The Politics of the 1920s
- Harding’s administration was plagued by corruption scandals—the Forbes and the Teapot Dome.
- Harding died after less than three years as president; Coolidge became president.
- Government had limited interference in business.
- Most Americans became tired of European politics and favored isolationism.
- The Washington Conference brought eight major countries together to discuss disarmament.
- The Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Dawes Plan were the major achievements of Coolidge’s foreign policies.

A Growing Economy
- The Coolidge administration encouraged business growth.
- Henry Ford improved the moving assembly line for the Model T.
- Mass production created a wide range of consumer goods sold at low prices.
- Technology, such as autos, airplanes, and radios, led to new industries and economic growth.
- People had more disposable income and more leisure time.
- Mass advertising increased.

A Clash of Values
- Nativists and a new Ku Klux Klan targeted immigrants, Catholics, Jews, and African Americans.
- The government imposed new quotas on immigration.
- Young people and women gained more independence.
- Fundamentalists pushed for traditional values.
- Prohibition was implemented.

Cultural Innovations
- A new bohemian lifestyle and a new youth culture developed a new morality and allowed artists, writers, and musicians a greater freedom of expression.
- An increase in spending money and leisure time made radio shows, movies, and sports popular forms of entertainment.

African American Culture and Politics
- The Harlem Renaissance, a creative era for African American artists and writers, began.
Jazz and the blues became popular.

A great migration during the war created a larger African American voting presence in Northern cities.

The NAACP battled segregation and discrimination.

The first African American from the North was elected to Congress.