

Name _____ # _____ Parent Signature: _____

MICRO-LESSON PACKET / Homework Sheet – **Roaring 20's**

8th Social Studies

DUE w/Test: Jan 26th (2,3,4,5,) or 27th (6)

Directions: Read the following summary of the next unit and answer the questions that follow:

During the 1920's, or the Jazz Age as it was known, America fully embraced it's new industrial lifestyle. However, not every part of America thought that was such a good idea. This conflict between the rural farming areas and the more populous urban areas would lead to a battle over change in America that many people still believe exists today.

After the rise of Communism for the first time in Russia (1917), a 'Red Scare' soon began to sweep the U.S.. Anarchist, people opposed to organized government, inflamed the situation by staging several bomb attacks in late 1919. Americans began to worry that communism, or 'the Reds' threatened America. In response, tension in America grew as immigrants, unions and African-Americans faced growing attacks. The Sacco and Vanzetti trial of two anarchist immigrants from Italy symbolized America's need to punish those they feared even though the men were innocent of the specific crime they were put to death for.

This rise of fear and violence led to the election of Warren G. Harding in 1920 with a promise to "Return to Normalcy". Returning the country to normalcy meant returning to isolationism, and laissez-faire economics. The government was going to get out of the way of business and stay out of European conflicts. Starting with Harding, the Republican Party dominated the 1920's as two more presidents, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover were elected by large margins as business boomed and America prospered.

Though a Return to Normalcy seemed to rule politics and rural America, it was nothing but change that dominated the cities. Rural America helped to support the Return to Normalcy and fought to keep America from changing. The prohibition movement to ban alcohol began here and was put into law in 1919. The religious focus in the country-side that led prohibition also dominated the culture as well. Laws were passed banning the teaching of evolution and groups like the KKK rose up and used terror to keep the power of the old WASP way of life against the new immigrants, African-Americans and 'Big City Ideas.'

Almost exactly opposite from Rural America, the cities of the United States fought for change. New electrical inventions from washing machines and toasters were being purchased just as fast as new cars. Americans were using installment buying (like credit cards today) to purchase all their modern appliances. Culturally, city life was changing just as fast as the technology. Prohibition in the cities was almost ignored as bootlegging and speakeasies (secret bars) allowed alcohol to flow almost the same as if it was legal. Music brought by the large number of African-Americans who moved to the north with the 'Great Migration' became popular, it was called jazz. Women were finally allowed to vote, and celebrated their new freedoms with short hair, shorter skirts and fun . . . they were called 'Flappers'. In city colleges and universities, science came to dominate as evolution, new medicine and technology challenged peoples' prior knowledge.

With city and country culture clashes apparent in events like the Scopes Monkey Trial, prohibition and race riots, the 20's were anything but normal, many would say they were *ROARING!*.

1. From this reading, which of the following people would have most likely said the following:

a. President Harding

b. Farmer

c. Flapper

_____ "I've joined the KKK to keep this country from changing too much . I can't believe we've let all these immigrants in and the African Americans are moving up to the north where I live."

_____ "We need to take this country back to how it was before WWI, leave businesses alone and keep out of Europe's fights."

_____ "I love the city, dancing parties, new ideas and fewer rules! I would die if I had to live out in the boring, old fashioned countryside."

2. Looking at the bolded paragraph . . . Highlight the following in different colors & create a key below

-CLAIM (1 sentence) Color **-REASON** (3 sentences) Color **-EVIDENCE** (1 sentences) Color

3. Name 3 Republican presidents that were elected in the 1920's & supported a 'Return to Normalcy'

4. _____ Using context clues from the reading, what do you think 'Bootlegging' is in paragraph #5?:

a. Police operation to stop booze b. The secret making illegal alcohol c. KKK Protest d. None of These

5. what African Americans brought north in the Great Migration and also what type it was.

6. The 1920's was symbolized by _____ (word in 1st paragraph) or _____ (last paragraph) between the country folks (aka: _____ **R _____) and city folks (aka: _____ **R** _____)**

7. Name a 'Success' _____ and a 'Failure' _____

Vocabulary- 2pts. Each

Marcus Garvey (p. 763 & 764)

KDKA Radio (p. 765)

Speakeasy (p. 761)

Model T (p. 755)

Charles Lindbergh (p. 767 Timeline)

Flapper (p. 759)*

Great Migration (p. 763)*

Jazz Age (p. 767)*

Prohibition (p. 761)

Scopes Monkey Trial (p. 762)*

The BIG IDEAS! 15pts.

Copy the following 'Big Ideas' located in the margin on the following pages.

1. Pg. 752- _____

2. Pg. 758- _____

3. Pg. 765- _____

4. Pg. 767- List 3 Things that happened 1st in the 1920s'

A. 1926- _____

B. 1927- _____

C. 1927- _____

I. OBJECTIVE #1 – ‘Normalcy’ (Peace & Prosperity)

A. ‘RETURN to NORMALCY’

1. Republicans call for “Normalcy”
 - *Harding, Coolidge, Hoover (Presidents)**
 - a. defeat Wilson & Democrats (Blame for WWI)
2. Go Back to how we were before WWI
 - a. Isolationism (stay out of Europe)
 - Kellogg-Brand Pact – Outlawed war (61 countries)
 - b. Help Business
 - “Chief business of the Am. people is business”-Coolidge

1. Describe America’s ‘Return to Normalcy’ (Peace & Prosperity). What three presidents represented this idea (and their political party)? Describe isolationism and why Americans supported it? What approach toward business did they take (think French)? What did Americans hope to achieve with a return to Normalcy? (U.S. Ch. 24 pgs. 752-757 / A.J.- pgs. 693-696)

II. OBJECTIVE # 2- ‘Immigrants & Minorities’

A. The ‘Red Scare’ / Social Tension

1. Fear of **Communist** and **Anarchist** leads to distrust, mainly of immigrants
 - a. . Most anarchist were foreign born
 - *Several bombs had been set off**
 - b. Ex. Sacco and Vanzetti**
 - *Immigrants Accused of Murder**
 - *Weak evidence, but strong feelings**
 - *Both men put to death**

2. Immigration

- a. **Limits put on all immigrants (mainly ‘New’**
- b. **Suppose to keep country WASP!**

B. Racial Tension

1. Many African Am. moved to northern cities for jobs in WWI
 - a. Riots in 1919 in Chicago
 - Ex. Whites & Immigrants fight to keep them out of factories & neighborhoods
 - 70 lynchings in the South
 - b. Marcus Garvey- Controversial Af. Am leader, focused on **“Black pride”**
2. KKK Comes Back- In North & South
 - *Doesn’t like African Americans moving into North**
 - *Doesn’t like ‘NEW’ Immigrants (Catholics/Jews)**

2. Describe the reaction to Immigrants and Minorities during the 1920’s. Use Sacco and Vanzetti as an example of how the **Red Scare*** affected America? What group reappeared during the 1920’s to harass Immigrants & African Americans? What group had limitations put on them due to nativism? (U.S. Ch. 24 pgs. 758-764 / A.J. Ch. 24 pgs. 689-692)

III. Objective #3 – BIG BUSINESS

A. Business BOOMS!!!

1. Business Changes

- a. Major Companies Merge & Chain-Stores pop up

Ex. Safeway, Piggly-Wiggly

- b. **Assembly Line Perfected**

Ex. Model T / Ford

*Cheaper Cars= More Sold

Price Starts \$850 to \$290 by 1924 (Model T)

RESULT- American Car Culture

2. Republican Presidents support Business ‘HANDS OFF’

- a. **Few Rules**

B. New Electric Products

1. Leads to the sale of Appliances

- a. Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners, Radios, Fans, Stoves

ex. First radio station KDKA (Pittsburgh) / NBC 1st Network

- b. Helps make life easier!!!!

C. TROUBLES AHEAD????

1. Installment Buying

- a. **Buy new Appliances by using Credit**

- b. **BUY NOW . . PAY LATER (Like Credit Crads)**

- c.. People do not have the \$\$ but are buying Cars, Refrigerators

2. Stock Market

- a.. **Buying on Margin**, Buy now but only pay broker a % of cost of stock.

Hope stock rises so you can pay him back and make \$\$\$\$

- b. **What if prices fall?????????**

You owe broker for money you borrowed for now worthless stoc

- 3. Describe the growth of business during the 1920's.** What type of products soon appeared in many homes? What one product changed America forever (Who made it possible)? How were Americans able to purchase all these new products? (U.S. Ch. 24 pgs. 754-756 / A.J Ch 24 pgs. 698-701)

IV. OBJECTIVE #4 – City v. Country

A. City Life

1. Inventions, Immigrants, Universities, Alcohol, Music, New Books

2. JAZZ AGE

- a. Based on Music & New Styles

Ex. Flappers- Women who wore short dresses, short hair and
DANCED! City Girls!

- b. Speakeasies (Secret Bars) IGNORE Prohibition

c. Radio & Magazines Spread City life

3. Harlem Renaissance

- a. African American part of New York City

- b. Writers, Singers all tell Af. Am. Story (Slavery & Struggle)

ex. Langston Hughes (Great writer)

A. Country (Do not like new city stuff)

1. WASP Culture , Very Religious

2. Anti Immigrant & Anti-African Am (KKK)

3. Likes & Supports Prohibition (sees drinking as Immigrant Behavior)

C. Scopes ‘Monkey’ Trial

1. City & Country Battle in court

-Evolution (City/University) v. Creation (Bible/Country)

-School teacher in Tennessee wants to teach evolution, Schools say can only teach bible.

2. Court Case after he is arrested for teaching Evolution

- a. Famous Lawyers Darrow for Scopes & Bryan for School Board

3. Found Guilty but shows difference between City & Country

- 4. Compare & Contrast City Life & Country life during the 1920's.** What group of Americans experienced a cultural revolution during the Harlem Renaissance? What area did not want change. What part of America was changing the most? Where was the Jazz age centered?
(U.S. Ch. 24 pgs. 761-769 / A.J. Ch. 24 pgs. 702-711)

Sentence Scramble

Match the SUBJECT on the left with the CONNECTOR in the middle to the PHRASES on the right to make a factual and understandable sentence.

Ex. Mr. Fleck Teaches . . . a tough history class at Mendive

SUBJECT	CONNECTER	PHRASES
FLAPPER	HID	. . . the country to normalcy with isolationism and pro-big business policy
REPUBLICANS	COMPETED	. . . the sales of booze which was illegal due to prohibition
AF. AMERICANS	RETURNED	. . . with the country way of life over how much the country would change
SPEAKEASIES	CHALLENGED	. . . to the northern cities to escape racism and find factory jobs
CITY	MIGRATED	. . . the way women should look and behave with short hair and skirts

OPENER 1/22

Directions: Use the following timeline to complete the activity below.

Timeline of the 1920's

1920 - November 2: First Radio broadcast; President Warren Harding elected; women get their first vote

1921 - September 8: First Miss America pageant held in Atlantic City; November 11: Unknown soldier of World War I buried

1922 - November 26: Archaeologist Howard Carter finds tomb of Tutankhamen near Luxor, Egypt

1923 - August 2: President Harding dies; August 3: Vice President Calvin Coolidge is sworn into office as president

1924 - February 3: Former President Woodrow Wilson dies; November 4: Calvin Coolidge is elected President

1925 - October 2: Scottish inventor John Baird invents the first form of a television

1927 - First talking movie, The Jazz Singer released; May 20: Spirit of St. Louis and pilot Charles Lindbergh land in Paris

1928 - September 19: First Mickey Mouse talking film, Steamboat Willie, released by Walt Disney; November 6: Herbert Hoover elected President

1929 - October 24: Start of the Stock Market Crash



The 1920's was, for 8 years and 3/4 of 1929, a very happy decade. The last 1/4 was the Stock Market Crash that could have started the Great Depression that lasted straight through the 1930's, not ending until mid-1940.

1. Put the 3 U.S. Presidents in the order they served

1920-1923 _____ 1923-1928 _____ 1928-1932 _____

2. What 4 Events could be listed under the topic 'MEDIA FIRSTS'?

- a. _____ Year- _____
- a. _____ Year- _____
- c. _____ Year- _____
- d. _____ Year- _____

3. What group was first allowed to vote nationally in 1920? _____

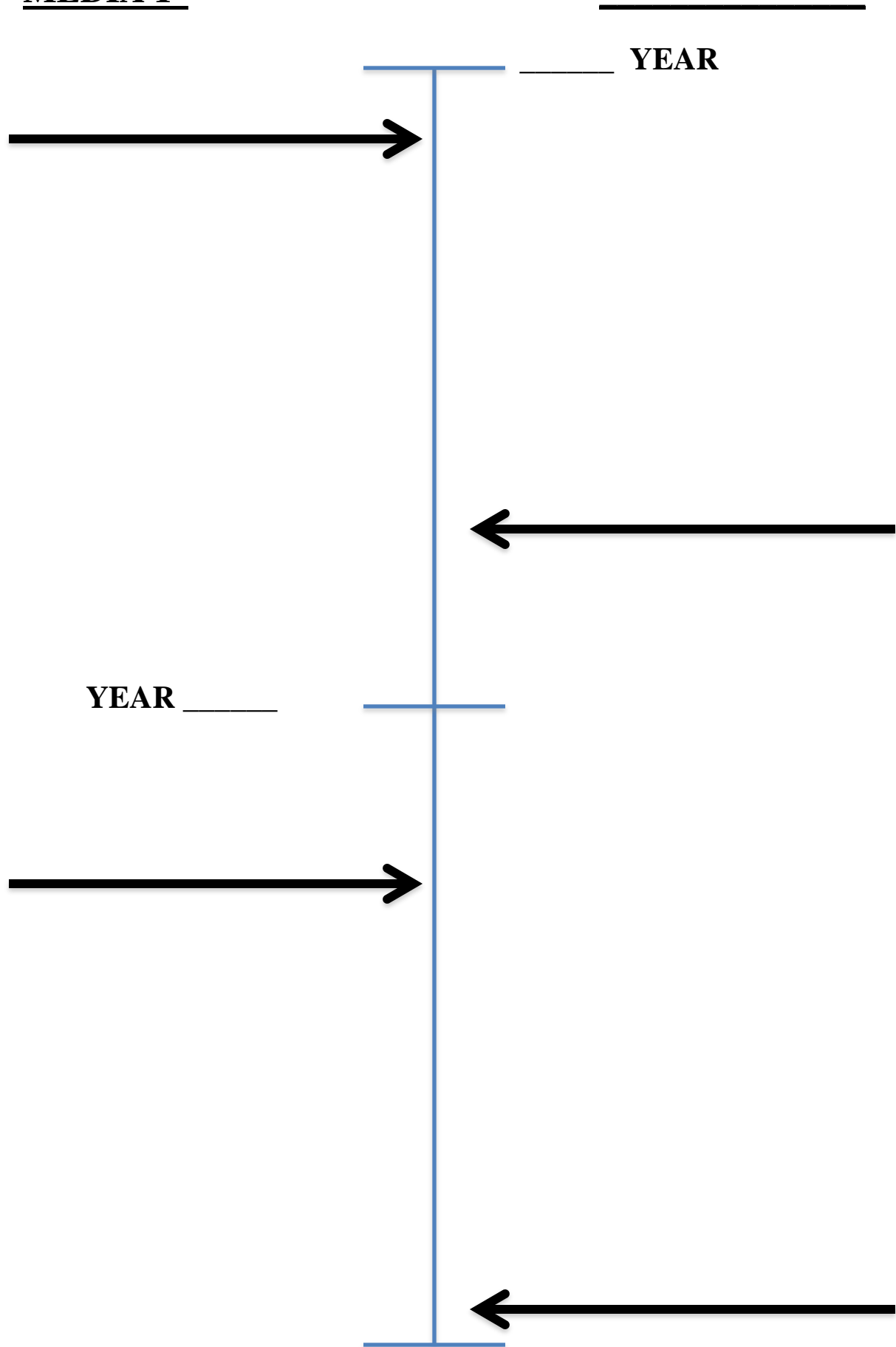
4. In what country was the tomb of Tutankhamen found? _____

5. What do many people believed started with the stock market crash in 1929? _____

6. If using a 10in timeline, what distance (# of Inches) would best symbolize the distance between years? _____

Directions: Fill in the missing blanks with the best information loc

MEDIA 1st



Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Roaring 20's Rotation Activities

8th Social Studies

The 1920s, a prosperous and optimistic time period, is known by a few names, such as the Roaring Twenties, the Jazz Age, the Age of Wonderful Nonsense, and the Age of Intolerance. It was a boisterous period characterized by rapidly changing lifestyles, financial excesses, and the fast pace of technological progress. It's also seen as a period of great advance as the nation became urban and commercial. This era embodied the beginning of modern America and would be a time of change for everyone.

ASSESSMENT: *What name best fits the 1920's:*

Roaring 20's, Age of Wonderful Nonsense, Age of Intolerance?

*Use **Claim**, **Reason** & **Evidence** to answer the above question using complete sentences organized in a one to two paragraph response.

Mandatory- 50pts. Complete Lesson Packet Pg. 1 (Including Vocab. & book work on back)

CHOICE – 25pts. EACH (Must Complete 3)

Direction: Choose any three of the following activities to complete during the assign class time for an in class grade worth 90pts. Out of the 120 possible.

-Complete Graphic Organizer on back before writing out

_____ **1. Book Work Page**

-Follow the simple Direction on the worksheet using your textbook

_____ **2. 20's Slang – 30pts.**

-Study the 'Slang Chart' and compare it today's slang. Complete the attached assignment.

_____ **3. Flapper Vocabulary Page – 30pts.**

-Study the material provided covering the 1920's Flapper and complete the Vocabulary Sheet for full points.

_____ **4. Web Work (Complete ONLY 2) **AT HOME ONLY!****

-Pick 2 out of the 3 1920's websites to visit and complete on the web activity sheet

_____ **5. Great Migration "Push/Pull" Activity – 30pts.**

-Study the slide show and readings to complete the activity.

_____ **6. 'RADIO BROADCAST' Picture Analysis**

-Study the pictures and descriptions and create a 'Radio Broadcast Script' that covers through 'News', 'Advertisements' or a 'Show' all the topics shown in the picture.

Behavior – 25pts. (Must Complete 3)

Direction: Use your time wisely and without disturbing others to work with no more than 1 partner at a time on any of the above projects. You will also be expected during this class time to complete:

25pts. +	Worked hard with absolutely no messing around and completed more than required
24-20pts.	Worked well, completed assignments required and did not disturb others
19-10pts.	Limited completion of assignments due to behavior that limited work time
0pts	Wasted time, did not complete requirements

***What name best fits the 1920's:
Roaring 20's, Age of Wonderful Nonsense, Age of Intolerance?***

Directions: Use **Claim**, **Reason** & **Evidence** to answer the above question using complete sentences organized in a one to two paragraph response.

CLAIM

Claim: a simple statement that asserts a main point of an argument (a side)

Example- Can I go Outside? Answer: NO!

REASON

Reasoning: the “because” part of an argument; the explanation for why a claim is made; the explicit links between the evidence and the claim

Reason #1

Reason #2

EVIDENCE

Evidence: support for the reasoning in an argument; the “for example” aspect of an argument; The best evidence is text-based, reasonable, and reliable.

#1- _____

Source: _____

#2- _____

Source: _____

#3- _____

Source: _____

EVIDENCE

ELABORATION

EXAMPLES

EXPLANATION

#1- _____

Source: _____

#2- _____

Source: _____

#3- _____

Source: _____

Internet Activity - 30pts.

Directions: Complete the Internet work below.

A. Website- www.historychannel.com

***In the Search Box type in the term “Scopes Trial”.**

***On the Right Side of The screen under ‘Videos on History’**

***Click on “This Day in History July 10, 1925 Monkey Trial Begins” – Watch 1min Video & Read Intro below**

- a. What was John T. Scopes profession? _____
- b. What had the state of Tennessee outlawed? _____
- c. Who were the two lawyers? _____

B. Website- www.americanhistory.abc-clio.com

*** Click on “Explore An Era.”**

***SCROLL DOWN to the Section labeled, “A Nation in Transition, 1920-1939.”**

***Click on “Roaring Twenties” under the topic “The Twenties, 1920-1929.”**

-On the left side of this page you will see a menu (Intro, People, Visual, Activity, Reference, Quiz, and discussion). Use this menu to navigate and complete the following activity.

a. Read the Introduction to “Roaring Twenties”

1. Copy the very 1st paragraph

2. Name two new appliances that people needed electricity to operate. _____
3. Installment Buying allowed people to “put a _____ down” and then what later? _____
4. What group grew to over 5million people by the 1920’s? _____

B. Website- <http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1920s.html>

***Skim the page and record a fact for each of the following.**

1. Cars: _____

2. Fashion: _____

3. Technology: _____

4. List 3 inventions duringt he 1920’s that happened in the US.
 - a. _____ **Year** _____
 - b. _____ **Year** _____
 - c. _____ **Year** _____

Book Activity- 30pts.

Directions: Complete the activity below using the pages in your textbook below.

Presidents of the 1920:

Political Party all 3 presidents were? Bottom pg. 752: _____

Elected 1920

1923 after 1st
Pres. Dies

Elected 1928

His Quote on Pg. 753

His Quote on Pg. 754

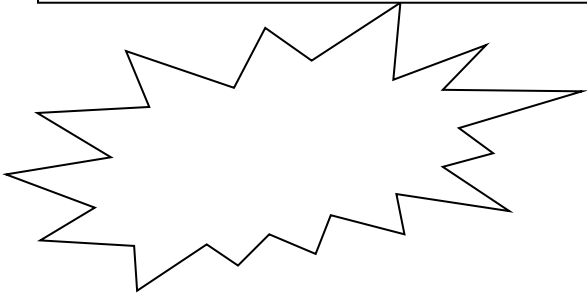
His Quote on Pg. 757

To the City in the 1920's:

Main Idea # 3 Pg. 758: _____

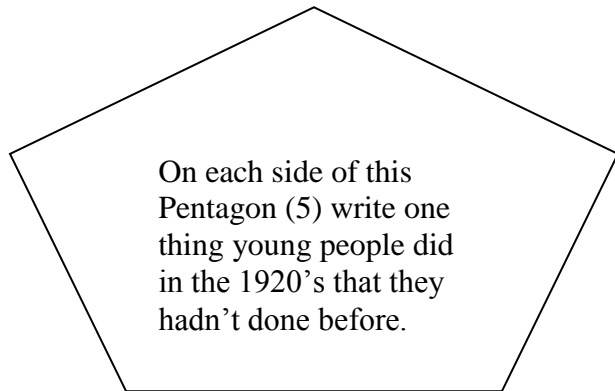
Pg. 758

More People lived here for the 1st time
in the 1920's. (not the farm)



Pg. 758-759

On each side of this
Pentagon (5) write one
thing young people did
in the 1920's that they
hadn't done before.

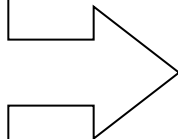


Red Scare 1920's:

Last Sentence 1st Paragraph Pg. 760: _____

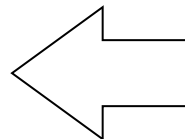
Pg. 760 REDS (Also known as . . . _____)

2 fears of Americans



**RED
Scare
1920's**

2 abuses of Immigrants



Slang in the 1920's

The Influence of Culture on Slang

1. What 1920s slang (if any) do YOU use today?

2. What are some of your favorite 1920s slang terms on the list but NOT IN USE TODAY?

a. _____	d. _____
b. _____	e. _____
c. _____	f. _____

3. With the members of your table, try to categorize 1920s slang (ex: fashion, automobiles, etc.).

Category 1: _____

Category 2: _____

Category 3: _____

4. What can 1920s slang tell us about society during the Jazz Age?

5. Give three examples of current slang (and its meaning).

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

6. What will today's slang tell future generations about young people in the late 1990s and early 2000s?

Jazz Age Slang

all wet wrong; arguing a mistaken notion or belief	dogs human feet	heebie-jeebies the jitters
banana oil nonsense, a term of derogation	dope drugs, esp. cocaine or opium.	hep wise
bee's knees a superb person or thing	drugstore cowboy a fashionably dressed idler who hangs around public places trying to pick up girls	high hat to snub
belly laugh a loud, uninhibited laugh	dumb dora an absolute idiot, a dumbbell, especially a woman; <i>flapper</i> .	hooch bootleg liquor
blind date a date with an unknown person of the opposite sex, usually arranged by a mutual friend	fall guy a scapegoat who takes the blame for the wrongdoings of others	hooey nonsense
big cheese an important person	fire extinguisher a chaperone	hotsy-totsy pleasing
bull session an informal group discussion	flat tire a dull, boring person	jake okay (used in phrase "Everything's jake")
bump off to murder	frame to cause a person's arrest by giving false evidence	jalopy an old car
cash a kiss	gam a girl's leg	Keen attractive, appealing
cat's meow anything wonderful	gatecrasher a person who attends a party without an invitation or a show without paying admission	I have to go see a man about a dog What a person said when going to buy whiskey
cheaters eyeglasses	giggle water an alcoholic drink	kiddo a familiar form of address
copacetic excellent	gold digger a woman who uses feminine charm to extract money from a man	kisser the mouth
darb an excellent person or thing	goofy silly	line insincere flattery
dead soldier an empty beer bottle	hard-boiled tough; without sentiment	lounge lizard a ladies man
main drag the most important street	scram to leave hurriedly	struggle buggy a car

in a town or city		
neck to caress intimately	scratch money	stuck on having a crush on
ossified drunk	sheba a young woman with sex appeal	swanky elegant, good
pet to caress intimately	sheik a young man with sex appeal	swell marvelous
pinch to arrest	smeller the nose	tight attractive
pushover a person or thing easily overcome	speakeasy a saloon or bar selling bootleg whiskey	torpedo a hired gunman
Real McCoy a genuine item	spiffy having an elegantly fashionable appearance	upchuck to vomit
ritzy elegant	spifflicated drunk	whoopee boisterous, convivial fun

The Flapper History

The costume history image in our minds of a woman of the 'Roaring Twenties' is actually likely to be the image of a flapper. Flappers did not truly emerge until 1926. Flapper fashion embraced all things and styles modern. A fashionable flapper had short sleek hair, a shorter than average shapeless shift dress, a chest as flat as a board, wore make up and applied it in public, smoked with a long cigarette holder, exposed her limbs and epitomised the spirit of a reckless rebel who danced the nights away in the Jazz Age.

The French called the flapper fashion style the '*garconne*'.

Attainable Fashion for All

High fashion until the twenties had been for the richer women of society. But because construction of the flapper's dress was less complicated than earlier fashions, women were much more successful at home dressmaking a flapper dress which was a straight shift. It was easier to produce up to date plain flapper fashions quickly using flapper fashion Butterick dress patterns. Recorded fashion history images after the twenties do reflect what ordinary women really wore rather than just the clothing of the rich.

The flapper fashion style flourished amid the middle classes negating differences between themselves and the truly rich, but continuing to highlight some differences with the really poor. The really rich still continued to wear beautifully embellished silk garments for evening, but the masses revelled in their new found sophistication of very fashionable flapper clothes.

Short Hair

The 1920s saw a universal fashion for short hair a more radical move beyond the [curtain styles](#) of the war era. Hair was first bobbed, then shingled, then Eton cropped in 1926-7. An Eton crop was considered daring and shocked some older citizens, since hair had always been thought a woman's crowning glory. Only maiden aunts and elderly dowagers avoided the severe shorter styles, but by the 1930s softer waved hairstyles were a refreshing change.

Sketches of the changes to the soft Bobbed hairstyle of 1922 to the severe Eton Crop of 1926. [See more photographs of 1920s hairstyles](#)

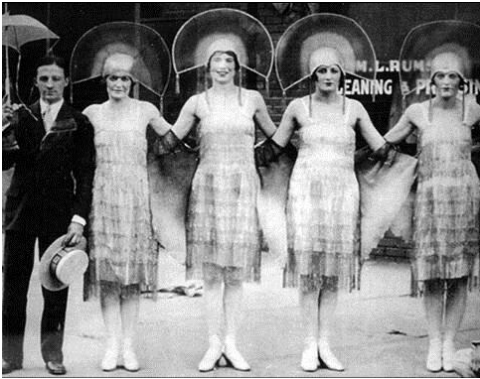


Hairstyles circa 1922, 1925, 1925, 1926

[Go to this superb book link on Art Deco Hair](#)

Cloche Hats

Women wore [cloche hats](#) throughout the twenties. A [cloche hat](#) told everyone that you had short hair. It was only possible to get a close fitting cloche on the skull if the hair was cropped short and flat. The cloche hat affected body posture as it was pulled well over the eyes which meant young women held their heads at a specific angle in order to see where they were going. Foreheads were unfashionable in the 1920s.



This 1926 fashion plate displays the typical "flapper" styles



Miss Suzanne Dreyer, daughter of Austin Dreyer and Mrs. Chas. Dreyer, stands beside her roadster.

RADIO BROADCAST

In 1920, KDKA radio of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania was the first to broadcast to the public. Soon after cities across the country gained their own stations. By the end of the 1920's almost every home in America had a radio. It brought each home information, entertainment and helped bring the country together. Study the pictures and descriptions attached and create a radio *NEWS, ADVERTISEMENT, SPORTING EVENT or SHOW* that mentions something from each of the three categories of pictures provided.

Background: The 1920s, a prosperous and optimistic time period, is known by a few names, such as the Roaring Twenties, the Jazz Age, the Age of Wonderful Nonsense, and the Age of Intolerance. It was a boisterous period characterized by rapidly changing lifestyles, financial excesses, and the fast pace of technological progress. It's also seen as a period of great advance as the nation became urban and commercial. This era embodied the beginning of modern America and would be a time of change for everyone.

Station: _____ City: _____

Type of Show: _____

NEWS, ADVERTISEMENT, SPORTING EVENT or SHOW

Participants: _____

Who will be speaking

Documents Referenced:

****ON Back Write-Out Your Script****

****Extra Credit if you actually create a recording****

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Video: 1920-1929 Boom to Bust (The Century)

Roaring 20's

8th Social Studies

50pts.

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions and take notes in the areas provided while watching the video. WOW! Points are always available for detailed or extra note taking.

Define the Following:

Speakeasy: _____

Flapper: _____

Installment Plan: _____

Scopes 'Monkey Trail': _____

CITIES

Draw an arrow to the city box or country box for each of the following words or terms that best fits

___ JAZZ ___

___ Immigrants ___

___ GANGS ___

___ RELIGIOUS ___

___ FLAPPERS ___

___ SPEAKEASY ___

___ WEALTHY ___

___ KKK ___

Bigger US
___ Population ___

What political party
did all 3 20's
presidents belong to?

COUNTRY

TECHNOLOGY

FIRSTS

Bringing it Together:

Compose a complete sentence using terms and ideas you saw on the video to describe the following. Like a Topic sentence.

Describe then New American City.

Describe Country Life during the 1920's.

What technologies changed the U.S. during the 1920's?

What I liked about the 20's:

Additional Note Space:

What was illegal during the 1920's? alcohol

Who paid attention to prohibition? No One

Where was booze sold? Speakeasies

Gangs (Murder)

Changes In the 20's: technological / Geographical / Social

Cities: Modern Age Born? Cities/NY

- Skyscrapers

- More am. lived in cities than country

- Broadway / Madison / Wall st.

Wealthy

JAZZ: Capital Harlem . . Louis Armstrong / Smith / Duke
Harlem Renaissance:

Lower East Side . . Immigrants

Business, Industry, Culture

Country Lived as their parents & G-parents had

New Technology: Electricity (1st to the Cities), Car Freedom

Advertising . . brought on credit 'Buy Now Pay later . . 70%

Radio in 1920 KDKA in Pittsburgh

Social Changes: Women

1920 women get to vote, parties, shorter hair make-up . . . Flappers

RURAL AMERICA:

Church going / Scopes (Dayton TN)

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

LIFE SIZE HISTORY!!!

Roaring 20's

Mr. Fleck – 8th Social Studies
200pts.

DIRECTIONS:

You will be placed in a group of four (4) students for this in-class project on the 1920's. Your goal is to create a life size poster of a person from the 1920's, while at the same time highlighting every part of the objective sheet through pictures, symbols, writings, collages, or any other creative ideas. All work will be completed in class with the assistance of textbooks, the school library, and laptop internet-access. Requirements are outlined below in the form of rubrics. Students will be graded by Mr. Fleck, as well as the group, on completion, participation, neatness and creativity. **YOU HAVE ONE WEEK ... GO!!!!**

_____ 50pts. Part I – *LIFE SIZE REPLICA*

Instructions- Using a textbook or other resources, find a person from the 1920's you would like to create a life-size model for (Ex. Gangster, Flapper, Writer, Ball Player, Union Worker, ect . . .). Outline a member of your group to get a body and then dress or color the outline appropriately. **Be Creative!**

- 50-45pts. – Historically correct Character, Creative and Neatness matches Historical Correctness
- 44-40pts. – Historically Appropriate Character, Neat and historically correct dress
- 39-35pts. – Limited Neatness, Historically Correct Character Choice
- 34-30pts. - Completion and Neatness Lacking, major aspects of historical correctness obvious
- 29-0pts. - Poor Quality in both Neatness and Completion

_____ 100pts. Part II– *OBJECTIVES REPRESENTATIONS*

Instructions- Using all the available resources, create representations on your poster for each of the objectives questions. The representation may be symbolized, written or be illustrated.

- 25-22pts. – Clear, Creative explanation and symbolism of Objectives answers. Historically Perfect.
- 21-19pts. – Objectives answer and symbolism clear and historically accurate.
- 18-15pts. – Related symbolism to Objectives with limited answers.
- 14-12pts. - Poor use of symbols and answers to Objectives without facts
- 11-0pts. - Incomplete answers with poor or missing answer symbolism.

_____ #2

_____ #3

_____ #4

_____ #5

_____ 25pts. Part III– *VOCABULARY DEFINITIONS*

Instructions- All nine vocabulary words must be **represented and defined** on your project in some form.

- 25-22pts. – Creative Presentation of Words and Definitions, Definitions are thorough and Complete
- 21-19pts. – Neat Presentation of Words and Definitions
- 18-15pts. – Limited Neatness, Correct Definitions
- 14-12pts. - Limited completion of definitions with poor presentation
- 11-0pts. - Poor Quality in both Neatness and Completion, Incomplete

_____ 25pts. Part IV– *BIOGRAPHY CARD*

Instructions- Choose a famous person from the 1920's and create a biography card spot on your presentation for this person. You may want to try and match your person to the group you choose for the model. For example, if your model is a gangster, you may want to do the biography on Al Capone. Each biography must include a photo, and important life information.

- 25-22pts. – Creativity Apparent, Intricate Biographical Information, Clear and Precise in Presentation
- 21-19pts. – Biographical Information Clear, Appropriate Information
- 18-15pts. – Limited Biographical Information, Presentation Appropriate
- 14-12pts. - Limited Neatness and Completion of Biographical Information.
- 11-0pts. - Incomplete

_____ **TOTAL (_____ WOW!! Points)**

**** Bibliography Information****

-Write down the bibliographic information for each of the sources that your group uses for his project. **Attach another page if necessary**

Textbooks: (Title, Copyright Date, Pg. #'s used)

1. _____

2. _____

Books: (Author, Title, Copyright Date, Pg. #'s used)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Websites: (Website Title, Responsible Group or Author, Attach copy of pages used)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Group Comments:

Use this space to comment on the assignment, work breakdown and group effort of all members of the team.

Group Effort:

Great

Good

Poor

None

Teacher Comments:

、

Prohibition

IN JANUARY 1919, 36 U.S. STATES ratified the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, which gave the government the three-quarters majority it needed to adopt the act of prohibiting the brewing and distilling of alcohol. Prohibition was put into effect on January 16, 1920, with the overwhelming support of the American public, who believed that the nation could finally end the scourge of alcohol. It was also the result of a decades-long reform movement of organizations including the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and the Anti-Saloon League of America (ASL). Since the late 19th century, the groups had used church outlets, political force, and direct protest to shape public opinion and influence legislators.



Al Capone, Prohibition-era gangster

While Al Capone made most of his money from liquor, his bootlegging business extended into other illegal areas. According to a federal agent, Capone's income in 1927 came from several sources:

Beer and liquor	\$60,000,000	57.14%
Gambling establishments	\$25,000,000	23.81%
Vice and resorts	\$10,000,000	9.52%
Rackets	\$10,000,000	9.52%
TOTAL	\$105,000,000	100%

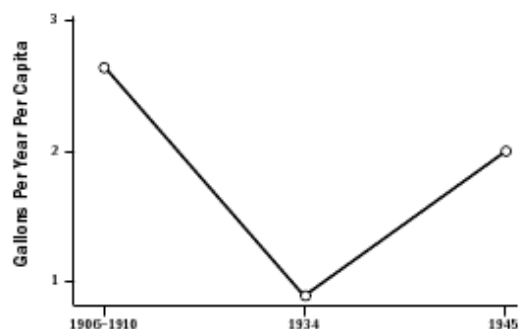
This was his portion of the \$3.5 billion business for all illegal liquor traffic.

Soon after passage of the amendment, the Volstead Act was passed to regulate the enforcement of prohibition. Such enforcement was necessary because people (particularly in the North and East) had quickly found ways to obtain illegal liquor. Not only could liquor be obtained through doctors' prescriptions, it could be brewed at home in homemade stills. More efficient was criminal bootlegging, which transported liquor nationwide. The most successful bootleggers, such as Al Capone and Dion O'Banion of Chicago, gained great notoriety for their fierce battles over control of turf, which culminated in the 1929 St. Valentine's Day Chicago massacre by Capone's men of seven O'Banion gang members.

Prohibition also changed drinking-related social habits. Average citizens went to speakeasies, which, unlike most saloons, were designed for both men and women. Privileged citizens still drank at home, however, including President Warren Harding, who made the White House his watering hole.

By 1925 there was widespread opposition to Prohibition, with *Colliers* magazine the first to call for repeal. Despite widespread lawbreaking, President Herbert Hoover deemed Prohibition "a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose." Hoover's successor, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, oversaw the repeal of prohibition in April 1933. The Noble Experiment was over.

Effects of Prohibition on U.S. Drinking Habits



Reactions to Prohibition

By the early 1930s, crime and noncompliance made prohibition seem an experiment that failed. The government confusion that allowed it to continue is captured in this *New York World* poem:

*Prohibition is an awful flop.
We like it.
It can't stop what it's meant to stop.
We like it.
It's left a trail of graft and slime,
It's filled our land with vice and crime,
It don't prohibit worth a dime,
Nevertheless we're for it.*

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

LESSON TEST -Roaring 20's

Mr. Fleck – 8th Social Studies

DIRECTIONS:

40pts.

Choose ONLY 2 of the 4 to complete each of the following CLAIMS by filling in the blank with the best 1920's term, person, people or event and explain why.

1. The _____ challenged _____ in the 1920's.

Reason & Evidence:

2. The 1920's saw the rise of _____ because of _____.

Reason & Evidence:

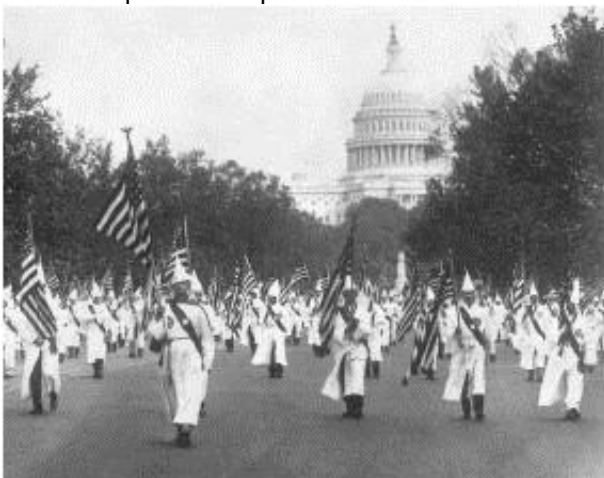
3. _____ thrived in the _____ during this period.

Reason & Evidence:

4. Many _____ suffered from _____ in the 1920's.

Reason & Evidence:

**Use this picture for questions #5



5. _____ **What does this picture best represent about conflict during the 1920's?**

- a. That there was very little conflict, almost all Americans shared the same culture, values and beliefs.
- b. The KKK grew during the 1920's to oppose the changes in the country.
- c. New Immigrants that were Catholic or Jewish were welcomed into the KKK to stop the rise of African Americans.
- d. None of the above

**Study the chart below to answer the following (7-8):

"Old" Culture	"New" Culture
Emphasized Production	Emphasized Consumption
Character	Personality
Religion	Science
Idealized the Past	Looked to the Future
Local Culture	Mass Culture
. Taken <i>en passim</i> from Warren Susman, <u>Culture as History: The Transformation of American Society in the Twentieth Century</u> (New York: Pantheon Books, 1984).	

6. _____ Which two terms would best replace the words "Old" & "New" when applying this chart to the Roaring 20's?

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|--------|
| | "Old" | | "New" |
| a. | America | & | Europe |
| b. | Country | & | City |
| c. | Male | & | Female |
| d. | Farming | & | Facto |
| e. | Immigrant | & | WASP |

7. _____ The 'Scopes Monkey Trial' is represented by which part of the chart best?

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|---|-------------|----|----------------|---|------------------|
| a. | Production | / | Consumption | c. | Religion | / | Science |
| b. | Character | / | Personality | d. | Idealized Past | / | Looked to Future |



←-Use this picture to help you answer #8.

8. _____ & _____ Which TWO (2) statements does this picture best

symbolize about the 1920's?

- Music influenced and was part of the changes
- Only African Americans listened to Jazz
- African Americans brought Jazz from the South to the Northern cities
- Jazz was part of the country culture and never made it in the cities
- WASPs were the ones who created Jazz

←-Use this picture to help you answer #9.

9. _____ & _____ What do these ladies best represent?

- Flappers that changed the way women dressed and acted.
- A 'Return to Normalcy' view of America
- Why the 1920's were called the Roaring 20's & Jazz Age
- The slower country life of rural America that hated how the cities had changed America.
- Proof that prohibition had worked and was making the country better



←-Use this picture to help you answer #10.

10. _____ Which of the following is NOT true?

- Mass Culture was spread through radio and magazines
- Lives of Americans changed due to new technology of the 1920's
- People had to use installment plans (credit) to buy new electric appliances of the 1920's
- The first public radio station was KDKA Pittsburgh
- Sacco and Vanzetti were the 1st famous radio host

11. Finish the Sentence – 4pts. Each CHOOSE ONLY ONE (1)

Directions: Finish the sentences so that they make sense. Be sure to USE FACTS in the sentence.

4pts. Facts and clear understanding shown with sentence creation and historical link / 3pts. Facts used and understandable sentence with historical link / 2pts. Limited factual support but understandable sentence with historical link.
1-0pt. Incomplete with no historical link to sentence

- a. Immigrants and African Americans suffered during the 1920's because**
- b. You could tell Americans loved technology in the 1920's when**
- c. The 1920's were**

12. Short Answer- 12pts.ts. Choose just ONE (1)!

8pts. Well Written Complete Sentences, Answered with facts / 7-6pts. Complete Sentences, Correct answers with limited factual support / 5-4pts. Correct Answer / 3-0pt. Incomplete, wrong answer

- a. Describe America's 'Return to Normalcy'.**
- b. Describe the growth of business during the 1920's.**
- c. Describe the Jazz Age.**

Edward Earle Purinton, "Big Ideas from Big Business" (1921)

What is the finest game? Business. The soundest science? Business. The truest art? Business. The fullest education? Business. The fairest opportunity? Business. The cleanest philanthropy? Business. The sanest religion? Business. You may not agree. That is because you judge business by the crude, mean, stupid, false imitation of business that happens to be located near you.

The finest game is business. The rewards are for everybody, and all can win. There are no favorites-Providence always crowns the career of the man who is worthy. And in this game there is no "luck"-you have the fun of taking chances but the sobriety of guaranteeing certainties. The speed and size of your winnings are for you alone to determine; you needn't wait for the other fellow in the game-it is always your move. And your slogan is not "Down the Other Fellow!" but rather "Beat Your Own Record!" .