Full Title of Essay

Your Name

School Name
America during the 1920s was a country where rapid intellectual and economic changes left many people with a sense of loss and displacement. The America of this time also represented an “extreme example of both demographic and technological change in our modern times” (Ostrander, 1970, p. 7). Changes such as these ultimately produce changes in values and social interaction. The youth of this period in particular may be seen as an accommodation with the values of this new modern America.

The youth of the 1920s were finding that the beliefs society held in generations prior to theirs were totally inappropriate for the conditions that existed now. Religion, for example, no longer played the dominant role it once had. Science now became an important influence on the traditions of mortality. Publications such as Darwin’s *The Origin of Species* provided new trends in thought. Man became a creature shaped by the environment and only through struggles and adaptations could he survive. The new metropolitan centres with their increased industrial capacity provided an example of the survival of the fittest. For the youth of this time, changes such as these “added to the intellectual pressure toward change in attitudes about mortality,” (Handlin, 1971, p. 137) as well as other religious and social aspects of life.

The industrial revolution produced an urban society where children and youths were no longer necessary as bread earners. Instead, children were viewed as a separate entity, removed from the sphere of work into the sphere of the home. Children were treated as a planned and precious part of the family unit. Parents attempted to limit the number of children they had so that the fewer number who were born could reap the rewards of technological progress. In this sense, the children would be able to enjoy a better life than their parents had. The changed relationship between age and youth disturbed American society fundamentally in the 1920s. We find, therefore, that the industrial revolution led to a social revolution, which in turn provided for
changing trends in social and moral values.

The changing trends of the 1920s, according to Gilman M. Ostrander, in his work *American Civilization in the First Machine Age 1890-1940*, may be seen as:

the blanket repudiation of the traditional farm-oriented, church-oriented, somewhat patriarchal moral order of the Protestant Republic, and the crux of the revolution was the reversal of the order of authority in society from age to youth. (1970, p. 239)

We see a trend in this society from maturity to youthfulness, or from a patriarchal-based society to a filiarchy.

It would appear that America by the 1920s was becoming a culture for the young. Harold Stearns comments in *America and the Young Intellectual* that, “youth revolt...[a]ny civilization which has the wisdom of self-preservation will allow a certain margin of freedom for the expression of this youthful mood” (2007, p. 159).

freedoms of expression had gone too far. Magazines and journals at this time were concerned with writing about the “bulwark of social morality; the home” (*ushistory.org*, 2008).

During the Great Depression of the 1920s, America’s economic and intellectual changes left its citizens with a sense of loss and displacement. The country at this time faced its extreme demographic and technological changes, producing historical changes in society’s values and social interaction. This new modern America was instrumental in founding America that exists today.
References


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**REFERENCES FORMATTING**

**Book with one author:**
Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). *Title*. City: Publisher.


**Book with 2-3 authors:**
Last, First Initial, & Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). *Title*. City: Publisher.

**Article:**
Last, First Initial. (Year). Title of article. *Title of source*, (issue number), pages.

**Website:**
Last, First. (Year, Month Day published). Article/Page Name. Retrieved from http://www...

*if there is no date available, use (n.d.) for “no date”


**Film:**
Producer Last Name, First Initial. (Producer), & Director Last Name, First Initial. (Director). (Year of publication). *Title* [Motion picture]. Country of origin: Studio.

**Youtube video:**
Poster’s Last Name, First Initial or Username. (Year, Month Day published). *Title of Video*. [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www...
APA CHECKLIST

Before starting my essay

- my document is left-justified
- my margins are all set at 1”
- my document is double-spaced
- my font is set to Times New Roman
- my font is set to size 12
- a shortened title of my essay is in all capitals, in the top left corner
- my page numbers are in the top right corner

When starting my essay

- I wrote the full essay title
- I wrote my name
- I wrote my school name (spelled properly!)
- this information is:
  - double-spaced
  - centred
  - in the middle of the page
  - in Times New Roman size 12 font
  - not all caps, not underlined, not bold, not italicized

When writing my essay

- I wrote the paper’s full title:
  - double-spaced
  - centred
  - in Times New Roman size 12 font
- not all caps, not underlined, not bold, not italicized, without quotation marks
- every paragraph is indented 0.5” (or one tab)
- I did not leave any blank lines between paragraphs
- I only put one space after punctuation that ends a sentence
- titles are in italics (except poems and short stories, which use quotation marks)
- I did not put any quotes or citations in my introduction or conclusion
- I put citations after all direct quotations
- I put approximately one citation after every three sentences in the body paragraphs
- I formatted citations according to APA rules
- I did not put citations in the first or last sentence of a paragraph
- all of the sections are in the correct order (title page, abstract, body, references, etc.)
- I checked my grammar and spelling

When finishing my essay

- I started a new page
- I wrote References
  - double-spaced
  - centred
  - in Times New Roman size 12 font
  - not all caps, not underlined, not bold, not italicized, without quotation marks
- all of the sources in my References are also cited in the paper
- all of the sources in my paper are also in the References
- all of the sources are alphabetical by author’s last name
- the first lines of sources are not indented (but future lines are indented 0.5” or one tab)
- I have followed the correct APA formatting rules
- my References page has a page number
- my entire References page is double-spaced