**EOCT Review**

**Chapter 13: The Roaring Twenties**

* + Fears of rising communism and socialism in the United States led to the “Red Scare” (1919–1921).
  + The Red Scare, belief in “Anglo-Saxon” superiority, and a dislike of Southern and Eastern Europeans led to the first restrictions on immigration from Europe, with the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 and the even more restrictive Immigration Act of 1924.
  + The Eighteenth Amendment (1919) established Prohibition, forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks; it had the unintended consequence of leading to the rise of organized crime, and was subsequently repealed.
  + The Nineteenth Amendment (1920) gave women the right to vote, encouraging greater self-expression and self-confidence among women, leading women to enter into new occupations, and creating a new influence in elections.
  + The Twenties was a time of economic prosperity for many, when mass production and advertising led to increasing consumerism and helped to create a common national culture.
  + The Twenties saw a great spread in the use of the automobile, which contributed to the period’s economic prosperity and a shared national identity.
  + Radio and movies were first introduced in the 1920s and acted as unifying forces in creating a national culture.
  + The Twenties was a period when modern forms of cultural expression emerged, such as jazz music and the Harlem Renaissance.