the South, and the nation. While the film was reviled by many African Americans and the NAACP for its historical inaccuracies and its maligning of freed slaves, it was celebrated by many Whites who accepted the historical revisionism as an accurate portrayal of Reconstruction Era oppression. After viewing the film, President Wilson reportedly remarked, "It is like writing history with lightning, and my only regret is that it is all so terribly true." Wilson, a Virginian, was renowned for his racist views.

The **Ku Klux Klan (KKK)**, which had been dormant since the end of Reconstruction in 1877, experienced a resurgence of attention following the popularity of the film. Just months after the film's release, a second incarnation of the Klan was established at Stone Mountain, Georgia, under the leadership of William Simmons. This new Klan now publicly eschewed violence and received mainstream support. Its embrace of Protestantism, anti-Catholicism, and anti-Semitism, and its appeals for stricter immigration policies, gained the group a level of acceptance by nativists with similar prejudices.

Unlike its historical predecessor, the group was not merely a male organization. The ranks of the Klan in the 1920s also included many women, with chapters of its women's auxiliary in locations across the country. These women's groups were active in a number of reform-minded activities, such as advocating for prohibition and the distribution of Bibles at public schools. But they also participated in more expressly Klan activities like burning crosses and the public denunciation of Catholics and Jews. By 1924, this Second Ku Klux Klan had six million members in the South, West, and, particularly, the Midwest. To give a sense of the popularity of the Klan in the 1920s, more Americans were Klansmen than there were in the nation's labor unions at the time. While the organization's leaders publicly rejected

20 世纪 20 年代的种族主义

外国人多年来一直流入埃利斯和天使群岛。非洲裔美国人向北移居工作，并推动有关平等和正义的新思想。许多白人，新教徒，美国人，尤其是农村地区的美国人，都认为他们的国家，身份认同感和生活方式都处于围困之中。这种感觉清楚地反映在 1915 年电影的流行中，D. W. 格里菲斯的“国家的诞生”。根据托马斯·迪克森（Thomas Dixon）于 1915 年创作的小说“*The Clansman*”，这部电影以重建时代的白人为中心提供种族主义观点。这部电影描绘了白人南方人对北方地毯人的无助，他们让自由奴隶有权滥用白人并侵犯妇女。电影中的英雄是三 K 党，他们拯救了白人，南方和国家。虽然这部电影受到许多非洲裔美国人和全国有色人种协进会的谴责，因为它的历史不准确和对被解放的奴隶的恶毒，许多白人都接受了这部电影，他们接受历史修正主义作为重建时代压迫的准确写照。据报道，威尔逊总统在观看了这部电影之后说：“就像用闪电写历史一样，我唯一的遗憾就是这一切都非常真实。”弗吉尼亚人威尔逊以其种族主义观点而闻名。

Ku Klux Klan (KKK) 自 1877 年重建结束以来一直处于休眠状态，随着电影的普及，它再次受到关注。电影上映几个月后，在威廉西蒙斯的领导下，在佐治亚州的石山建立了第二个 Klan 化身。这个新的 Klan 现在公开避开暴力并获得主流支持。它对新教，反天主教和反犹太主义的接受，以及对更严格的移民政策的呼吁，使该团体获得了具有类似偏见的本土主义者的接受程度。

与其历史前辈不同，该集团不仅仅是一个男性组织。20 世纪 20 年代的 Klan 队伍中也包括许多女性，其中女性辅助的章节遍布全国各地。这些妇女团体积极参与一些具有改革意识的活动，例如倡导禁止和在公立学校分发圣经。但他们也参加了更明确的 Klan 活动，如燃烧十字架和公开谴责天主教徒和犹太人。到 1924 年，这个第二个三 K 党在南部，西部，特别是中西部有 600 万成员。为了了解 20 世纪 20 年代 Klan 的受欢迎程度，当时克兰斯曼的人数比当时的国家工会更多。虽然该组织的领导人公开反对暴力，但其成员继续对其受害者，特别是南方的受害者采取恐吓，暴力

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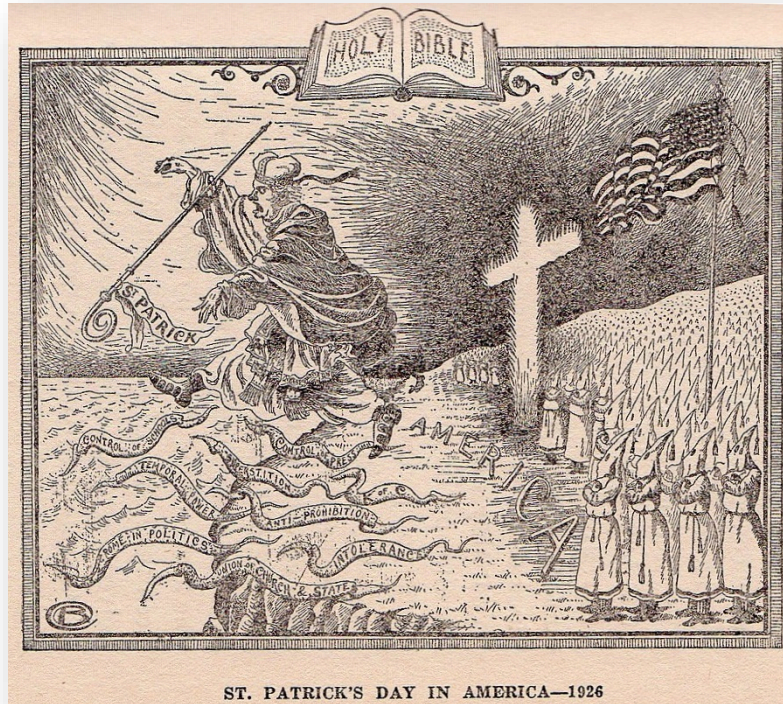


violence, its member continued to employ intimidation, violence, and terrorism against its victims, particularly in the South. The new Ku Klux Klan was a violent organization with a peaceful façade.

和恐怖主义。新的三 K 氏族是一个暴力组织，拥有宁静的外观。

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

A Pro-KKK Cartoon from 1926 depicting the Klan chasing out St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, along with snakes representing the evils the Klan believed immigrant Catholics brought with them. Ironically, many of these evils, including intolerance and control were characteristics of the Klan who, unlike Catholic immigrants, were unwilling to show they faces.



The Klan's newfound popularity proved to be fairly short-lived. Several states effectively combatted the power and influence of the Klan through anti-masking legislation, that is, laws that barred the wearing of masks publicly. As the organization faced a series of public scandals, such as when the Grand Dragon of Indiana was convicted of murdering a White schoolteacher, prominent citizens became less likely to openly express their support for the group without a shield of anonymity. More importantly, influential people and citizen groups explicitly condemned the Klan. Reinhold Niebuhr, a popular Protestant minister and conservative intellectual in Detroit, admonished the group for its ostensibly Protestant zealotry and anti-Catholicism. Jewish organizations, especially the **Anti-Defamation League**, which had been founded just a couple of years before the reemergence of the Klan, amplified Jewish discontent at being the focus of Klan attention. Moreover, the NAACP, which had actively sought to ban the film *The Birth of a Nation*, worked to lobby congress and educate the public on **lynching**, the illegal hanging of African Americans by mobs. Ultimately, however, it was the Great Depression that put an end to the Klan. As

事实证明，Klan 新发现的人气相当短暂。一些州通过反掩蔽立法有效地打击了 Klan 的权力和影响力，即禁止公开戴口罩的法律。由于该组织面临一系列公共丑闻，例如当印第安纳大龙被判谋杀一名白人教师时，知名公民在没有匿名保护的情况下公开表达对该组织的支持的可能性较小。更重要的是，有影响力的人民和公民团体明确谴责了 Klan。Reinhold Niebuhr，一位受欢迎的新教牧师和底特律的保守派知识分子，告诫该组织表面上是新教狂热和反天主教。犹太组织，特别是反诽谤联盟，在克兰重新出现前几年成立，扩大了犹太人对克兰关注焦点的不满。此外，NAACP 曾积极寻求禁止电影“一个国家的诞生”，它致力于游说国会并教育公众私刑，非法美国人被非法悬挂。然而，最终，大萧条终结了 Klan。由于付费会员人数减少，Klan 失去了组织权力，直到 20 世纪 50 年代才陷入无关紧要状态。

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dues-paying members dwindled, the Klan lost its organizational power and sunk into irrelevance until the 1950s.

CHRISTIAN FUNDAMENTALISM

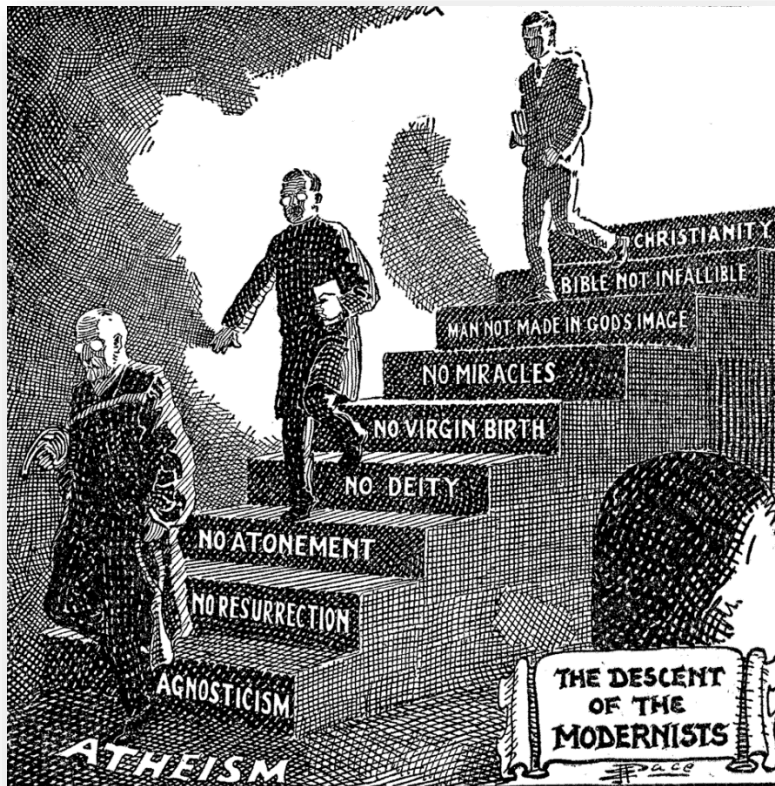
The sense of degeneration that the Klan and anxiety over mass immigration prompted in the minds of many Americans was in part a response to the process of postwar urbanization. Cities were swiftly becoming centers of opportunity, but the growth of cities, especially the growth of immigrant populations in those cities, sharpened rural discontent over the perception of rapid cultural change. As more of the population flocked to cities for jobs and quality of life, many left behind in rural areas felt that their way of life was being threatened. To rural Americans, the ways of the city seemed sinful and excessive. Urbanites, for their part, viewed rural Americans as hayseeds who were hopelessly behind the times.

基督徒基础教育

Klan 和大规模移民的焦虑在许多美国人心目中引起的退化感部分是对战后城市化进程的回应。城市迅速成为机遇中心，但城市的增长，尤其是这些城市的移民人口的增长，加剧了农村对文化快速变化的不满情绪。随着越来越多的人涌向城市寻找工作和生活质量，农村地区留下许多人认为他们的生活方式受到了威胁。对于农村美国人来说，这座城市的方式似乎有罪而且过分。就其本身而言，都市人将农村美国人视为无可救药地落后于时代的干草种子。

Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

This cartoon criticizes the modernists as too willing to bend the moral rules of the Bible, which in the artist's view, leads eventually to disbelief in god.



The conflict between the **modernists** of the cities, and the **traditionalists** of the countryside was best exemplified by the trial of a teacher in Tennessee in 1925.

1925 年田纳西州一位教师的审判最能体现城市现代主义者与农村传统主义者之间的冲突。

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When **Charles Darwin** announced his theory that humans and apes had descended from a common ancestor in 1859, he sent shock waves through the Western world. The **Theory of Evolution** contradicted the Bible's version of the creation of the world, and churches hotly debated whether to accept the findings of modern science or continue to follow the teachings of ancient scripture. By the 1920s, most of the urban churches of America had been able to reconcile Darwin's theory with the Bible, but rural preachers preferred to follow a stricter interpretation of the Bible as truth and rejected Darwin's theory. These religious **fundamentalists** saw the Bible as the only salvation from a materialistic civilization in decline.



Primary Source: Photograph

Clarence Darrow, famed defense attorney, came to Dayton to defend John Scopes and the teaching of science. The idea of religious leaders being able to dictate what could and could not be discussed in schools infuriated him.

Charles Darwin had first published his theory of natural selection in 1859, and by the 1920s, many standard textbooks contained information about Darwin's theory of evolution. Fundamentalist Protestants targeted evolution as representative of all that was wrong with urban society. Tennessee's **Butler Act** made it illegal "to teach any

查尔斯·达尔文于 1859 年首次发表了他的自然选择理论，到了 20 世纪 20 年代，许多标准教科书都包含有关达尔文进化论的信息。原教旨主义新教徒将进化作为城市社会所有错误的代表。田纳西州的巴特勒法案规定，任何理论否认圣经所教

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theory that denies the story of the Divine Creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals.”

The **American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)** believed such laws limited the freedom of speech and led the charge of evolution’s supporters. It offered to fund the legal defense of any Tennessee teacher willing to fight the law in court. The man who accepted the challenge was **John Scopes**, a science teacher and football coach in Dayton, Tennessee. In the spring of 1925, he walked into his classroom and read, from Hunter’s Civic Biology, part of a chapter on the evolution of humankind and Darwin’s theory of natural selection. His arrest soon followed, and a trial date was set.

Former presidential candidate, populist and fundamentalist champion **William Jennings Bryan** came to town to argue the case for the prosecution. Bryan had been preaching across the country about the spread of secularism and the declining role of religion in education. He was known for offering \$100 to anyone who would admit to being descended from an ape. **Clarence Darrow**, a prominent lawyer and outspoken agnostic, led the defense team. His statement that, “Scopes isn’t on trial, civilization is on trial. No man’s belief will be safe if they win,” struck a chord with those who feared that fundamentalist were on the verge of dictating what Americans could and could not think.

The trial turned into a media circus. When the case was opened, journalists from across the land descended upon the mountain hamlet of Dayton. H. L. Mencken of The Baltimore Sun provided the trial with its nickname: the **Monkey Trial**. Preachers and fortune seekers filled the streets. Entrepreneurs sold everything from food to Bibles to stuffed monkeys. It was the first trial to be broadcast on national radio.

The outcome of the trial, in which Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100, was never really in question, as Scopes himself had confessed to violating the law. Nevertheless, the trial itself proved to be high drama. The drama only escalated when Darrow made the unusual choice of calling Bryan as an expert witness on the Bible. Knowing of Bryan’s convictions of a literal interpretation of the Bible, Darrow peppered him with a series of questions designed to ridicule such a belief. The result was that those who approved of the teaching of evolution saw Bryan as foolish, whereas many rural Americans considered the cross-examination an insulting attack on the Bible and their faith.

The Scopes Monkey Trial was not the only evidence that fundamentalist Christian belief was on the rise in the 1920s among rural and White Americans. Another example of this shift was the

导的人类神圣创造的故事，并教导人类从较低级别的动物中堕落，这是非法的。”

美国公民自由联盟（ACLU）认为这些法律限制了言论自由，并引导了进化论的支持者。它提出资助任何愿意在法庭上打击法律的田纳西州教师的法律辩护。接受挑战的人是田纳西州代顿的科学老师兼足球教练约翰斯科德斯。在 1925 年春天，他走进他的教室，从亨特的公民生物学中读到人类进化和达尔文自然选择理论的一章。随后他被捕，并确定了审判日期。

前总统候选人，民粹主义者和原教旨主义者威廉詹宁斯布莱恩来到镇上为起诉辩护。布莱恩一直在全国各地讲道世俗主义的传播和宗教在教育中的作用下降。他因为承认自己是猿人的后裔而向 100 美元提供 100 美元而闻名。著名律师，直言不讳的克拉伦斯达罗领导了辩护团队。他的声明说，“范围不在审判中，文明正在审判中。如果他们获胜，任何人的信念都不会安全，”与那些担心原教旨主义者濒临美国人能够和不思考的人的共鸣。

审判变成了媒体马戏团。案件开庭后，来自陆地的记者们来到了代顿的山村。巴尔的摩太阳报的 H. L. Mencken 为其提供了绰号：猴子审判。街道上传教士和寻求财富的人。企业家卖的东西从食物到圣经，再到塞满猴子。这是第一次在国家电台播出的试验。

由于范围本身已经承认违反了法律，审判的结果，其中范围被判有罪并被罚款 100 美元，从未真正受到质疑。尽管如此，审判本身也证明是戏剧性的。当达罗做出不同寻常的选择，将布莱恩称为圣经的专家证人时，这一戏剧才升级。知道布莱恩对圣经的字面解释的信念，达罗为他提出了一系列旨在嘲笑这种信仰的问题。结果是那些批准进化教学的人认为布莱恩是愚蠢的，而许多农村美国人认为交叉检查是对圣经及其信仰的侮辱性攻击。

范围猴子审判并不是 20 世纪 20 年代基督教徒基督教信仰在农村和美国白人中间崛起的唯一证据。这种转变的另一个例子是比利星期日作为国家偶

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emergence of **Billy Sunday** as a national icon. As a young man, Sunday had gained fame as a baseball player with exceptional skill and speed. Later, he found even more celebrity as the nation's most revered evangelist, drawing huge crowds at camp meetings around the country. He was one of the most influential evangelists of the time and had access to some of the wealthiest and most powerful families in the country. Sunday rallied many Americans around fundamentalist religion and garnered support for prohibition. Recognizing Sunday's popular appeal, Bryan attempted to bring him to Dayton for the Scopes trial, although Sunday politely refused.

Even more spectacular than the rise of Billy Sunday was the popularity of **Aimee Semple McPherson**, a Canadian Pentecostal preacher whose Foursquare Church in Los Angeles catered to the large community of Midwestern transplants and newcomers to California. Although her message promoted the fundamental truths of the Bible, her style was anything but old fashioned. Dressed in tight-fitting clothes and wearing makeup, she held radio-broadcast services in large venues that resembled concert halls and staged spectacular faith-healing performances. Blending Hollywood style and modern technology with a message of fundamentalist Christianity, McPherson exemplified the contradictions of the decade well before public revelations about a scandalous love affair cost her much of her status and following.



像的出现。作为一个年轻人，周日以其出色的技巧和速度赢得了棒球运动员的声誉。后来，他发现更多名人成为全国最受尊敬的布道者，在全国各地的帐篷大会上吸引了大批观众。他是当时最有影响力的福音传教士之一，可以进入该国一些最富有，最有权势的家庭。周日，围绕原教旨主义的美国人聚集了许多美国人，并获得了对禁令的支持。由于认识到周日的受欢迎的吸引力，布莱恩试图将他带到戴顿进行范围试验，尽管周日礼貌地拒绝了。

比起星期天崛起更引人注目的是加拿大五旬节派传教士 Aimee McPherson 的受欢迎程度，他在洛杉矶的 Foursquare 教堂迎合了中西部移植和加州新移民的大社区。虽然她的信息促进了圣经的基本真理，但她的风格却不过是老式的。她穿着紧身衣服和化妆品，在大型场地举办无线电广播服务，类似于音乐厅，并举办了壮观的信仰治疗表演。将好莱坞风格和现代科技融合在一起，传递着原教旨主义基督教的信息，麦克弗森在公开揭露有关丑闻的爱情事件之前很好地说明了这十年的矛盾，使她失去了她的地位和追随者。

Primary Source: Photograph

The Angelus Temple in the Echo Park neighborhood of Los Angeles was the center of Aimee Semple McPherson's Foursquare Church. It is still in operation today.

PROHIBITION

After many decades of hard work, the Temperance Movement finally succeed in banning alcohol in the United States when, on October 28, 1919, the **18th Amendment** to the Constitution was implemented

禁止

经过几十年的努力，当 1919 年 10 月 28 日宪法第 18 修正案通过于 1920 年 1 月 17 日生效的 Volstead 法案实施时，节制运动终于在美国成功禁酒。来

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through the **Volstead Act**, which went into effect on January 17, 1920. A total of 1,520 Prohibition agents from three separate federal agencies, the Coast Guard, the Treasury Department's Internal Revenue Service Bureau of Prohibition, and the Department of Justice's Bureau of Prohibition, were tasked with enforcing the new law.



自三个独立的联邦机构，海岸警卫队，财政部的国家税务局禁酒局和司法部禁止局共有 1,520 名禁止代理人，负责执行新法律。

Primary Source: Photograph

Deputies dump illegal alcohol during the 1920s.

The effort to enforce the 18th Amendment and Volstead Act's was always problematic. Outlawing drugs, especially a drug like alcohol that has a long history of use, is a challenging mix of law enforcement and changing public opinion. With the job of enforcing the law separated between different departments, it was hard to know who was in charge in what areas, and who was responsible for what tasks. Geography presented another complication. America is a vast nation with many places to hid illegal brewing and distilling operations. To make matters worse, Canada and Mexico did not ban alcohol and the extensive seaways, ports, and massive borders running along Canada and Mexico, made it exceedingly difficult to stop **bootleggers** intent on bringing alcohol into the country.

While the commercial manufacture, sale, and transport of alcohol was illegal, Section 29 of the Volstead Act allowed private citizens to make wine and cider from fruit, but not beer, in their homes. Up to 200 gallons per year could be produced, with some vineyards growing grapes for purported home use. In addition to this loophole, the wording of the act did not specifically prohibit the consumption of alcohol. In anticipation of the ban, many people stockpiled wines and liquors during the latter part of 1919 before alcohol sales became illegal

执行第 18 修正案和 Volstead 法案的努力总是存在问题。禁止使用药物，特别是像酒精这样具有悠久历史的药物，是执法和改变公众舆论的一种挑战性组合。由于在不同部门之间分离执法，很难知道谁负责哪些领域，谁负责哪些任务。地理学提出了另一个复杂因素。美国是一个庞大的国家，有许多地方可以隐藏非法酿造和蒸馏作业。更糟糕的是，加拿大和墨西哥没有禁酒，加拿大和墨西哥沿岸广阔的海上航道，港口和大规模的边界，使得阻止酒精进入该国的盗版者非常困难。

虽然商业制造，销售和运输酒精是非法的，但“沃尔斯特德法案”第 29 条允许私人公民在家中用水果而不是啤酒酿造葡萄酒和苹果酒。每年可生产高达 200 加仑的葡萄园，一些葡萄园种植葡萄供家庭使用。除了这个漏洞之外，该法案的措辞并未明确禁止饮酒。在预期禁令期间，许多人在 1919 年下半年储存葡萄酒和烈酒，然后在 1920 年 1 月酒精销售变为非法。随着禁酒令的继续，人

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in January 1920. As Prohibition continued, people began to perceive it as illustrative of class distinctions, since it unfairly favored social elites who could afford to purchase in bulk. Working-class people were enraged that their employers could dip into a cache of private stock while they were unable to afford similar indulgences.

CRIME

The rift between the **Dries**, who favored prohibition, and the **Wets** who wanted to legalize alcohol consumption and sales again, hinged on the long-running debate over whether drinking was morally acceptable in light of the antisocial behavior that overindulgence could cause. Ironically, this dispute over ethics the era of prohibition led to a sudden groundswell of criminal activity, with those who opposed legal alcohol sales unintentionally enabling the growth of vast criminal organizations that controlled the illegal sale and distribution of alcohol and related activities including gambling and prostitution.

Powerful gangs corrupted law enforcement agencies, leading to the blanket criminal activity of racketeering, which includes bribery, extortion, loan sharking, and money laundering. Illicit alcoholic beverage industries earned an average of \$3 billion per year in illegal income, none of which was taxed, and effectively transformed cities into battlegrounds between opposing bootlegging gangs.

Chicago, the largest city in the Midwest and of one America's true metropolises along with New York and Los Angeles, became a haven for Prohibition dodgers. Many of Chicago's most notorious gangsters, including **Al Capone** and his archenemy, Bugs Moran, made millions of dollars through illegal alcohol sales. By the end of the decade, Capone controlled all 10,000 Chicago **speakeasies**, illegal nightclubs where alcohol was sold, and ruled the bootlegging business from Canada to Florida. Numerous other crimes, including theft and murder, were directly linked to criminal activity in Chicago and other cities.

THE EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition had a large effect on music in the United States, specifically on jazz. Speakeasies became far more popular during the Prohibition era than bars had been, partially influencing the mass migration of jazz musicians from New Orleans to major northern cities such as Chicago and New York. This movement led to a wider dispersal of jazz, as different styles developed in different cities. In this way, prohibition may have also helped pave the way for limited integration, as it united mostly African American musicians with mostly White crowds.

们开始认为这是对阶级差别的说明，因为它不公平地支持社会精英，他们可以批量购买。工薪阶层的人们感到愤怒，他们的雇主可能会陷入私人库存的困境，而他们却无力承担类似的放纵。

犯罪

支持禁酒的 Dries 和希望再次合法化酒精消费和销售的 Wets 之间的分歧取决于长期以来关于饮酒在过度放纵可能导致的反社会行为方面是否在道德上可接受的争论。具有讽刺意味的是，这种关于道德规范的争议在禁酒时代引发了犯罪活动的突然袭击，那些反对合法酒精销售的人无意中促成了控制非法销售和分销酒精及相关活动（包括赌博和卖淫）的大型犯罪组织的增长。。

强大的团伙腐蚀了执法机构，导致了敲诈勒索的全面犯罪活动，其中包括贿赂，勒索，高利贷和洗钱。非法酒精饮料行业每年平均赚取 30 亿美元的非法收入，其中没有一项被征税，并且有效地将城市转变为反对盗窃团伙之间的战场。

芝加哥是中西部最大的城市，拥有美国真正的大都市以及纽约和洛杉矶，成为禁酒令的避风港。许多芝加哥最臭名昭着的歹徒，包括 Al Capone 和他的大敌 Bugs Moran，通过非法酿酒赚取了数百万美元。到这个十年结束时，Capone 控制了所有 10,000 名芝加哥的酒吧，非法夜总会，在那里出售酒精，并统治了从加拿大到佛罗里达州的盗版业务。许多其他犯罪，包括盗窃和谋杀，与芝加哥和其他城市的犯罪活动直接相关。

禁止的影响

禁酒令对美国的音乐产生了很大的影响，特别是对爵士乐的影响。Speakeasies 在禁酒时代变得比酒吧更受欢迎，部分影响了爵士音乐家从新奥尔良到芝加哥和纽约等北方主要城市的大规模迁移。随着不同城市不同风格的发展，这一运动导致了爵士乐的更广泛传播。通过这种方式，禁令可能也有助于为有限的整合铺平道路，因为它主要是非洲裔美国音乐家，主要是白人群体。

4 CAN LAWS MAKE US MORAL?



Prohibition also had an effect on gender rules. As the saloon began to die out, public drinking lost much of its macho association, resulting in an increased social acceptance of women drinking in the semipublic environment of a speakeasy. This new norm established women as a notable new target demographic for alcohol marketers, who sought to expand their clientele.

By the 1930s, the Great Depression had settled over the country. Millions of Americans were out of work and times were hard. Americans were ready for a drink. On December 5, 1933, ratification of the **21st Amendment** repealed the 18th Amendment. As Prohibition ended, some of its supporters, including industrialist and philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, openly admitted its failure.

In a positive epilogue, however, the overall consumption of alcohol dropped and remained below pre-Prohibition levels. In the end, the Temperance Movement succeeded in reducing, if not eliminating, the drinking of alcohol in America.

CONCLUSION

Clearly prohibition failed. Americans simply did not want to be told they could not drink alcohol. Despite efforts to enforce the 18th Amendment, drinking did not stop. In fact, prohibition of alcohol did not lead Americans to give up alcohol, it made us drinkers who also had to endure increased crime.

In the case of the Butler Act, fundamentalists were unable to legislate what Americans could and could not think about the origin of the human species, and in the case of the KKK, they failed to turn the entire nation against immigrants, Jews, Catholics and African Americans, although they certainly turned the minds of many.

All of this work to make people think or behave in certain ways worked partially, but not fully. On the other hand, some laws such as those that prohibit violent crime, are still with us today and seem to be doing a pretty good job of keeping people from behaving violently.

What do you think? Can laws make us moral?

禁止也对性别规则产生影响。随着沙龙开始消亡，公共饮酒失去了大部分的男子气概协会，导致女性在半开放式公共场所饮酒的社会接受程度提高。这一新规范确立了女性作为酒精营销人员的一个值得注意的新目标人群，她们寻求扩大其客户群。

到了 20 世纪 30 年代，大萧条已经在全国范围内定居下来。数百万美国人失业，时间艰难。美国人准备喝一杯。1933 年 12 月 5 日，第 21 修正案的批准废除了第 18 修正案。随着禁酒令的结束，其一些支持者，包括工业家和慈善家约翰·D·洛克菲勒，公开承认其失败。

然而，在一个积极的结局中，酒精的总体消费量下降并且仍然低于禁止前的水平。最后，节制运动成功地减少了（如果不是消除的话）在美国饮酒的情况。

结论

显然禁止失败。美国人根本不想被告知他们不能喝酒。尽管努力执行第 18 修正案，饮酒并没有停止。事实上，禁止饮酒并没有导致美国人放弃酗酒，这使得我们的饮酒者也不得不忍受更多的犯罪。

在“巴特勒法案”的案例中，原教旨主义者无法立法规定美国人能够和不能思考人类物种的起源，而就 KKK 而言，他们未能使整个国家反对移民，犹太人，天主教徒和非裔美国人，虽然他们肯定会转变许多人的想法。

所有这些使人们以某种方式思考或行为的工作部分地起作用，但并不完全。另一方面，一些法律，例如那些禁止暴力犯罪的法律，今天仍然在我们身边，似乎在保持人们形成暴力行为方面做得相当不错。

你怎么看？法律可以使我们道德吗？

4 CAN LAWS MAKE US MORAL?



SUMMARY

Fueled partly by the popularity of a movie celebrating the Ku Klux Klan in the immediate aftermath of the Civil War, the KKK became popular and quite common in the 1920s. They targeted their hatred on African Americans, immigrants, Catholics and Jews. Although the Klan's leaders promised to be non-violent, in reality the members of the Klan carried out numerous lynching and other forms of terrorism.

The 1920s saw the rise of Christian Fundamentalism who reacted to new inventions and excitement about science by teaching that truth can be found in the Bible. Most importantly, they focused on preventing Darwin's Theory of Evolution from being taught in public schools because it conflicted with the Biblical story of creation.

Although some Americans wanted their children to learn the Bible's version of creation in public school, others did not like it that Christian teachings were being enacted into law. In 1925, a great court case showed off the conflict between these modernists and traditionalists. In Tennessee, the Butler Act had made it illegal to teach any version of creation other than the story found in the Bible. When John Scopes taught Darwin's theory he was arrested.

Great lawyers came to try the case, and although Scopes lost (it was obvious he had broken the law), the nation watched with great interest as the Bible itself seemed to be on trial.

Other leaders tapped into a growing interest in traditional religion. Billy Sunday and Aimee Semple McPherson both built large followings as they toured the nation speaking to large audiences.

The 1920s are also remembered as the era of Prohibition. Beginning in 1919, alcohol was illegal in the United States. Preventing people from making, selling, buying and drinking alcohol was incredibly difficult. Although Prohibition was supposed to reduce crime, crime actually became more common as gangs fought each other over control of the making and distribution of illegal alcohol. Most famous of these was Al Capone's gang in Chicago. Police forces, who were supposed to enforce the laws, often were paid by bar owners to look the other way, or simply ignored the law since they wanted to drink also. Finally, after 14 years, the 21st Amendment made alcohol legal again.

摘要

在南北战争爆发后不久，一部庆祝 Ku Klux Klan 的电影的受欢迎程度在一定程度上推动了 KKK 的流行，并在 1920 年代相当普遍。他们的仇恨针对非裔美国人，移民，天主教徒和犹太人。尽管克兰族领导人曾承诺不会使用暴力，但实际上，克兰族成员进行了许多私刑和其他形式的恐怖主义活动。

1920 年代见证了基督教原教旨主义的兴起，他通过教导人们可以在圣经中找到真理来对新的发明和对科学的兴奋作出反应。最重要的是，他们着重防止公立学校教授达尔文的进化论，因为它与圣经的创造故事相冲突。

尽管有些美国人希望他们的孩子在公立学校学习圣经对创造的理解，但另一些美国人不喜欢基督教的教义被制定为法律。1925 年，一个伟大的法院案件证明了这些现代主义者与传统主义者之间的冲突。在田纳西州，《管家法》规定，教授圣经以外的任何形式的造物都是非法的。约翰 Scopes (John Scopes) 教授达尔文的理论时，他被捕。

伟大的律师来审理此案，尽管 Scopes 败诉（很明显他违反了法律），但该国非常感兴趣地看着圣经本身正在受审。

其他领导人对传统宗教越来越感兴趣。Billy Sunday 和 Aimee Semple McPherson 巡回演出时，在全国范围内吸引了大批观众。

1920 年代也被视为禁酒时代。从 1919 年开始，酒精在美国是非法的。阻止人们制造，销售，购买和喝酒非常困难。尽管本来应该以“禁酒令”来减少犯罪的，但实际上，随着团伙为控制非法酒的制造和分配而相互斗争，犯罪实际上变得更加普遍。其中最著名的是芝加哥的 Al Capone 团伙。本来应该执行法律的警察部队经常由酒吧老板付钱给他们另辟 look 径，或者只是因为他们也想喝酒而无视法律。最终，经过 14 年的修改，《21 世纪修正案》再次使酒精饮料合法化。



KEY CONCEPTS

Lynching: Illegal hanging by a mob. It is a term most commonly used when White mobs hung African American men and was common throughout the South during the Jim Crow era.

Theory of Evolution: Theory proposed by Charles Darwin that all life is the result of evolution. Teaching this theory was outlawed in Tennessee by the Butler Act.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Ku Klux Klan (KKK): Racist organization based in the South that terrorized African Americans after the Civil War and helped establish the system of Jim Crow. They were also anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic. The organization experienced a revival in the 1920s and again during the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s.

Anti-Defamation League: Jewish organization that works against anti-Semitism.

Modernists: People who embrace science and changes as positive influences on society. In the 1920s they were concentrated in cities.

Traditionalists: People who rejected changes and embraced traditional values, especially Christianity instead of science. In the 1920s they were concentrated in rural areas and the South.

Charles Darwin: British naturalist who proposed the Theory of Evolution and wrote the book "On the Origin of Species."

Fundamentalists: People who embraced the Bible and traditional Christian teachings and rejected scientific theories that contradict the Bible. Rural areas and the Bible Belt in the South are the heart of this thinking.

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU):

Organization that provides lawyers to defend people they believe have had their basic rights violated. For example, they defend freedom of speech cases and in the 1920s, helped defend John Scopes.

John Scopes: High school biology teacher in Tennessee who was accused of violating the Butler Act. His trial became a symbol of the conflict between modernists and traditionalists during the 1920s.

William Jennings Bryan: Former populist and democratic presidential candidate who became the primary champion of traditionalist and fundamentalists in the 1920s. He promoted laws such as the Butler Act and led the prosecution at the Scopes Trial.

Clarence Darrow: Famous attorney in the 1920s who rejected traditionalism as an encroachment on individual freedom of belief and led the defense of John Scopes.

Billy Sunday: Former baseball star and widely followed evangelist preacher during the 1920s. He promoted fundamentalism and prohibition.

Aimee Semple McPherson: Preacher from Los Angeles during the 1920s who helped promote fundamentalism. She was famous for broadcasting her services on the radio and wearing fashionable cloths while preaching, as well as series of scandalous love affairs.

Bootleggers: People who imported illegal alcohol during prohibition.

Dries: People who supported prohibition.

Wets: People who opposed prohibition.

Al Capone: Nicknamed "Scarface," he was the most famous gangster during the era of prohibition. He ran the illegal alcohol operation in Chicago and although was renowned for violence, eventually went to jail for tax evasion.



LAWS

Butler Act: Law passed in the 1920s in Tennessee that banned the teaching of Darwin's Theory of Evolution. John Scopes was charged with violating this law.

18th Amendment: Amendment to the constitution that outlawed alcohol and established prohibition.

Volstead Act: 1919 law that implemented the 18th Amendment and made alcohol illegal, thus initiation prohibition.

21st Amendment: Amendment to the Constitution ratified in 1933 that ended prohibition by repealing the 18th Amendment.



COURT CASES

Scopes "Monkey" Trial: Trial of biology teacher John Scopes in 1925 that became a visible symbol of the conflict between modernists and traditionalists.



MOVIES

The Birth of a Nation: 1915 movie by D. W. Griffith that glorified the history of the KKK in the years after the Civil War. It helped revive the KKK during the 1920s.



LOCATIONS

Speakeasy: A bar where illegal alcohol was sold during prohibition.

Q u e s t i o n T w e l v e



a t i m e o f PROGRESS?

Progress can be tricky to define. While the advent of the automobile industry made road trips and suburbs possible, it also brought about pollution, and changed dating habits. The growth of industry led to new consumer goods that saved millions of housewives time and effort, but led to an emphasis on having things that the authors of the Lost Generation questioned. The Harlem Renaissance, one of the greatest outpourings of racial pride and artistic creativity ever in American history, was precipitated by shocking, openly practiced acts of bigotry, hatred and violence.

The 1920s then, proved to be a time of contradictions, and no single event illustrated that conflict more so than the trial of John Scopes. Was America going in the right direction? Was modernism the way of the future? Was change good? Alternatively, were traditional values the way to preserve the goodness that had made America great? Should the headlong rush to embrace change be halted, questioned, and held in check by the need to preserve tradition?

As historians, our measure of the 1920s is this: was the decade ultimately a time of change, or a time when Americans retreated from change? Did those years of excitement lead to something new and better, or back to something old, or perhaps to something new, but a future that was more dark and sinister?

What do you think? Were the 1920s a time of progress?

定义进展可能很棘手。虽然汽车工业的出现使得公路旅行和郊区成为可能，但它也带来了污染，并改变了约会习惯。工业的发展导致新的消费品挽救了数百万家庭主妇的时间和精力，但却导致强调让迷惘一代的作者受到质疑。哈莱姆文艺复兴时期是美国历史上最大的种族自豪感 and 艺术创造力之一，是由令人震惊的，公开实行的偏见，仇恨和暴力行为所促成的。

事实证明，20 世纪 20 年代是一个矛盾的时代，并没有任何一个事件说明冲突比约翰斯科普斯的审判更为激烈。美国正朝着正确的方向前进吗？现代主义是未来的方式吗？变化好了吗？或者，传统的价值观是如何保持使美国变得伟大的善良的方式？是否应该停止，挑战并急于接受改变，以保持传统的必要性？

作为历史学家，我们对 20 世纪 20 年代的衡量标准是：这十年最终是变革的时期，还是美国人退出变革的时期？那些年的兴奋是否会带来新的和更好的东西，或者回到旧的东西，或者可能是新的东西，而是一个更黑暗和险恶的未来？

你怎么看？20 世纪 20 年代是进步的时候吗？



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