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# Technology Of The 1920s

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Trade and Technology Networks in the Chinese Textile Industry

The Role of Telehealth in an Evolving Health Care Environment

Ideal Surroundings

1920-40

Sonic Skills

Edwin Hubble

The Global 1920s

A Culture of Light

America in the 1920s

Teachers and Machines

Technology in America

The Spectacular Modern Woman

Wonderlands of the Avant-Garde

The Rise and Fall of American Growth

Technology in American Drama, 1920-1950

War Machines

1920s Jazz Age Fashion & Photographs

Examining Radio Receiver Technology Through Magazine Advertising in the 1920s and 1930s

The 20s & 30s

Military Innovation in the Interwar Period

Chasing Automation

Natural and Technological Wonders: Embracing Modernity at Carlsbad Caverns

National Park

Yearbooks in Science

The 1920s

New Technology in Newspapers from the 1920s to the 1970s

Black Tuesday

20th Century Design Movements

Cultural Leads and Lags

The Invisible Hand of Planning

The Coming Internet Depression Why The High-tech Boom Will Go Bust, Why The Crash Will Be Worse Than You Think, And How To Prosper Afterwards

Planning the Capitalist City

Sonic Skills

American Business Since 1920

Wonderlands of the Russian Avant-garde

A Culture Of Light

The Rise of the Crooners

The Great Gatsby

The Jazz Age

The Radio Hobby, Private Associations, and the Challenge of Modernity in Germany

Technology Of  
The 1920s

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## **ANASTASIA HOWARD**

Trade and Technology Networks in the Chinese Textile Industry U of Minnesota Press  
Part of a new series of student textbooks developed for GCSE modern world history courses, this portrait of the 1920s builds up a chronological record of political, economic, cultural and scientific events. The book has been designed for project work and as a basis for class discussions.

### **The Role of Telehealth in an Evolving Health Care Environment**

Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press  
Outlines life in the United States in the 1920s, including Prohibition, the stock market crash, and advances in technology and entertainment such as the first radios and first talking movies.

### Ideal Surroundings

Springer

In Frances Guerin's history of German silent cinema of the 1920s, the use of light is the pivot around which a new national cinema and culture emerges. Guerin's interpretations center on use of light in films such

as *Metropolis* (1926) and *Der Golem* (1920) and we see how light is the substance of image composition, the narrative structuring device, and the thematic concern. Choice Outstanding Academic Title

**1920-40** Scarecrow Press

A Culture of Light

Sonic Skills Praeger

Responding to the major society shifts, aftermaths of wars, and technological innovations, 20th century design movements were defined by upheavals. Art, design, theater and performances were all affected by the changes happening in the world. Painters, sculptors, and designers used their skills to document such events and to implement new aesthetic ideas and styles which began to treat form, material, and technology in a completely new way. As recorders of time, 20th century design movements responded to the machine age of the 1920s society and started to produce design pieces influenced by the invention of mass-produced materials. After the wars, the need for a more humanist approach to the world influenced the embrace of natural materials and handmade

objects. It became visible, very early on, that design was not only beautiful pieces decorating the homes but an important archive for the understanding of the time and its changes.

Edwin Hubble Heinemann Educational Publishers

The first journalist to herald the New Economy of the 1990s now predicts a stunning, sharp downturn: why it will happen, when it's coming, and what will happen afterwards.

*The Global 1920s*

Northwestern University Press

How America's high standard of living came to be and why future growth is under threat In the century after the Civil War, an economic revolution improved the American standard of living in ways previously unimaginable. Electric lighting, indoor plumbing, motor vehicles, air travel, and television transformed households and workplaces. But has that era of unprecedented growth come to an end? Weaving together a vivid narrative, historical anecdotes, and economic analysis, *The Rise and Fall of American Growth* challenges the view that economic growth will continue unabated, and

demonstrates that the life-altering scale of innovations between 1870 and 1970 cannot be repeated. Robert Gordon contends that the nation's productivity growth will be further held back by the headwinds of rising inequality, stagnating education, an aging population, and the rising debt of college students and the federal government, and that we must find new solutions. A critical voice in the most pressing debates of our time, *The Rise and Fall of American Growth* is at once a tribute to a century of radical change and a harbinger of tougher times to come.

#### **A Culture of Light**

Cambridge University Press

Starting with the colonial period, but focusing especially on the Progressive era, Richard Foglesong offers both a narrative account and a theoretical interpretation of urban planning in the United States. Originally published in 1986. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions

preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

#### **America in the 1920s**

CreateSpace

It is common for us today to associate the practice of science primarily with the act of seeing—with staring at computer screens, analyzing graphs, and presenting images. We may notice that physicians use stethoscopes to listen for disease, that biologists tune into sound recordings to understand birds, or that engineers have created Geiger tellers warning us for radiation through sound. But in the sciences overall, we think, seeing is believing. This open access book explains why, indeed, listening for knowledge plays an ambiguous, if fascinating, role in the sciences. For what purposes have scientists, engineers and physicians listened to the objects of their interest? How did they listen exactly? And why has

listening often been contested as a legitimate form of access to scientific knowledge? This concise monograph combines historical and ethnographic evidence about the practices of listening on shop floors, in laboratories, field stations, hospitals, and conference halls, between the 1920s and today. It shows how scientists have used sonic skills—skills required for making, recording, storing, retrieving, and listening to sound—in ensembles: sets of instruments and techniques for particular situations of knowledge making. Yet rather than pleading for the emancipation of hearing at the expense of seeing, this essay investigates when, how, and under which conditions the ear has contributed to science dynamics, either in tandem with or without the eye.

#### *Teachers and Machines*

Princeton University Press  
Set in the 1920's Jazz Age on Long Island, *The Great Gatsby* chronicles narrator Nick Carraway's interactions with the mysterious millionaire Jay Gatsby and Gatsby's obsession to reunite with his former lover, the beautiful Daisy Buchanan. First published in 1925,

the book has enthralled generations of readers and is considered one of the greatest American novels.

#### Technology in America

Cornell University Press

The aim of this book is to track the historical origins of China's economic reforms. From the 1920s and 1930s strong ties were built between Chinese textile industrialists and foreign machinery importers in Shanghai and the Yangzi Delta. Despite the fragmentation of China, the contribution of these networks to the modernization of the country was important and longstanding. Facing the challenge of growing in a fragmented country, Chinese textile firms such as Dafeng, Dacheng and Lixin focused on urban markets and also on importing technology for upgrading their production. When the war against Japan blocked trade routes inside China, these networks were concentrated in Shanghai where they envisaged an export-oriented development strategy for China that was based on importing machinery and exporting manufactured products. However, this strategy was only implemented precariously

in Shanghai, while the city stood as a neutral space in the first years of the Japanese occupation, but was only consolidated in Hong Kong in the late 1940s, where textile industrialist and most of the foreign importers migrated. These networks were thus reestablished in Hong Kong, where they contributed to the city's industrialization in the Cold War period. Meanwhile, the Chinese industrialists that stayed in Shanghai and the Yangzi Delta had to adapt to the Maoist regime and were progressively incorporated into the state-owned companies or the local government agencies such as the United Front or the Textile bureaus. However, from the early 1970s, the links between Hong Kong and Shanghai were reactivated and these networks played, again, a key role in the modernization of China, especially regarding the imports of technology and exports of manufactured goods. The book ends with the first joint-ventures between Hong Kong businessmen and Chinese local administrations that took place in the beginnings of China's economic reforms in 1979.

*The Spectacular Modern Woman* John Wiley & Sons  
*Chasing Automation* tells the story of how a group of reform-minded politicians during the heyday of America's industrial prowess (1921–1966) sought to plan for the technological future. Beginning with Warren G. Harding and the Conference he convened in 1921, Jerry Prout looks at how the US political system confronted the unemployment caused by automation. Both liberals and conservatives spoke to the crucial role of technology in economic growth and the need to find work for the unemployed, and Prout shows how their disputes turned on the means of achieving these shared goals and the barriers that stood in the way. This political history highlights the trajectories of two premier scientists of the period, Norbert Wiener and Vannevar Bush, who walked very different paths. Wiener began quietly developing his language of cybernetics in the 1920s though its effect would not be realized until the late 1940s. The more pragmatic Bush was tapped by FDR to organize the scientific

community and his ultimate success—the Manhattan Project—is emblematic of the technological hubris of the era. Chasing Automation shows that as American industrial productivity dramatically increased, the political system was at the mercy of the steady advance of job replacing technology. It was the sheer unpredictability of technological progress that ultimately posed the most formidable challenge. Reformers did not succeed in creating a federal planning agency, but they did create an enduring safety net of laws that workers continue to benefit from today as we face a new wave of automation and artificial intelligence.

**Wonderlands of the Avant-Garde** A Culture of Light In Frances Guerin's history of German silent cinema of the 1920s, the use of light is the pivot around which a new national cinema and culture emerges. Guerin's interpretations center on use of light in films such as *Metropolis* (1926) and *Der Golem* (1920) and we see how light is the substance of image composition, the narrative structuring device, and the thematic concern. Choice

Outstanding Academic Title  
Technology in America

\*Includes pictures

\*Includes accounts of the stock market crash written by newspapers and other contemporaries  
\*Includes a bibliography for further reading

\*Includes a table of contents  
The Roaring Twenties were an age of optimism. New technology was being invented, and novel products were making their way to the store shelves. Americans believed that a new era, driven by technology, was upon them, and this optimism extended to financial markets.

Investments especially soared in the bond market, where investors lent money to companies, and the stock market, where investors bought partial ownership of companies. During the 1920s, financiers believed that the economy would continue to boom, as it had been since the end of World War I. As a result, investors and financiers increasingly accepted lower and lower returns on money they lent. In the stock market, the result was much the same: stocks skyrocketed throughout the 1920s, led by new technology stocks, such as Radio Corporation

of America, or RCA, which made radios and owned broadcasters. However, the rampant purchasing and rise in prices meant that stock prices soon bore little relationship to the underlying value of the businesses, because the prices were bid up by investors. Prior to 1920, few middle class Americans owned shares in the stock market, but as the prices of stocks grew, the enthusiasm for purchasing stocks grew as well. More middle class Americans purchased stocks in the 1920s than ever before. As stock prices rose throughout the 1920s, some economists believed that stock prices would never fall back to where they had been before World War I. Economist Irving Fisher famously said "Stock prices have reached what looks like a permanently high plateau." Some speculators even sought to capitalize on rising stock prices by borrowing money to buy stocks. Buying stocks with borrowed money had previously seemed very risky, because if the stock market declined, the speculator would be required to post additional collateral to back the loan. But with share prices continuously rising,

buying with borrowed money seemed like a good way to make larger profits. However, during the fall of 1929, the stock market was becoming increasingly unstable. Prices would rise and fall rapidly, and some investors were becoming more cautious. Then, on October 24, 1929, the stock market lost 11% of its value right at the opening of the stock market. Panic ensued, but several prominent investment bankers were able to restore confidence by buying stocks well above the market rate. Investors were still extremely nervous, however, and when word of the panic spread over the weekend, investors flooded their brokers with sell orders for Monday morning. On Monday, October 28, the market fell almost 13%, earning it the moniker "Black Monday." The market fared no better the next day, falling nearly another 12% during what became known as "Black Tuesday." This time, efforts by wealthy investors, including members of the Rockefeller family and General Motors founder William C. Durant to restore confidence failed. Durant believed he could

single-handedly restore confidence to the market by committing his whole fortune to buying stocks; instead, his business failed. Black Tuesday was a catastrophe the country wasn't ready for, and in fact, the market would not return to its 1929 peak until the 1950s. Black Tuesday is best remembered for investors and consumers making a run on banks that could not service everyone, and banks failed often during the Great Depression, due to bad loans and a lack of public confidence that produced further bank runs. The Federal Reserve was reluctant to backstop banks and protect them against bank runs, so banks were unable to borrow enough money to cover depositors' demands. When banks failed, depositors who couldn't get their money out of the bank were wiped out.

*The Rise and Fall of American Growth* The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc

Pt. 1.From the Old World to the New --ch.

1.Manufacturing America: 1607 to 1800 --ch.

2.Young America and individual opportunity: 1800 to the 1830s --pt.

2.Uniformity, diversity, and systematizing

America: late 1830s to the 1920s --ch. 3.American nationalism: a people and common material experience, late 1830s to 1870s --ch.

4.Communications and the power to communicate --ch.

5.Systematizing the fabric of American life: the 1870s to 1920s --ch.

6.Systematizing workers and the workplace --pt.

3.From industrial America to postindustrial America: 1920s to the present --ch.

7.Technology as a social solution: the 1920s to the 1950s --ch.

8.Technology as a social solution: World War II and the aftermath -

-ch. 9.Expressing the self: individualism in an era of plenty, from about 1950 to the late 1960s --ch.

10.Public and private: technology as a social question: the later 1960s to 1990s --ch. 11.Private and public: technology and individual autonomy from the later 1960s to the 1990s.

**Technology in American Drama, 1920-1950** Teachers

College Press

Contributors from science, law, industry, and government explore emerging issues surrounding

biotechnology, discussing basic technical aspects and social questions



raised by advances in biotechnology. They overview the genetic revolution and the development of recombinant DNA technology; discuss applications and potential in areas such as medicine and the environment; and look at issues such as ethics, technology transfer, and the government's role in biotechnology development. For students, researchers, and general readers. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR  
*War Machines* Wadsworth Publishing Company  
 Table of contents  
*1920s Jazz Age Fashion & Photographs* Unicorn Publishing Group  
 A lot of people have heard of the Hubble Space Telescope, but many don't know much about the person it's named for. Readers of this illuminating volume will learn all about the man who, in the 1920s, used the largest telescope of the time to discover and learn about other galaxies. This informative biography teaches readers about both history and science. A science project based on Hubble's work invites

readers to try their hand at becoming scientists themselves.

**Examining Radio Receiver Technology Through Magazine Advertising in the 1920s and 1930s**

National Academies Press  
 1920s Jazz Age Fashion celebrates haute couture, ready-to-wear and mass market fashion in America, Britain and France from 1919 to 1929, with an in-depth focus on women's clothing. Illustrated with specially commissioned photography, the book brings together leading experts to examine the social, political and cultural influences of the period, setting into context the role fashion played in it. This book accompanies the exhibition 1920s Jazz Age Fashion and Photo at the Fashion and Textile Museum, London, 23 September 2016-15 January 2017. Characterised by exuberance and optimism, the jazz age was a symptom of the end of the First World War and the birth of America as a new world power. It was a period of unprecedented social change for women who were, for the first

time in history, given the vote on a par with men (1920 USA, 1928 Britain). The birth of Modernity in the 1920s established women's lives as 'active' and fashion reflected and celebrated these new social roles. A new 'boyish' silhouette, la garçonne, became the look for women of the twenties with a gradual acceptance of trousers as fashionable dress. The passive sun bathing became the active swimming, and companies such as Jantzen recognised these changes creating the 'speed suit' for women. The 1920s saw technology and innovative textiles, with the introduction of the artificial silk Rayon and the zip, contributing to an easier approach to fashionable dress.  
The 20s & 30s B T Batsford Limited  
 Charts the evolution of fashion from the froth and frill of an Edwardian tea gown to the clear, comfortable lines of Lycra sportswear.  
Military Innovation in the Interwar Period Texas A&M University Press  
 A groundbreaking exploration of German expressionist cinema and technology.

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