

9th Grade U.S. History Week 1 Work Assignments

Monday Finish Guided Reading Review Worksheet 21.2

Tuesday Read Chapter 21.3 pages 609-613.

Wednesday Do Worksheet Guided Reading Review Chapter 21.3

Thursday Finish up Worksheet 21.3

Friday Read Chapter 21.4 pages 614-621.

Week 2

Monday Work on Guided Reading Review Chapter 21.4

Tuesday Work on skeleton notes chapter 21 sections 4 & 5.

Wednesday Finish skeleton notes chapter 21.4-5 & make sure worksheets 21.1, 21.2, & 21.3 are finished.

Thursday Read Chapter 21.5 pages 622-626.

Friday Begin Guided Reading Review Worksheet 21.5. Finish Test Review Chapter 21.

Week 3

Monday

Finish Guided Reading Review Chapter 21.5.

Tuesday

Begin Test Review Chapter 21 sections 1-5. The answers to these questions can be found throughout the Chapter sections 1-5 and from the completed worksheets from chapter 21. They do not go in order.

Wednesday

Finish Test Review Chapter 21.1-5. Make sure all Worksheets chapter 21 are finished and skeleton notes.

Thursday

Finish Test Review Chapter 21.1-5. Make sure all Worksheets chapter 21 are finished and skeleton notes. Study for Pre-test.

Friday

Pre-Test Chapter 21.1-5.

U.S. History 9 Guided Reading Review Chapter 21 section 2 pages 570-572

1. In what Midwestern city did the first shopping center open in the 1920's?
2. What was the name of the first fast food chain that opened in the 1920's and began selling burgers and soft drinks?
3. Define consumer economy
4. Until the 1920's, Americans generally paid _____ for anything they bought.
_____ money for any purchase but a _____ or
Land was considered _____, even immoral.
5. Define installment buying
6. By 1929, Americans were using the installment plan to buy _____ percent of all
_____, 70 percent of _____, 80 percent of
_____ cleaners, _____, and _____,
and 90 percent of sewing machines and _____ machines.
7. Although most cities were gaining electric power what areas of the country were not?
8. By 1925, what percentage of American farms were powered by electricity and how did farms that did not have electricity power their farms?
a. _____ b. _____
9. From what electric light business did General Electric Company take over from in 1892 and what type of products did they deal in to make record profits?
a. _____ b. _____
10. What are six specific products that General Electric Company began offering in the 1920's?
a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
d. _____ e. _____ f. _____

11. What were the names of the two brothers from Springfield, Massachusetts that developed an automobile in 1892?

12. What type of car did Henry Ford originally produce in his spare time at his farm in Michigan?

13. What was the name given to Henry Ford's first version of a lightweight, gas powered car produced in 1896?

14. What was the name of Henry Ford's car built in 1907 that sold over 30,000 units?

15. Yet Ford had even bigger dreams. He wanted to "_____ the _____," producing even more cars and selling them at prices _____ people could _____. This goal was what set him apart from all other _____ and made him one of the most _____ people of the century.

16. Define Assembly Line

17. Although Ford did not invent the assembly line, what did he do to make it more efficient?

18. In what Michigan city was Ford's first production assembly line for producing Model T located?

19. Ford joked that a customer could get a Model T in any color as long as it was what?

20. What did General Motors do with their cars that actually helped them take some customers away from Ford?

21. Ford's success came from what is known as vertical consolidation. What is vertical consolidation?

22. The ore came from Ford's own _____ mines and was forged in his own _____ furnaces and _____ mills, which were fired by _____ from his own coal mines. _____ used in the car came from his 70,000 acres of _____, _____ from his plantations in Brazil, glass for _____ from his own glassworks. He shipped materials over his own _____ and his own fleet of _____. Nearly all his _____ used in his factories were made in his own shops. Furthermore, this entire empire was built with his own _____.

23. In 1914, what wage did Ford pay his workers each day which was a great wage at the time?

24. In 1920, in his own newspaper, the *Dearborn Independent*, what nationality did he blame the world's problems on?

25. What became the nation's biggest single manufacturing industry in the 1920's?

26. What were six types of new businesses that started in the 1920's to serve automobile travel?

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

27. What steel company controlled about 60 percent of the steel business in 1901 but dropped to 39% by 1930?

28. What became the main oil product company that was founded in the late 1800's and grew during the early 1900's?

29. Besides the automobile, steel, oil, and electrical businesses, what were 3 other industries that grew during the 1920's?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

30. Define Laissez Faire policies (See page 607, 1st column, 3rd paragraph)

U.S. History Chapter 21.3 Guided Reading Review

1. Define Flapper

2. Yet the symbol had a wide impact on _____ and _____

More than anything else, it stood for a longing to make a break with the _____.

3. Women of the 1920's preferred _____ dresses than those of their
_____.

Hemlines rose from _____ inches above the ground in 1919
to _____ length or even higher by _____.

Dresses and _____ became much simpler. Amazingly, between 1913 and _____

The average amount of fabric used to make a women's outfit _____ from 19.5
yards to just _____ yards.

4. What type of hair style did the young women begin to wear in contrast to their mothers?

5. What did women in the 1920's begin to wear on their faces that was once considered to be a symbol of immorality?

6. What were two common practices of men in the 1920's that began to be openly practiced by women during this period of time?

a.

b.

7. Generally, only _____ women could get jobs, and even then they held
them only until they were _____. If _____ women did
go to work, they usually had to _____ if they became _____.

8. Many hospitals refused to hire women _____, and many law firms

Rejected women _____.

9. Even though women gained the right to vote, what percentage of all women voters actually went to the polls to vote?

10. What was the name of the first woman to be elected to the House of Representatives from Montana in 1916?

11. Define Demographics

12. What was the major demographic change of the 1920's, when some 6 million people moved?

13. What was the Great Migration from the 1800's through WWI?

14. African American factory workers often faced _____ and _____ from _____ who feared that migrants threatened their _____ and _____.

15. As the number of immigrants from Europe decreased during the 1920's because of quota laws, where did America turn to fill their need for low paying labor?

a. In the West?

b. In the North East?

16. Define barrio

17. What were the names of the two modes of transportation built in the cities that allowed people of the suburbs to get to jobs and stores in the city quickly and efficiently?

a.

b.

18. What type of transportation replaced the trolleys by the middle of the 1920's with about 70,000 of these vehicles operating throughout the U.S.?

19. What were four types of behavior that people saw practiced in the cities that many still believed was immoral?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

20. What was the real name of "Lucky Lindy" and what was the name of the famous plane he used to fly from New York to Paris?

- a. _____
- b. _____

21. What prize did Lindbergh win for becoming the first pilot to fly nonstop from New York to Paris and how many hours did it take him to do it?

- a. _____
- b. _____

22. What was the name of the first woman pilot to fly alone from New York to Paris and from Hawaii to California?

23. For the following sports name the hero from the decade of the 1920's:

a. Boxing _____

b. Baseball _____

c. Women's free-style swimming _____

d. First woman to swim across the English Channel? _____

e. Women's tennis (see picture top of page) _____

U.S. History Chapter 9 Chapter 21.4 Guided Reading Review Pages 614-619

1. What was the name given to the small town northwest of Los Angeles that became known for the making of movies?

2. In the 1920's, what were three new things that produced a national culture in America?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

3. Define mass media

4. What became the 4th largest business in the country between the 1920' and the 1930's?

5. What was the name of the 1st film with sound that was introduced in 1927 and what was the nickname given to the new talking films?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

6. What was the name of the publisher that produced the San Francisco Examiner and the New York Journal newspapers and also gained control of newspapers in more than 20 cities in the 1920's?

7. What company began broadcasting radio programs on a regular basis in the 1920's and in what town did the first radio station KDKA begin operating?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

8. What do the letters NBC stand for in the broadcasting industry?

9. Define what Jazz music is in a complete sentence worth 3 points.

10. In what southern American cities did Jazz music originate?

11. What was the nickname given to the 1920's because of the new jazz music?

12. What were the names of the three most famous Jazz Clubs found in the Harlem District of New York City that gave performances for white visitors as well as blacks?

A.

b.

c.

13. Name two of the most famous jazz musicians that played or sang in the Harlem clubs?

A. "Satchmo"

B. "The Duke"

14. What were two types of artsy words used to describe this era by people of the 1920's because the jazz spirit ran through all of the art?

a.

b.

15. Its strongest effect, of course was on other forms of music. Composer _____
_____, the son of _____ immigrants, won overnight
Success in 1924 with his _____ in Blue.

16. What were the names of the two painters of this era that showed the nation's rougher side from cities, to coal mines, from the streets to the bar rooms?

a.

b.

17. Who was the writer that gained fame as a muckraker that won the Nobel Prize in 1930 for literature?

18. Define Lost Generation

19. What was the name of the Manhattan village that a lot of writers and thinkers flocked to because of their common belief that the world was becoming too materialistic?

20. Define expatriates (top page 618)

21. What was the name of the great American author that wrote the masterpiece *The Great Gatsby* and what was the book about?

a.

b.

22. For African Americans, what area became the cultural center of the United States for them?

23. Define Harlem Renaissance

24. Who were the two leading poets of the Harlem Renaissance?

a.

b.

25. What is the name of perhaps, the most studied Harlem writer today whose career stretched to the 1960's?

Pages 620-621

26. What man played the trumpet with a bent horn distinguishing from other trumpet players?

27. In what year was the saxophone invented that became a popular part of jazz music?

28. What was the nickname that was given to Benny Goodman and what instrument did he play?

a.

b.

29. Jazz had its roots in the _____ music of the South. Yet as its popularity grew, jazz crossed _____ boundaries.

30. What were the names of the three Black jazz artists that became popular with African American as well as white audiences?

a.

b.

c.

U.S. History 9 Chapter 21.5 Guided Reading Review pages 622-627

1. 18th Amendment

2. What was the Volstead Act?

3. A 1924 report showed Kansans obeying the law at a rate of about _____ percent and New Yorkers at a rate of only about _____ percent. Thus, _____ sharpened the contrast between _____ and _____ moral values during the 1920's.

4. Define an original Bootlegger

5. Define a 1920's bootlegger

6. Define Speakeasies

7. Define Organized crime, (hint use the green heading)

8. What is racketeering?

9. What was the name of the most notorious gangster of this era and in what city was he located?

a.

b.

10. What was the nickname given to Al Capone?

11. Capone was a ruthless _____ with a talent for avoiding _____
With so much money at his disposal, (60 _____ a year from _____
Alone), Capone found it easy to buy _____ of _____
And city officials. _____ even _____ took orders from him.

12. What was the name of the man that was the head of The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)?

13. For what crime was Al Capone finally convicted and sent to jail for in 1931?

14. In addition to prohibition, an issue that highlighted the differences between _____
And _____ Americans was _____. Specifically,
should public schools teach the _____ version of the _____ of
humans or the Theory of _____?

15. What were three arguments that were used against the fundamentalist views of religious people in the 1920's? (Be Complete)

a.

b.

c.

16. Define Fundamentalism

17. Who became the most famous fundamentalist preacher of this time period that had over 300 revivals?

18. Define the theory of evolution (1st paragraph under Evolution and the Scopes Trial).

19. Who was the teacher in Tennessee that challenged state law about the teaching of evolution in schools and brought a test case to the Supreme Court?

20. What were the names of the two famous lawyers that were involved in the Scopes trial as it began to be called?

a.

b.

21. What was the verdict in the case against Scopes and what happened to the defendant's lawyer shortly after the trial?

a.

b.

22. What was the "Red Summer"?

23. What touched off the infamous riot in Chicago in the summer of 1919 and for how many days did the riot last?

24. Racial violence was also directed against _____. During the 1920's the _____ of the Jim Crow era continued. Many of these _____

Were the work of an old enemy of racial harmony, the _____

25. What Midwestern state became the state with the highest number of registered Ku Klux Klan members during the 1920's?

26. What do the letters NAACP stand for?

27. What was the name of the man that led the Universal Negro Improvement Association, what did he attempt to build in African Americans and where did he think they should go?

a.

b.

c.

Chapter 21 Introduction Warm Up**Postwar (after WWI) Adjustments (pages 580-583)**

- During war many _____ geared up due to demand for _____ goods
 - When war ends the _____ and the economy _____
 - _____ face unemployment
 - Other workers displaced – _____ and _____
 - Decline in economy = _____ prices in food and rent
 - Crops demanded from _____ declines ... why do you think this is so?
-
- Labor unrest – _____ and hours; these problems STILL haven't been resolved
 - 1916-1920 between _____ - _____ strikes! Yikes!
 - Some factories move South to avoid high _____ in the North (partly brought on by Unions)

Review: What was the purpose of a labor union?

Russian Revolution ~~~~The Red Scare

- March 1917 begins
- Revolutionary forces overthrow Czar _____ II
- Revolutionary leader Vladimir _____ soon takes power
 - – promises “_____, land, and _____”- offers hope to tired Russian people
- Lenin's political party – _____ “the majority”
- Made peace with _____
- Socialist government
 - Government and economic policy in which the _____
 - Lenin terms this system Communism

**Red Scare on US soil – fear of Communism**

- Many _____ and terrorist attacks convinced many Americans that the Communists were going to take over the US
- _____ – strike by many workers in Seattle that paralyzed industry, trade, and the delivery of essential services for five days

- Gary, IN and other cities strike over hours, wages, shop conditions, recognition of unions
- US Steel Corporation blames strikes as the work of _____

Palmer Raids

Attorney General Mitchell Palmer

- Conducted _____ raids to any thought to be _____ or _____
- Thousands _____ or _____ even though most were innocent of any crime
- Clear violation of basic _____ rights (freedom of ideas)

The Statistics:

- Over _____ deported with no formal charges!
- Mostly _____ born were targeted
- Army's chief of staff recommends: send them away on "ships of stone with sails of lead"

During the Red Scare, Americans were fearful of other _____ groups — people who were different and held a different set of _____. Primarily, the targets of this hysteria were _____.

A _____ system was used to _____ the number of immigrants entering the United States. _____ is restored.

Sacco and Vanzetti Case

- _____ a gunman robbed and killed a guard at a shoe factory (South Braintree, MA)
- Nicola _____ and Bartolomeo _____ arrested
- Convicted and sentenced to _____
- Country _____ as many thought they were innocent
- Admitted to being anarchists...but ultimately, does this make them guilty?

Back to Isolationism and Nativism

- Hostility to foreign people and ideas in the 1920s created _____
- League of Nations, Harding said, was "as dead as slavery"
- Nativism — _____
 - Many believed that those from foreign countries could never be _____ to the US
 - _____ immigration by using a quota system

Review:

1. Why did many factory owners move their companies to the South?
2. Revolutionary leader who represented the Bolsheviks?
3. What is communism?
4. What was the red scare?
5. What were the Palmer Raids? Targets? Why?
6. What crimes were Sacco and Vanzetti convicted of?
7. Why was their trial unfair?

Definition of diversity:

Arguments favoring restriction:

Arguments opposed to immigration:

Impact of Suffrage

- Year women gained right to vote? _____
- Women did not _____ to the _____
- Voting _____ down
- Women granted minor posts in political parties; _____
- _____ – federal money for prenatal and infant care
- Cable Act – _____

Great Migration

- Early 1900s jobs for African Americans were _____ and _____
- Many in _____
- _____
- Lynching and _____ claimed many innocent lives
- WWI – _____ in _____ expand
- New employment for minorities (_____ & _____)

- States with a large increase in African American population : _____

- North not free of discrimination
- Jobs were _____ paying

Why were Northerners worried about the increase of African American migration to the North?

Rural and Urban Differences

- _____ : migration to cities increased
 - _____ people leaving _____ and _____ each year (for the city)
 - Life in the cities much different than life in small-town America
 - Growing _____ in cities meant that people had to _____ to new life
 - People will feel caught between the pull of _____ and _____ cultures...

Life in Small-town America	Life in American Cities
Leisurely place	Life is fast-paced, quick-moving
Personal, friendly	Impersonal, many strange faces
	Discussion of current scientific and social issues
People often judged by their background	People often judged by their accomplishments
Adherence to strict morals	Tolerated behaviors such as drinking, gambling, and casual dating

Racial Tension

- _____ occurred in many northern cities, including:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- What happened in Chicago in 1919 that spurred a riot that lasted several days and left 40 dead?

Harlem Renaissance

- African Americans living in New York's Harlem increases from _____ to _____.
- _____ enjoys a _____.
- **Harlem Renaissance** – Period in early 1900s when _____, _____ and _____ express of African Americans blossomed in Harlem.

Influential artists (musicians) during the Harlem Renaissance:

Who is Marcus Garvey? What was he promoting?

Decade of Republican Dominance

- Early 1920's the _____ began to _____
- _____ productivity increases, _____ goes down, # of strikes decrease

Which political party gets the credit for these accomplishments?

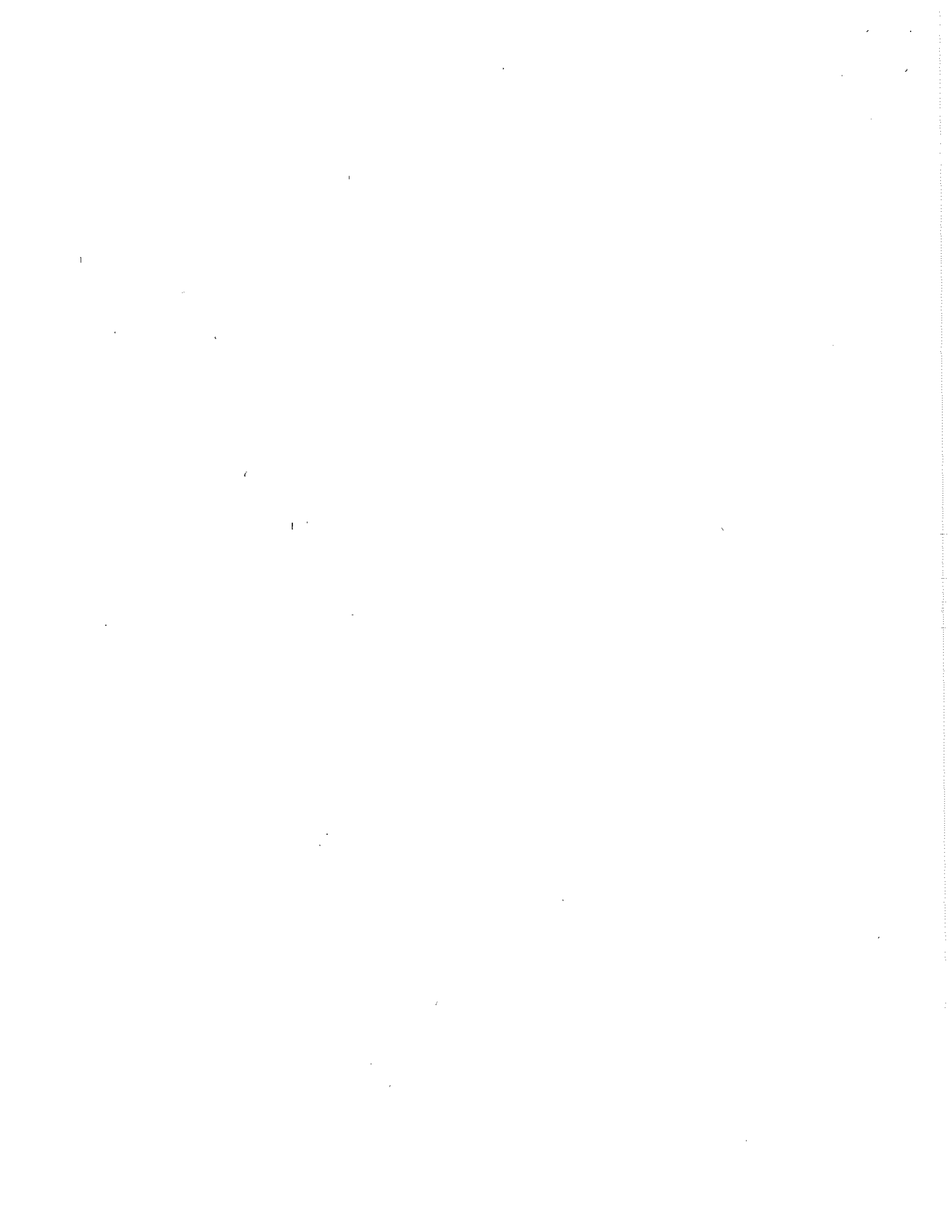
- Republican's nominate _____ Running mate: _____

Scandal

- Harding:
 - Selects a number of _____ for _____
 - The actions of these cabinet members involved scandal after his death
 - President for _____ years before he _____
 - Cabinet : _____
- _____ – Harding's secretary of the interior; _____
- What is the Teapot Dome scandal? What happened?
- What consequences did Fall face?

Election 1924 & 1928

- _____ won election in _____
- "_____ " shy man, used few words
- Supported _____
- 1928 – _____ runs on Republican ticket
- _____ relief programs in U.S.
- _____
- Easily won election



Jazz Age Manners

- Many _____ changes take place in the 1920s
- As the _____ generation finishes high school and enters _____ they began to look toward one another for _____ of _____, rather than parents.
- Returning soldiers bring new _____ and _____ to hometowns.
- Advances in _____ spread the new _____.
- _____ become known as _____
- Music becomes the spotlight – _____, _____, _____ music
- Captivated _____ people
- Danced the night away
 - Dance marathons

What was pole sitting?

Breaking Social Conventions

- Growing freedoms
- _____ with no _____
- Talked _____, danced with bodies touching
- Changes in fashion
 - More _____, exposing _____ & _____
 - Makeup
 - Go on dates rather than meet at woman's home

Flappers

- Flapper – _____

Author Preston Slosson describes her:

breezy, slangy, and informal in manner; slim and boyish in form; covered in silk and fur that clung to her as close as onion skin; with carmined (vivid red) cheeks and lips, plucked eyebrows and close-fitting helmet of hair; gay, pluck and confident.

The flapper became the symbol of _____

Women's behavior was judged by _____ standards than that of men. _____ for them was more _____.

New Youth Culture/Impact of Technology

- Many women experimented with different _____ (shorter skirts) bobbed hair out of _____ rather than identification with _____
- _____ helped liberate
- _____ prices for _____ products

What is Installment plan buying?

What were people buying on installment plans?

1920s: Changing Ways of Life

Prohibition, Organized Crime, and Science & Religion Clash...

Prohibition Experiment

- ⊙ Remember from the Progressive Era?
- ⊙ _____: Prohibition takes effect
 - Legally banned _____, _____, and _____ of alcoholic beverages
- ⊙ Reformers thought liquor was a cause of _____:
 - Led to crime, wife/child abuse, accidents at work, and serious social problems
- ⊙ Support for Prohibition came from the _____ & _____
 - Areas with large populations of native-born _____
- ⊙ Immigrants did not view drinking as a sin, but rather a natural part of socializing

Prohibition Fails

- ⊙ Prohibition will fail primarily because the government didn't budget enough money for enforcement
- ⊙ _____ (1919): created an agency to enforce the law, but was _____
- ⊙ Need for enforcement was _____:
 - Involved patrolling internal borders, tracking down illegal still, monitoring highways, and watching manufacturing industries that legally produced alcohol (make sure none went to places it shouldn't)
 - _____ and _____ were allotted for enforcement – the job was simply to great!

Speakeasies & Bootleggers

- ⊙ _____: underground and hidden saloons and night clubs where people went to obtain liquor illegally
 - Called "speakeasies" because people spoke quietly/easily in order to avoid detection
 - Had to present card & offer password to enter

- Attracted a mix of _____ & _____ and _____
- _____: people who smuggled in alcohol from Canada, Cuba, and West Indies
- Eventually people will learn how to distill own alcohol at home – build own stills
- Sales of _____ and _____ for medicinal alcohol skyrocketed

Organized Crime

- Prohibition contributed to the growth of _____ in nearly every major city
- _____: gangster from Chicago
 - He created a bootlegging empire that netted over \$60 million
 - He controlled his Chicago empire by using bribes and violence
 - Will net around \$100 million
 - 1931: Finally will be arrested for _____ – the only crime he is ever charged with

The results are in...

- By the mid-1920s, _____ of Americans supported Prohibition
 - Many thought that the effects of Prohibition were worse than the pre-Prohibition problems
 - Others continued to believe Prohibition was necessary
- 1933: _____ is passed which repealed the 18th Amendment
 - Prohibition is over!

Science & Religion Clash...

American Fundamentalism

- _____: Protestant movement grounded in a literal interpretation of the Bible
 - Idea that the stories and all their details in the Bible are true!
 - Skeptical of scientific discoveries and theories

- ⊙ Problem – Darwin’s _____
 - Especially the part about humans coming from apes
- ⊙ S & W preachers led revivals based on authority of scriptures
 - _____: powerful revivalist
 - _____: preached to Midwest immigrants (radio show)

Background to the Scopes Trial

- ⊙ March 1925: _____ passed a law making it a crime to teach evolution (1st in the nation)
 - _____ promised to defend any teacher that challenged this law
- ⊙ _____: biology teacher who challenges law in class and is arrested
 - ACLU hires _____ to defend him
 - There is no question about his innocence – he is honest about what he did

The Scopes Trial Begins

- ⊙ Scopes Trial was a fight over _____ and the _____
_____ in public schools and in American society
- ⊙ Trial began on _____
 - Trial became a national sensation overnight
 - Darrow will question William Jennings Bryan (a devout fundamentalist) about the details of the Bible
 - Will eventually be forced to admit it is open to interpretation
- ⊙ Scopes found _____ and fined _____
 - TN Supreme Court will later change verdict though law banning teaching of evolution will remain in effect
- ⊙ What do you think of this? How does this play out today?

1920s: Changing Ways of Life

Prohibition, Organized Crime, American Profile, KKK, Election of 1928, and Science & Religion Clash...

American Profiles: Henry Ford

- Ⓐ Born on a _____ farm in 1863
- Ⓐ Aptitude for things _____
- Ⓐ _____ at the Detroit Illuminating Company
- Ⓐ Worked on a _____ carriage powered by an engine
- Ⓐ 1896, produced a " _____ "
- Ⓐ Started his own company in _____ – began to manufacture _____
- Ⓐ By 1910 – sold over _____ Model T's
- Ⓐ Ford wants to "democratize the automobile"
- Ⓐ Produce more cars at prices _____ people could afford
- Ⓐ _____ the revolutionary assembly line
- Ⓐ This system worked well.
- Ⓐ Ford's cars (1920) cost \$ _____; _____ of what a car had cost in 1910!!!
- Ⓐ By 1920s Ford is producing _____% of the nation's automobiles (also leads the _____ market)

Ford – The Businessman

- Ⓐ Introduced the _____ pay rate
- Ⓐ Double what other factories paid
- Ⓐ This allowed _____ the opportunity and ability to buy a car!
- Ford's other side...
- Ⓐ Notorious for using _____ and _____ in an effort to combat labor unions in his plants
- Ⓐ Ruled business like a _____
- Ⓐ Reputation hurt when he supported an anti-_____ campaign (anti-Jewish)

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A Campaign of Political Action and Terror

- ⊙ _____ – KKK (Ku Klux Klan) launched a recruitment campaign
- ⊙ At high point in 1920's KKK boasted membership of _____ million
- ⊙ The effects and _____ are felt across the country
- ⊙ In the South the _____ terrorized _____

The goal: To restore white Protestants to a dominate place in American society. To halt the nation's moral

- ⊙ In the Southwest the KKK hunted down those who violated the 18th Amendment
- ⊙ Northeast and West – targeted _____ and _____
- ⊙ KKK falls under the weight of its _____ nature
- ⊙ _____ of Indiana jailed on murder charges
- ⊙ Scandal ensued when Grand Dragon, David Stephenson revealed the extent of KKK influence and _____.

Election of 1928

- | | | |
|--|-----------|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">⊙ Democratic Candidate – Al Smith⊙ Roman _____⊙ Family were recent _____⊙ Considered himself a “_____”<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Someone who opposes prohibition⊙ Only educated through _____ grade⊙ _____ helps Al Smith rise to political success⊙ _____ plays HUGE role in election
⊙ Hoover seems _____, sensible, and trustworthy⊙ Al Smith, with his thick New York _____ made him sound _____ and brash to the listeners<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Smith also faces anti-_____ campaigns and _____○ This campaign sought to raise fears among voters about Smith’s loyalty to the US | VS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">⊙ Republican Candidate – Herbert Hoover⊙ Protestant _____ from Iowa⊙ Stanford educated⊙ Supports big _____⊙ Considered a “_____”<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Someone who supports prohibition⊙ Seemed _____, yet _____ compared to Al Smith |
|--|-----------|---|

Who wins the election of 1928? _____

U.S. History 9 Test Review Chapter 21 Sections 1-5

1. What Russian Czar was forced to abdicate his throne in 1917 during the final months of WWI?

2. What was the name of the first fast food chain that opened in the 1920's and began selling burgers and soft drinks?

3. Define Flapper

4. Define mass media

5. What was the name of the most notorious gangster of this era and in what city was he located?
 - a.
 - b.

6. What was the colorful nickname given to the forces led by Vladimir Lenin during the Russian Civil War in early 1918?

7. What was the name of the new Russian nation that was started by the Bolsheviks when they won the Russian Revolution in 1920?

8. Define installment buying

9. What was the name of the publisher that produced the San Francisco Examiner and the New York Journal newspapers and also gained control of newspapers in more than 20 cities in the 1920's?

10. Define Red Scare

11. What was the name given to Henry Ford's first version of a lightweight, gas powered car produced in 1896?

12. In the court case, *Scheck v. U.S.*, why did Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. state they were justified in silencing free speech?

13. Define Subversives

14. Define Assembly Line

15. What did General Motors do with their cars that actually helped them take some customers away from Ford?

16. What became the nation's biggest single manufacturing industry in the 1920's?

17. From what political party were the three presidents that served from 1921 through 1933 from?

18. Define Isolationism

19. Define Quotas

20. What was the name of the worst scandal under President Harding's administration?

21. Define Demographics

22. What was the Great Migration from the 1800's through WWI?

23. What was the real name of "Lucky Lindy" and what was the name of the famous plane he used to fly from New York to Paris?

a.

b.

24. What was the name of the first woman pilot to fly alone from New York to Paris and from Hawaii to California?

25. What was the name of the man that was the head of The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)?

26. Define Fundamentalism

27. Who was the teacher in Tennessee that challenged state law about the teaching of evolution in schools and brought a test case to the Supreme Court?

28. What was the "Red Summer"?

29. What company began broadcasting radio programs on a regular basis in the 1920's and in what town did the first radio station KDKA begin operating?

a.

b.

30. In what southern American cities did Jazz music originate?

31. What was the nickname given to the 1920's because of the new jazz music?

32. Name two of the most famous jazz musicians that played or sang in the Harlem clubs?

A. "Satchmo"

B. "The Duke"

33. Define expatriates

34. Define Harlem Renaissance

35. Define De-Facto Segregation (Look it up in the back of the book.)

36. Essay Question: In a short paragraph, explain the events of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. In your paragraph, explain what the two were accused of doing, where the crime occurred, what the real reason Sacco & Vanzetti were accused, and the final outcome for the two.