

Chapter 15-Day 2

- Fundamentalism took a hit, their political activism declined
- **Prohibition**—18th Amendment took effect Jan. 1920
- Volstead Act created laws to enforce prohibition
- Federal and state gov't. power to enforce dramatically increased police power
- Americans persisted in breaking law “speakeasies” were secret bars
- Bootlegging became common, smuggling from Canada and Caribbean
- Organized crime grew, specializing in supplying booze. Al Capone became country’s biggest gangster
- Elliot Ness, leader of the Treasury Dept. special task force brought him to justice for income tax evasion
- Prohibition lasted 13 years. 1933—21st Amendment repealed the 18th Amendment

Section 2—Cultural Innovations

- **Art & Literature**—artists in the 20s challenged traditional ideas
 - Edward Hopper revived realism in his painting
 - Carl Sandburg & Ernest Hemingway used common language with a direct simple style of writing
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald was one of the most famous writers of this era with *The Great Gatsby*
 - **Popular Culture**—more money and more leisure time meant Americans wanted more fun
- They fell in love with the radio and the movies
- Babe Ruth became a national celebrity
 - Jack Dempsey became the heavyweight boxing champ
 - College football became extremely popular, Red Grange was the “Gallopig Ghost”
 - Bobby Jones golfer—Gertrude Ederle 1st woman to swim the English Channel
 - Silent movies became very popular in early 1920s
 - 1927, 1st talkie *The Jazz Singer* started the golden age of Hollywood
 - 1920, 1st commercial radio station KDKA in Pittsburg
 - Mass media—radio, movies, newspapers, and magazines helped to unify the nation
 - May 20, 1927—Charles Lindbergh became the 1st to fly solo, nonstop across the Atlantic. His plane was the Spirit of St. Louis and he became an international hero