

Social Studies  
Chapter 7: The Roaring Twenties

Name: Key

I. The Boom Economy Brings Change

A. New Prosperity

1. Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover wanted a strong economy above all else

- a. **boom** - time of fast economic growth
- b. U.S. became richest country in the world

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2. factories back to making **consumer goods** - products made for personal use

- a. vacuum cleaners
- b. washing and sewing machines
- c. radios
- d. toasters
- e. other electronic appliances for homes

3. government raised tarriffs, or taxes, on imported goods

- a. made American goods cheaper
- b. people bought these instead of foreign goods

4. electricity

- a. were using 10 times more electricity
- b. 70 % of homes were wired (mostly urban)

B. New Patterns in Buying

1. went without during WWI and now making up for it

2. **installment buying**

- a. buyer takes home a product after paying only part of the price
- b. then monthly payments (installments)
- c. people bought 3/4 of the cars in 1925 this way
- d. example:

PIANO: \$450

Pay up front: \$15

Pay monthly: \$ 12 for 48 months

3. **interest**

- a. money a borrower pays to a lender for the use of

- money
      - b. much of the monthly payment went towards this
      - c. end up paying more than \$450
    - 4. debt
      - a. just kept buying
      - b. especially real estate (land)
    - 5. Florida land boom
      - a. many people wanted it so the price went up, up, up
      - b. people didn't see it before they bought it - under water
      - c. ended after hurricane hit
    - 6. **stock market**
      - a. place where people buy and sell stock in the ownership of a company or business
      - b. **stock** - shares in a company
      - c. prices continued to rise and people borrowed money, expecting the businesses to do well and pay off

PEOPLE BUYING

LOTS

FEW

STOCK PRICE

up

down

C. Challenges for Some Americans

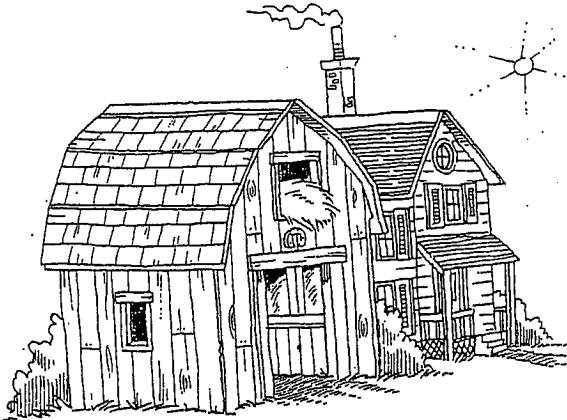
1. farmers
  - a. WWI was good for farmers
  - b. borrowed money to buy land and machinery
  - c. couldn't pay off the debt after the war
  - d. moved to cities
2. immigrants
  - a. had to be able to read and write in English
  - b. limited numbers
    - 1.) so they wouldn't take all the jobs
    - 2.) afraid of people who were "un-American"
3. KKK
  - a. felt prejudice towards African Americans, Jews, and Catholics
  - b. millions
  - c. gained political power in many states throughout U.S.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# The Boom Economy Brings Change

**Directions** Write a term from the box to complete each sentence. Then locate the terms in the word-search puzzle on page 67.



stock

tariffs

immigrants

crops

Roaring Twenties

stock market

consumer goods

installment buying

- 1 Vacuum cleaners, washing machines, radios, and other products made for personal use are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Higher taxes, or \_\_\_\_\_, on imports made foreign goods more expensive than American-made goods.
- 3 Many people fell deeper and deeper into debt because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 People buy and sell shares in the ownership of companies through the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 These shares are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 During World War I, the United States and the Allies relied on American \_\_\_\_\_ to feed soldiers overseas.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ had to read "not less than 30 nor more than 80 words" in any language to move to the United States.
- 8 The 1920s were such good times for many people in the United States that the decade came to be known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

(continued)

**Directions** Circle each term from page 66 in the word-search puzzle below. Terms may appear horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. They may also appear with letters written in reverse order.

q a m e n j n m r c l r h k g v z n s t e q r  
 s r o p r o a t h i b t i o n q s u t r p h o  
 c v g l b x e i h d y m m d c m e z y o p g a  
 v h i m m i g r a n t s d r h y q t s e b y r  
 u i w n i f x c o u n t r y f o b r m a p q i  
 g n a e s a n t j h b g h y u i g u v c d e n  
 r s k c o t s v b n k o u m j o l b h r c s g  
 h y r e s f a h b f h j o i y r e w p w o q t  
 d u g v h n j l k r s n a i h u u s h i o j w  
 s h y f c d x s l t b l n j k i u a p l i m e  
 g l b f e i h d y m g l j i h u i d h i o j n  
 d u g v h n j m k l e h k g v z n s s t e q t  
 k r l l j i h u u h i n j h f b r x i o j f  
 c l m v h n j m k r o p t a r i f f s e h j e  
 t s d h y q t s e b y r l b i h k r g t s u s  
 n c j m k r l n a j i h u c u x s t z t b l n  
 h r r v h n j t r y f o b m a y q p i h i o j  
 l o m v h n j m k r o p t i h u i o h i o j e  
 t p r y f o b m a y y r l b i h k n m t s u s  
 n s j m k r l n a j i h u c u x s b g g b l n  
 c o n s u m e r g o o d s m a y q p i h i o j  
 x h r m i g r a n t e k r a m k c o t s r e n

Name \_\_\_\_\_

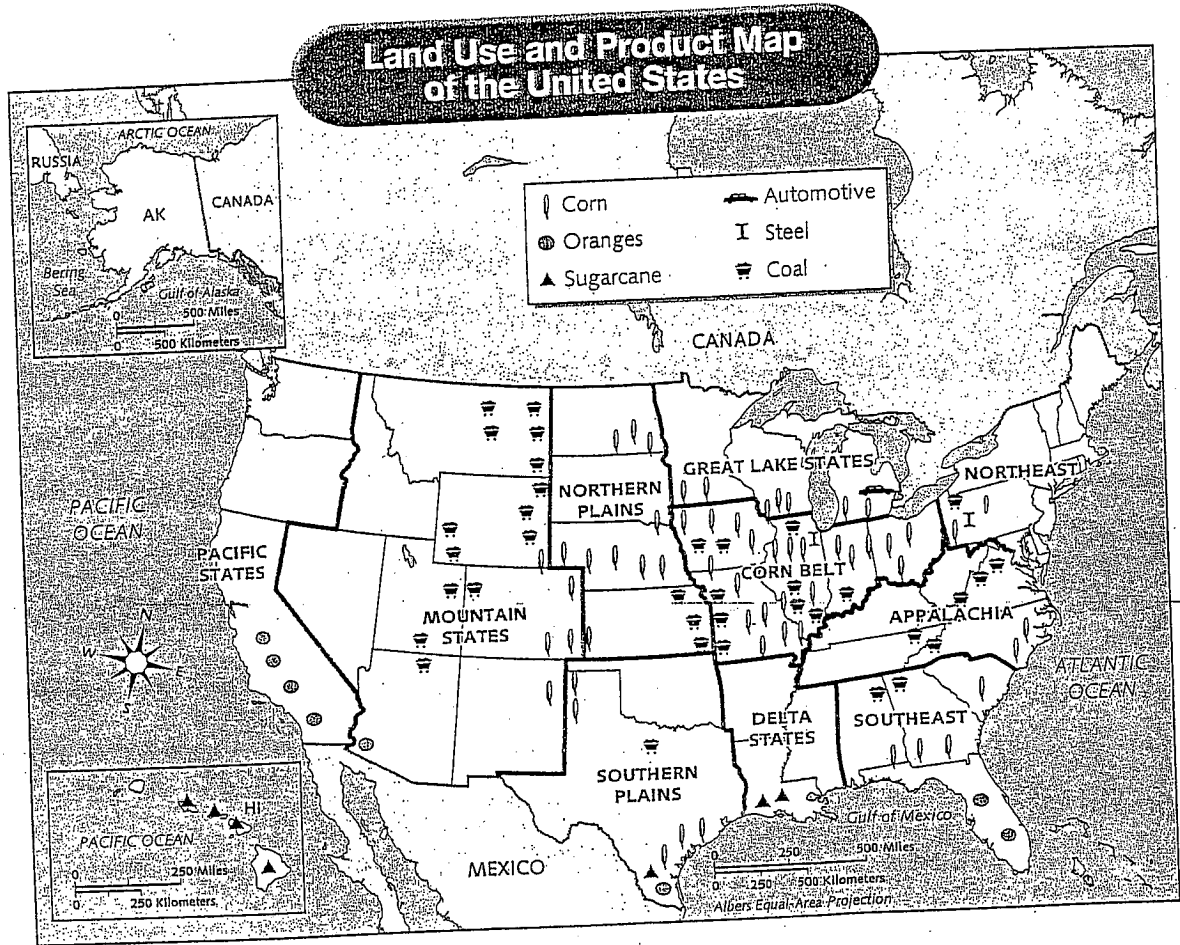
Date \_\_\_\_\_



## MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS

# Use a Land Use and Resource Map

**Directions** A region is an area that shares a feature that makes it different from other areas. A region can be based on physical features, such as landforms, or human features, such as land use and products. The map below divides the United States into ten regions based on land use and products. Use the map to answer the questions on page 69.



(continued)

**Directions** Use the map on page 68 to answer the questions below.



1 In which regions of the United States is corn grown? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 In which region are automobiles manufactured? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Name two regions in which oranges are grown. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Which two regions appear to have the largest production of oranges?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Where is steel manufactured? \_\_\_\_\_

6 Besides corn, what resource is found in the Corn Belt? \_\_\_\_\_

7 Which crop is more plentiful in the United States, corn or sugarcane?

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Is the climate cold or warm where sugarcane and oranges are grown?

\_\_\_\_\_

9 What crop does Hawaii produce? \_\_\_\_\_

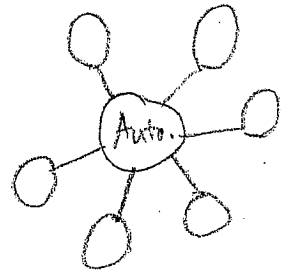
328 II. Changes to Daily Life

A. Advertising

- 1. information that a business provides about a product or service to make people want to buy it
- 2. used to just give facts
- 3. now talking about "feelings"

B. A Land of Automobiles

- 1. 1/5 Americans owned a car (twice as many as before)
- 2. led to many new industries and businesses
  - a. many roads built
  - b. steel and rubber (tires) industries grew
  - c. new service stations for gas and fixes
  - d. truck, taxi, and bus services expanded
  - e. billboards and motels lined highways
  - f. more people went on vacations



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C. Aviation Grows

- 1. Charles Lindbergh
  - a. delivered mail by plane between St. Louis and Chicago
  - b. decided to fly from New York to Paris, France without stopping
  - c. flew the Spirit of St. Louis
  - d. 3,600 miles and 30 hours
  - e. resulted in major airlines being a new commercial industry - run to make a profit
- 2. Amelia Earhart
  - a. first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic
  - b. Newfoundland to Ireland
  - c. landed in a pasture and the farmer asked who flew
  - d. tried flying around the world
  - e. DISAPPEARED!
- 3. Bessie Coleman
  - a. first African American female pilot
  - b. learned to fly in France because U.S. wouldn't teach her
  - c. performed flying stunts

D. Changing Cities

- 1. more people live in **urban** areas - cities, not **rural** - country
- 2. skyscrapers - out of room so they built up instead of out
- 3. **suburbs**
  - a. community or neighborhood that lies outside a city
  - b. cars allowed people to live further away from work

store  
School church



c. commute - travel back + forth (by car)

4. architects

a. people who design buildings

b. Frank Lloyd Wright - prairie style of combining outside with inside

c. art deco - bold and geometric

E. Prohibition

1. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment

a. production, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages against the law

b. to make people stop drinking

c. first amendment to take a right away

2. stopped drinking during the war anyway to save grain

3. now wanted to enjoy themselves

a. speakeasies - secret bars

b. bootleggers - supplied places/people with alcohol

c. Al Capone - infamous gangster that supplied alcohol to people to make money... and killed people over it, too

4. 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment - drinking alcohol was again made legal

F. Women

1. played sports

2. went to college

3. worked outside the home

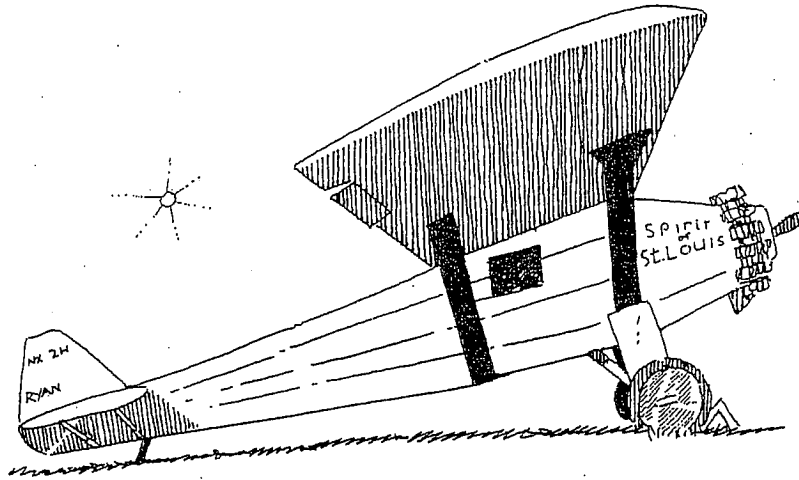
4. drove cars and flew planes

5. enjoyed their new right to vote



# Changes to Daily Life

**Directions** Complete the chart below. On the lines provided, write ways in which airplanes and automobiles helped industry in the United States.



Airplanes	Automobiles
	<hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> <hr/>	led to more <u>roads</u> being built
led to new kinds of businesses, such as <u>travel agencies</u> and <u>airport security</u>	<hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

## III. Entertainment and the Arts

A. Popular Entertainment

## 1. radios

- a. many people started owning one
- b. played music
- c. had entertaining shows
- d. broadcast news and sports
  - 1.) boxing matches
  - 2.) baseball games - Babe Ruth
  - 3.) tennis matches
  - 4.) golf tournaments
  - 5.) people started going to and playing sports

2. talkies - SOUND!

- 3. Common culture - everyone in the U.S. was hearing the same sounds and seeing the same movies

B. Changes in the Arts

## 1. writing

- a. Ernest Hemingway - plain and vivid style
- b. many wrote about society's problems

## 2. art

- a. Georgia O'Keeffe
- b. realistic pictures of the times

3. music - "Jazz Age"

- a. Louis Armstrong and Billie Holiday
- b. influenced by West Africa, ragtime, spirituals, and blues music of African Americans
- c. started in Chicago or New Orleans

## 4. dancing

- a. Joan Crawford
- b. "flappers" - stylish women dancing the Charleston with fast movements and high kicks

## 5. plays

- a. in theaters
- b. musical comedies

C. Harlem Renaissance1. Harlem, Manhattan, New York City

- a. center for African American writers, musicians, and artists

2. **renaissance**

- a. time of great interest and activity in the arts

b. means "rebirth"

3. went to clubs to see people like Holiday

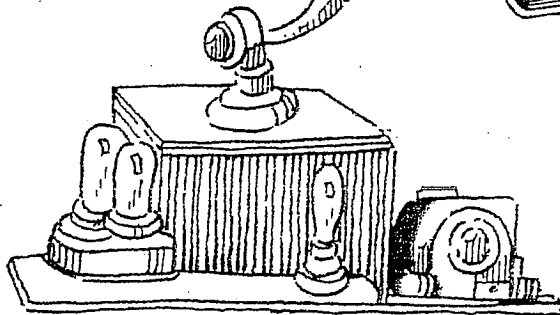
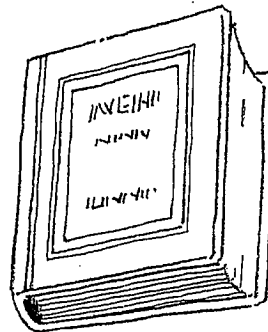
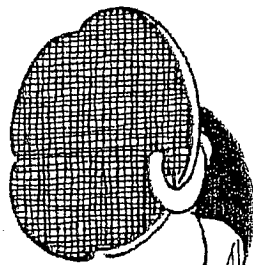
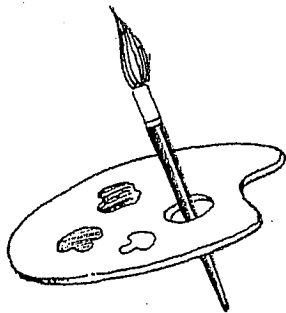
4. Langston Hughes wrote poetry about what it was like to be  
African American in the U.S.

# Entertainment and the Arts

**Directions** Next to the name of each person, write the type of art for which he or she was known. Use the terms *writing*, *painting*, *music*, and *dance*.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Sinclair Lewis \*
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ F. Scott Fitzgerald
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia O'Keeffe
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Billie Holiday
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Louis Armstrong
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Bill "Bojangles" Robinson \*
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Charles Burchfield \*
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Ernest Hemingway
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ George Gershwin \*
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ Duke Ellington
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ Langston Hughes

\* Look up tag on Youtube or Google!

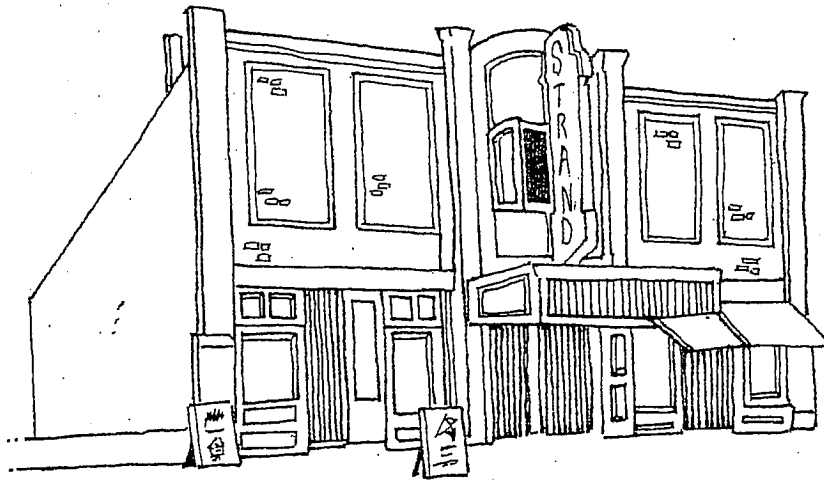




## READING SKILLS

# Tell Fact from Opinion

**Directions** Identify each sentence as either fact (F) or opinion (O).



- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ By the end of the 1920s, more than 13 million Americans owned radios.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Most Americans enjoyed listening to the radio.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Listening to sporting events on the radio made many Americans of the 1920s eager to attend sports events.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *The Jazz Singer* was the first "talking picture."
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ The works of painters such as Edward Hopper told about life in the 1920s.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia O'Keeffe was a great painter of the 1920s.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Before the 1920s, all dancers enjoyed the Charleston.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ The 1920s are known as the Jazz Age.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Many writers from this period used society's problems as a focus for their work.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ Movies with sound, called "talkies," were much better than silent movies.

# Radio and the Movies in the 1920s

**Directions** Complete this graphic organizer to compare and contrast radio and the movies in the 1920s.

