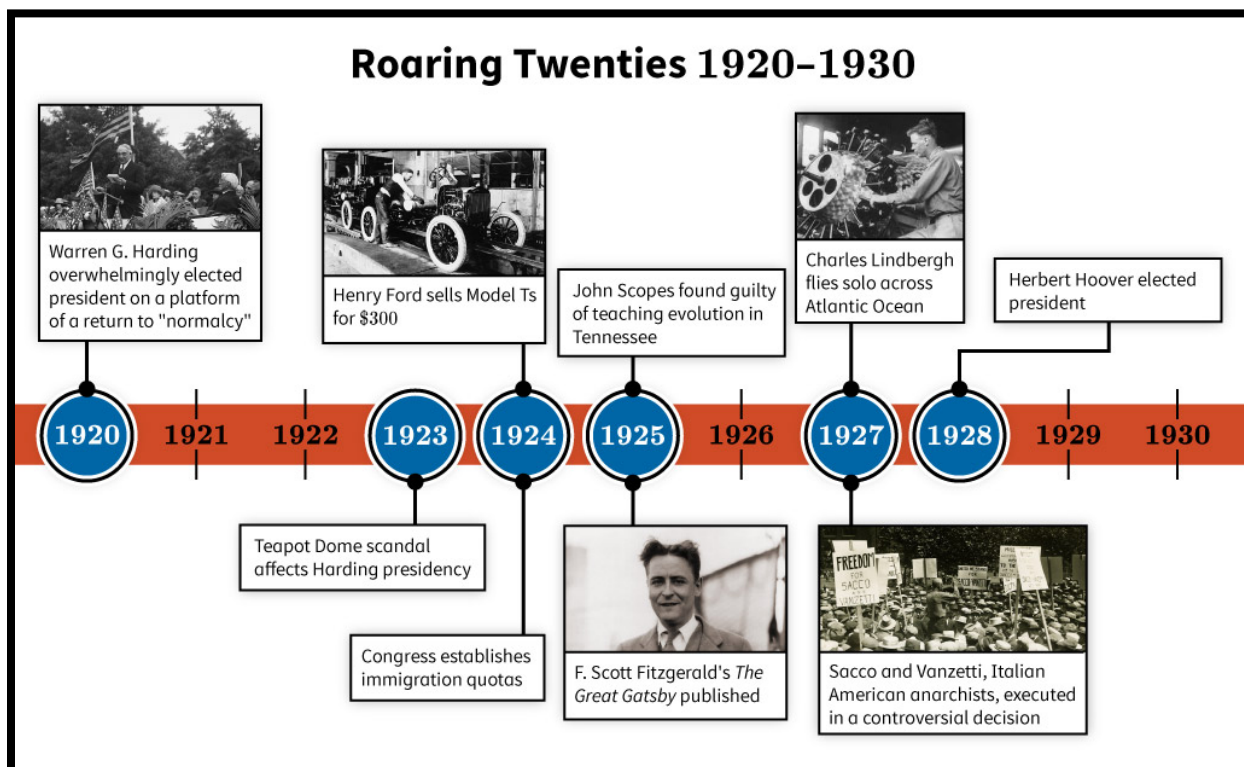


Roaring Twenties 1920–1930



The Roaring Twenties U.S. History Unit Companion

Directions

- Complete the Prepare section before you begin a unit.
- Complete the Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes section as you work through each lesson.
- Complete the Unit Review sections before you take the cumulative assessment.

NOTE: Your teacher may require that you complete and submit this unit companion.

To complete this document, you must download and save the PDF. After downloading the PDF, open the Adobe® Acrobat Reader program on your computer, select File, and then Open. Locate and open the file saved on your computer's hard drive. Fill out the PDF in Acrobat Reader and select Save. It is not recommended to fill in the form while it is open within your internet browser; this can result in the loss of all entered information.



Prepare

Throughout the Roaring Twenties unit, you will explore the following Essential Questions.



Unit Essential Questions

- Why did the economy grow so rapidly in the 1920s?
- How did the automobile industry change American society?
- What were the American domestic and foreign policies of the 1920s?
- How did Americans respond to immigration and social change during the 1920s?
- How did literary and artistic movements of the 1920s reflect American culture?
- In what areas did women gain power during the 1920s?

You will learn about the following topics in the Roaring Twenties unit:

- political scandals and presidential policies in the 1920s
- industrial innovation and its economic impact in the 1920s
- cultural and racial clashes in the 1920s
- changing roles of women and their effect on politics
- cultural changes brought about by the Harlem Renaissance
- Prohibition and the “Lost Generation” of writers in the 1920s

You will take a cumulative quiz and test over the content in this unit.



Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes

Each lesson is summarized on the following pages. Read the summary before a lesson to preview the most important information, including people, places, and events. Read the summary after a lesson to review the lesson content without rereading every word. As you complete each lesson, record information in the Guided Notes section. Some questions have been provided for you. You may also take notes on other important lesson information.

Return to Normalcy Summary

After World War I, Americans were ready for “a return to normalcy,” and President Warren Harding, a Republican, offered them just that. Under the guidance of his big-business backers, President Harding’s policies supported businesses in the United States and isolation from foreign affairs. His administration was wracked by scandals. After he died in 1923, President Calvin Coolidge continued his policy legacy in much the same vein. Herbert Hoover, elected as Coolidge’s successor, planned for more of the same until the stock market crash ended a decade of Republican power.

Return to Normalcy Guided Notes	
Why did Americans seek a “return to normalcy” at the beginning of the 1920s? (slide 1)	Americans were tired from the hardships from World War I and the other challenges of the previous decade, including the flu epidemic and the Red Scare.
In what way did President Harding practice laissez-faire theory? (slide 2)	
What was the purpose and the outcome of the Emergency Tariff of 1921? (slide 3)	
What was the purpose and the outcome of the Washington Disarmament Conference? (slide 3 video)	
What caused the Teapot Dome scandal? (slide 4)	
Under what circumstances did Calvin Coolidge become president? (slide 5)	

Return to Normalcy Guided Notes

What was the purpose and the outcome of the Kellogg-Briand Pact? (slide 5)	
What was the purpose and outcome of the Revenue Acts of 1924 and 1926? (slide 6)	
Under what circumstances did Herbert Hoover become president? (slide 7)	

A Booming Economy Summary

During the 1920s, new developments in automobile manufacturing, aviation, advertising, and broadcasting impacted Americans' lives. Industrial innovation and the development of new consumer products brought about great social and economic changes.

Henry Ford's moving assembly line revolutionized automotive manufacturing. Production was more efficient and less expensive. Cars became affordable to the general public. Other industries grew to support the auto industry. As the economy boomed in the U.S., demand increased for consumer goods. Advertising in print and radio targeted new consumers with money to spend. Radio became a popular form of entertainment. Significant historical events such as Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic were broadcasted to an eager audience.

A Booming Economy Guided Notes	
What problem did Henry Ford need to solve? (slide 2)	Cars were too expensive for most people to buy because they cost a lot of money to build.
What is a moving assembly line? (slide 4)	
How did the moving assembly line reduce wasted time and wasted effort? (slide 4 video)	
What is efficiency? (slide 5)	
List two ways that the booming economy affected workers. (slide 5)	

A Booming Economy Guided Notes

<p>How are early assembly lines and modern assembly lines different? (slide 5 interactive activity)</p>	
<p>What industries grew to support the automobile industry? (slide 6)</p>	
<p>Why were people in the 1920s buying more consumer goods? What types of items did they buy? (slide 6)</p>	

Backlash Against Change Summary

While prosperous, middle-class Americans found much to celebrate about the new era of leisure and consumption, many Americans—often those in rural areas—disagreed on the meaning of a “good life” and how to achieve it. They reacted to the rapid social changes of modern urban society with a vigorous defense of religious values and a rejection of cultural diversity and equality.

As the nineteenth century ended, immigration into the United States rose in never-before-seen numbers. Many of these new immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe and, for many English-speaking, native-born Americans of northern European descent, the growing diversity of new languages, customs, and religions triggered anxiety. In reaction, some embraced nativism, prizing white Americans with older family trees over more recent immigrants, and rejecting outside influences in favor of their own local customs. Out of this nativism, the United States saw a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan as well as other reactions to immigration. Urban and rural Americans had differing views of modernization and change. This cultural divide came to a head in 1925 with the Scopes Trial.

Backlash Against Change Guided Notes	
What caused nativism to grow in the 1920s? (slide 2)	The increased numbers of immigrants to the United States, along with suspicions about the intentions of many immigrants who came from Eastern and Southern Europe, caused some Americans to embrace nativism. Nativism is a policy of favoring native inhabitants over immigrants.
What was the Red Scare? (slide 2)	
Who were Sacco and Vanzetti? (slide 3)	
What was the outcome of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial? (slide 3)	

Backlash Against Change Guided Notes

What led to the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan during the 1920s? (slide 4)	
What caused the eventual decline of the Second Ku Klux Klan? (slide 4)	
What was the purpose of the Butler Act? (slide 5)	
Why and how did the ACLU challenge the Butler Act? (slide 5)	
What was the outcome of the Scopes Trial? (slide 5)	

Flappers and the New Woman Summary

The early 1920s was a period that witnessed the expansion of women’s political power. The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified, guaranteeing full voting rights to women. Flappers publicly flouted social norms in an attempt to match gains in political equality with gains in the social sphere. Women were increasingly leaving the behavioral norms of the previous generation behind as they broadened the concept of women’s liberation to include new forms of social expression such as dance, fashion, entertainment, and forays into college and working outside the home.

Flappers and the New Woman Guided Notes	
What do feminists promote? (slide 1)	Feminists actively promote women’s rights. Feminists in the early 1900s worked for women’s suffrage. Feminists have also worked for other issues, such as the Equal Rights Amendment.
How have the roles of women changed in the last 100 years? (slide 1 video)	
What was the purpose of the Nineteenth Amendment? (slide 2)	
In what region of the country did the most states have women’s suffrage before the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified? (slide 2 interactive activity)	
Why is Tennessee known as the “Perfect 36”? (slide 2)	
Who were the Silent Sentinels? (slide 2)	

Flappers and the New Woman Guided Notes

What turned public opinion in favor of the Silent Sentinels? (slide 2)	
Who were some famous suffragists? (slide 3)	
What were some immediate effects of the Nineteenth Amendment? (slide 4 linked website)	
What was the purpose of the Equal Rights Amendment? (slide 4 video)	
What powers did women have in the 1920s? (slide 5)	
In what ways were flappers different from the young women of the previous generation? (slide 6)	

The Jazz Age Summary

New dances and new music—especially jazz—characterized the 1920s. Born out of the African American community, jazz was a uniquely American style of music. The innovative sound emerged from a number of different communities and musical traditions such as blues and ragtime. By the 1920s, jazz had spread from African American clubs in New Orleans and Chicago to New York and abroad.

African Americans were also expanding their horizons and embracing the concept of the “new Negro.” The decade witnessed the continued Great Migration of African Americans to the North, with more than half a million fleeing the South’s strict Jim Crow laws. New York City’s African American population doubled during the decade. As a result, Harlem, a neighborhood at the northern end of Manhattan, became a center for Afro-centric art, music, poetry, and politics. Political expression in 1920s Harlem covered a large range of ideas, as some leaders advocated a return to Africa, while others fought for inclusion and integration.

The Jazz Age Guided Notes	
Why is the decade of the 1920s often referred to as the “Jazz Age”? (slide 1)	Jazz emerged as a popular style of music during the 1920s.
What was the Great Migration? (slide 2)	
When did the Great Migration begin? (slide 2)	
What were some of the reasons African Americans left the South during the Great Migration? (slide 3 interactive activity)	

The Jazz Age Guided Notes

What were some effects of the Great Migration in the North and South? (slide 3 Assessment Interactive)	
What was the Harlem Renaissance? (slide 4)	
Who were some of the key writers of the Harlem Renaissance? (slide 4 video)	
What is the message of the poem "I, Too"? (slide 5)	
How did jazz music spread to northern cities? (slide 6)	
What were some popular places where people listened to jazz? (slide 6)	
Who were some important jazz musicians? (slide 6)	
What was the goal of the New Negro Movement? (slide 7)	
What is Negro nationalism? (slide 7)	

The Lost Generation Summary

Prohibition passed in 1919. This resulted in the illegal production of alcohol and led to a rise in organized crime. As the country struggled with Prohibition and its side effects, many young intellectuals tried to come to grips with a lingering sense of disillusionment. World War I, fundamentalism, and the Red Scare all left their mark on these intellectuals. Known as the Lost Generation, writers like F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Gertrude Stein, and Sinclair Lewis expressed their hopelessness and despair by exposing the hypocrisies and shallowness of mainstream middle-class culture. The Lost Generation felt alienated from society, and some moved overseas to escape it. Many lived an expatriate life in Paris for the decade, although others went to Rome or Berlin. The Lost Generation writers were influential in establishing a modern literary style.

The Lost Generation Guided Notes	
What was the result of the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment? (slide 2)	The Eighteenth Amendment banned the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol. It resulted in political tensions between the people who supported Prohibition and those who did not. It also resulted in the rise of a subculture that included illegal importers and smugglers of alcohol.
What was bootlegging? (slide 2)	
In what way was the Ku Klux Klan tied to Prohibition? (slide 2)	
What is Modernism? (slide 3)	
Who were some of the Lost Generation writers? (slide 3)	
Who coined the term “Lost Generation”? (slide 3 interactive activity)	

The Lost Generation Guided Notes

What were some famous works of the Lost Generation writers? (slide 3 interactive activity)	
Which Lost Generation writer published a volume of stories called In Our Time? (slide 4)	
How was Hemingway's writing a new style of fiction? (slide 4)	
What kind of society does The Great Gatsby depict? (slide 5)	



Unit Review – Key Words

Describe the following key words from the Roaring Twenties unit. Your descriptions should be as detailed as possible. Include names, dates, and relevant facts related to each key word. Be sure to explain why each person or term is important.

Remember to download and save this PDF before writing.

Return to Normalcy

Key Word	Description
armaments	Armaments are the weapons and supplies of war.
Emergency Tariff of 1921	
export	
import	
Kellogg-Briand Pact	
laissez-faire theory	
Revenue Act of 1924	
Revenue Act of 1926	
tariff	
Teapot Dome scandal	
Washington Disarmament Conference	

A Booming Economy

Key Word	Description
boom	
Charles Lindbergh	
efficiency	
Henry Ford	
Model T	
moving assembly line	
<i>Spirit of St. Louis</i>	

Backlash Against Change

Key Word	Description
anarchist	
Butler Act	
Indian Citizenship Act of 1924	
nativism	
Red Scare	
Sacco-Vanzetti case	

Key Word	Description
Scopes Trial	
Second Ku Klux Klan	

Flappers and the New Woman

Key Word	Description
contraception	
feminist	
flapper	
new woman	
Nineteenth Amendment	
Perfect 36	
Silent Sentinels	
suffragist	

The Jazz Age

Key Word	Description
Great Migration	
Harlem Renaissance	
Jazz Age	

Key Word	Description
Marcus Garvey	
Negro nationalism	
New Negro Movement	
W.E.B. Du Bois	

The Lost Generation

Key Word	Description
bootlegging	
decadence	
disillusionment	
Eighteenth Amendment	
Ernest Hemingway	
expatriate	
F. Scott Fitzgerald	
Gertrude Stein	
Lost Generation	
Modernism	

Key Word	Description
Prohibition	
Sinclair Lewis	



Unit Review – Key Questions

Before the unit assessment, answer the following key questions. Each question contains a tip to help you locate the material in the course. You may want to add your own note in the first column about the location of the information. Write the answers in your own words, and test your memory of each answer by covering the answer column while quizzing yourself. Remember that some content may be presented in a multimedia presentation, graphic, or other resource. Refer to the transcripts or text versions for written versions of that content.

Key Question / Location	Answer in Your Own Words
What were U.S. domestic and foreign policies in the 1920s? (Return to Normalcy)	The domestic policies of the 1920s were a return to pro-business policies. Presidents Harding and Coolidge both believed in keeping government out of business, and running government like a business. Tax cuts and reducing debt were a focus. Foreign policies were aimed at preserving peace through international cooperation.
How did the automobile industry change American society? (A Booming Economy)	
Why did the economy grow so rapidly in the 1920s? (A Booming Economy)	
How did Americans respond to immigration and social change during the 1920s? (Backlash Against Change)	
In what areas did women gain power during the 1920s? (Flappers and the New Woman)	

Key Question / Location	Answer in Your Own Words
How did 1920s literary and artistic movements reflect American culture? (The Jazz Age)	
How did the Lost Generation writers reflect the decadence and disillusionment of the 1920s? (The Lost Generation)	