

Social Studies

Chapter 11: The Early 20th Century

Name: _____

I. Rise of Inventions

A. New machines

1. _____ made life easier, safer, faster, and cheaper
2. improved _____
 - a. planting, _____, etc.
 - b. replaced _____
 - c. many _____ moved to town
3. communication and entertainment
 - a. _____ (Alexander Graham Bell)
 - b. _____ - recorder (Thomas Edison)
 - c. _____ (Edison)
 - d. power station - _____ (Edison)
 - e. radio - _____
 - f. motion-picture cameras - _____ movies
4. shortened _____
 - a. foot-powered _____ machine
 - b. cranking _____ machines
5. made _____ easier
 - a. _____ stores
 - b. shopping _____
 - c. mail-order _____ for rural people

B. _____ and Highways

1. first _____-powered car
 - a. built in 1894 by Elwood _____
 - b. built by hand - very _____
 - c. _____ hours to make one
2. _____ and interchangeable parts
 - a. Henry _____
 - b. **assembly line** - _____
 - c. made the Model _____ in less than _____ hours
 - d. _____ for the common man
 - e. 1908 - \$ _____ 1927 - \$ _____
3. Ford changed _____ conditions, too
 - a. paid \$ _____/day instead of \$ _____ .50
 - b. worked _____ hour days instead of _____
 - c. made people want to work for him AND buy his cars
4. many new _____ were built
 - a. lived farther away from things
 - b. _____ different places
 - c. connected _____ and _____ areas

C. Early _____

1. **aviation** - _____

2. the _____ brothers

a. Orville and _____

b. _____, Ohio

c. studied and _____

1.) _____ - no engine

2.) built first _____-driven plane

3. first flight

a. December 17, _____

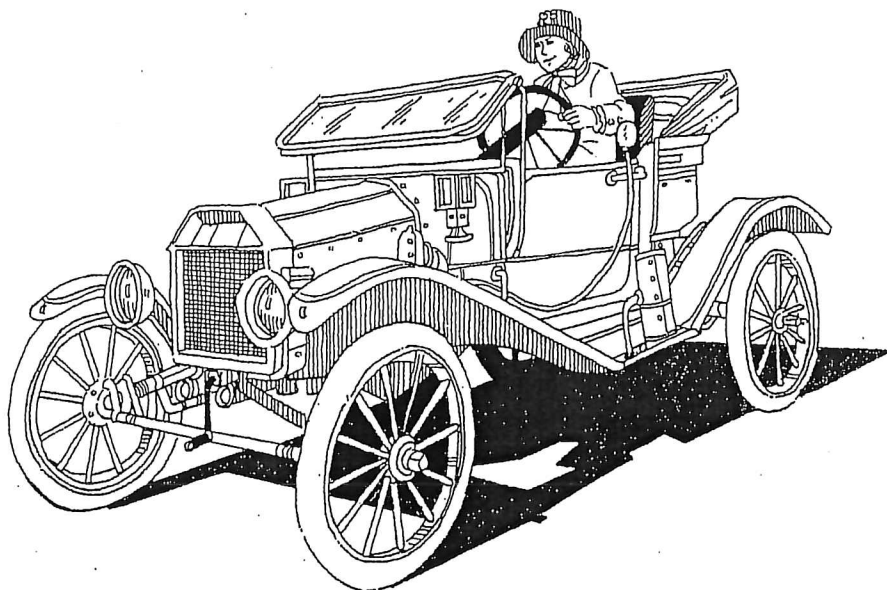
b. Kill Devil Hill in _____, North Carolina

c. Orville flew the _____ 12 seconds and 120 feet

d. Wilbur made it almost a whole _____

New Directions

Directions The left-hand column below contains a list of inventions. The right-hand column contains a list of inventors. Place the letter of the correct inventor on the line before each invention.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① _____ gasoline-powered automobile | A. Alexander Graham Bell |
| ② _____ telephone | B. Thomas Edison |
| ③ _____ radio | C. Wilbur and Orville Wright |
| ④ _____ assembly line | D. Elwood Haynes |
| ⑤ _____ phonograph | E. Guglielmo Marconi |
| ⑥ _____ engine-driven airplane | F. Henry Ford |

II. A Time of Reform

A. Help for the Cities' Poor

1. Jane Adams' _____ House

- a. **progressive** - _____
- b. **settlement house** - _____
- c. _____ while mothers worked
- d. taught skills like sewing, _____, _____ language
- e. helped find _____
- f. improved living and _____ conditions
- g. worked for _____ labor laws
- h. provided _____ care

2. many others opened

B. Government Changes

1. no more **political bosses**

- a. elected _____ who has many _____ employees
- b. elected in _____ ways
- c. " _____ " Tweed ran _____

2. **commission**

- a. _____
- b. different members in charge of different parts of the city's _____

3. **merit system**

- a. _____
- b. got jobs because most _____, not because of who they know

4. _____th **Amendment**

- a. national income _____
- b. taxed income as well as _____

5. _____th **Amendment**

- a. state _____ used to pick _____
- b. now _____ of that state pick them

6. _____th **Amendment**

- a. **prohibition** - _____
- b. believed _____ was societies problem

7. _____th **Amendment** - _____ allowed to vote

C. Teddy' Roosevelt's _____ Deal

1. broke up bad **monopolies** - _____

- a. could charge _____ prices _____ goods
- c. forced other companies out of business
- d. _____ Securities Company (RR)
- e. John D. Rockefeller's _____ Oil Company

2. Pure _____ and _____ Act

- a. safe foods and _____
- b. had to meet standards

3. _____ **Inspection Act**

- a. visited all meat factories

4. **conservation** - protection of the _____ by keeping _____ resources from being wasted or destroyed

- a. set up _____ and refuges
- b. built _____ Dam to bring electricity to the area
- c. _____ National Park

D. Early Civil Rights

- 1. **civil rights** - _____
 - a. few for African, _____, Native, and _____ Americans at this time
- 2. _____ Americans
 - a. _____ - separate schools, churches, theaters, restaurants, etc.
 - b. in the _____ and South
 - c. sent to _____ if they broke the laws
 - d. not accepted into _____
- 3. _____ Laws
 - a. segregation laws
 - b. fictional, _____, African American
- 4. W.E.B. _____ set up the NAACP to change laws

E. Economic Changes

- 1. problems
 - a. _____ factories
 - b. _____ dumped in city water
 - c. smokestacks blew _____ and _____ into the air
 - d. _____ labor
 - 1.) many workers = _____ pay, couldn't support families
 - 2.) 1 million children worked in factories and _____
- 2. **muckrakers** – “ _____ ”
 - a. Upton _____'s *The Jungle* – _____, rats, and bread in rotten _____
- 3. new laws
 - a. no more than _____ hour days
 - b. pay workers who were _____ on the job
 - c. children must go to _____ instead of work
 - d. limited the jobs _____ could do

Progressives and Reform

Directions Read each statement below. On the line provided, write the letter of the person described.

- A. Robert La Follette
- B. President Theodore Roosevelt
- C. W. E. B. Du Bois





- ① _____ He broke up monopolies such as the Northern Securities Company.
- ② _____ He started a merit system for hiring government employees in his state.
- ③ _____ He worked for civil rights and fought against the Jim Crow Laws.
- ④ _____ He allowed people, rather than political party delegates, to decide who would run for political office.
- ⑤ _____ He encouraged Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act.
- ⑥ _____ He believed in protecting animals and conserving public lands.
- ⑦ _____ He helped start the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- ⑧ _____ He limited the workday to ten hours.
- ⑨ _____ He required factory owners to pay money to the state, so the state could pay employees who were hurt while working.

Sing About CIVIL RIGHTS

Ink Music to History

DIRECTIONS: Read the words to the following civil rights song "If You Miss Me on the Back of the Bus." Then answer the questions and complete the activities that follow.

If you miss me from the back of the bus,
And you can't find me nowhere,
Come on up to the front of the bus,
I'll be riding up there,
I'll be riding up there, 
I'll be riding up there.
Come on up to the front of the bus,
I'll be riding up there.

If you miss me from the front of the bus,
And you can't find me nowhere,
Come on up to the driver's seat,
I'll be drivin' up there.
I'll be drivin' up there,
I'll be drivin' up there,
Come on up to the driver's seat, 
I'll be drivin' up there.

1. Who does "me" represent in the song? _____
2. Circle the words that describe the part of the bus where members of this group were first required to sit. Why did they sit there? _____

3. In the second verse of the song, who is in the driver's seat? _____

4. What is the purpose of this protest song? _____

5. Describe in your own words what civil rights mean to you. _____

III. The Great War

A. Causes of the War in Europe

1. _____ - empire building for more _____ materials
2. **militarism** – belief that using _____ is a good way to solve problems, formed alliances
3. _____ - belief that one's country deserves _____ than others
4. assassination of _____ and his wife, Sophie
5. _____ was declared
6. the _____ - _____, France, _____, Belgium, _____, Serbia
7. the _____ Powers - _____, Bulgaria, the _____ Empire, Austria-Hungary

B. The United States Enters the War

1. steps towards war
 - a. German _____ blew up the _____, killing 128 U.S. citizens
 - b. Germany fired upon any _____ ships sailing to _____
 - c. _____ intercepted a _____ bribing _____
 - d. German _____ sank five U.S. _____ merchant ships
2. declared war on Germany
 - a. had a **draft** - _____
 - 1.) all _____ between 21-30...then 18- _____
 - 2.) _____ million signed up the first day
3. WWI heroes
 - a. Eddie _____ - American pilot
 - b. Manfred Von Richthofen "The _____ Baron" – German pilot

C. New Ways of _____

1. trenches
 - a. _____
 - b. soldiers _____ there with _____ in the mud
 - c. criss-crossed _____ and other part of Europe
 - d. _____ - an area in the middle not controlled by either side
 - 1.) _____ wire and land _____, enemy fire
2. new _____
 - a. _____ gun
 - b. tanks
 - c. _____ throwers
 - d. poison _____ - unable to breath (scariest)
 - e. grenades
3. submarines
 - a. Germany's _____-boat destroyed 10 million tons of Allies' ships
 - b. Allies started sending _____ ships in groups protected by warships
 - c. planted under-water _____
4. airplanes
 - a. just _____ at first
 - b. then loaded with _____ guns and used to fight
 - c. later used to drop _____
5. one of the _____ wars

a. River Somme, France

1.) _____,000 died the first day

2.) _____,000 died in the _____ months it lasted

D. At Home

1. war helped the _____

a. _____ countries needed more goods for war

b. other countries needed a new _____ partner

c. _____, iron and _____ industries grew

d. ordinary _____ focused on _____ products

2. Americans helped the war effort

a. people _____ less and planted _____

b. saved on _____ (no heat) and _____ (no driving)

c. loaned money to the _____

d. _____ Americans remained loyal

3. _____ Americans

a. _____ men taken from jobs for war

b. _____ stopped

4. _____

a. did jobs only men did before - farmers, _____, etc.

b. volunteered

1.) _____

2.) _____

c. joined the _____

1.) office workers

2.) _____

3.) nurses - _____ and captured

E. The War Ends

1. _____ became communist and dropped out

2. freshly trained U.S. soldiers and Allies pushed _____ back

3. signed an _____ ending the war on November 11, 19____

4. many losses

a. _____ million lives total

b. _____,000 U.S. soldiers

F. _____ Demand Their Right to Vote

1. proposed an amendment for _____ years starting in 1878

2. leaders

a. Elizabeth Cady _____

b. Susan B. _____

c. Carrie Lane Chapman _____

d. Lucy _____

e. not all saw their dream come true

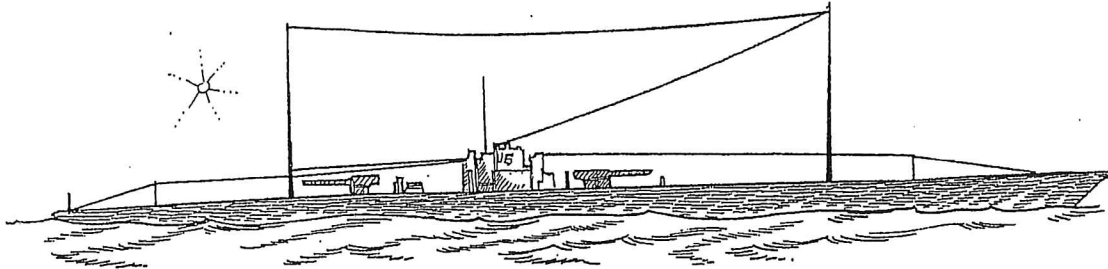
3. women proved themselves during _____

4. _____ supported them

5. approved the _____th Amendment in 1918 and _____ it in 1920

6. ...a VICTORY for democracy and _____!

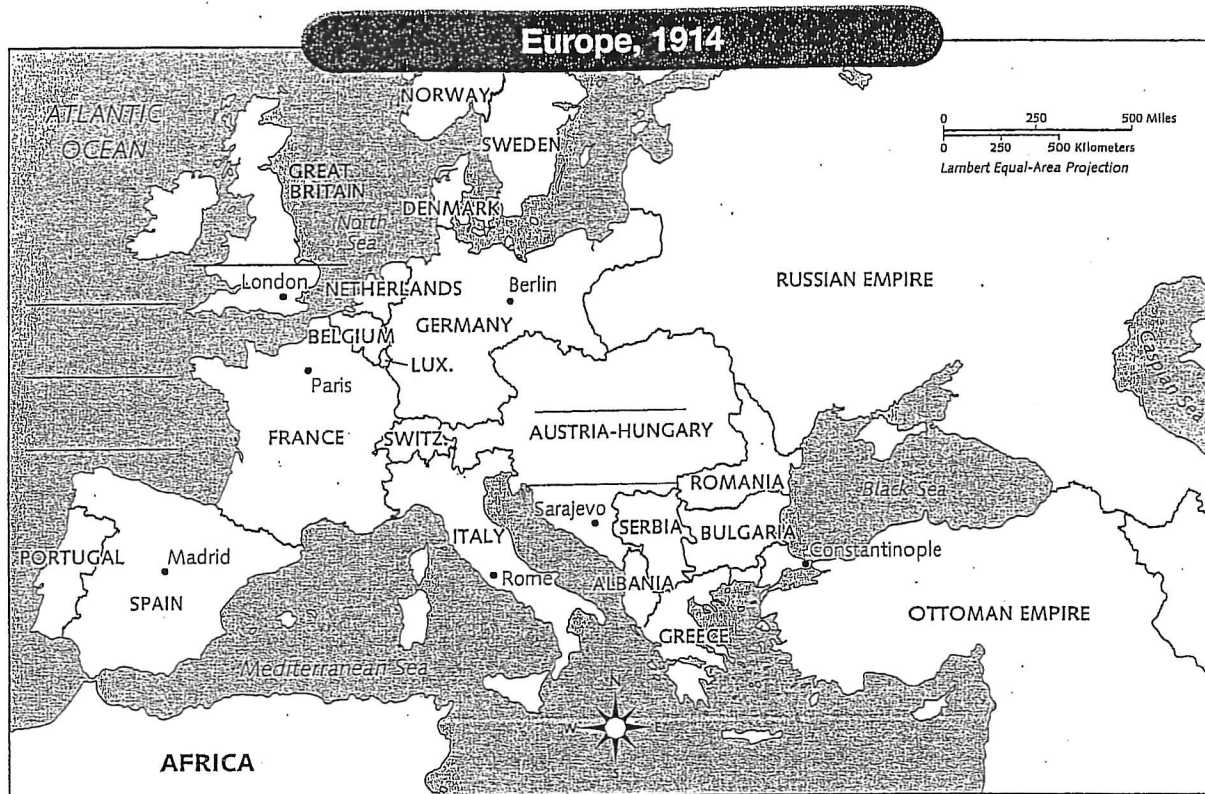
Directions Read the statements below about events connected with World War I. Number the events from 1 to 6, starting with the event that happened first (1) and ending with the one that happened last (6). Then on the map on page 56, write each event's letter in the place where the event occurred.



- _____ A. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- _____ B. German submarines sink five United States ships.
- _____ C. Britain intercepts a German message asking Mexico to declare war on the United States.
- _____ D. A German submarine sinks the *Lusitania*.
- _____ E. Germany breaks its agreement not to fire on passenger ships.
- _____ F. Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife are assassinated in Sarajevo.

The War Begins

Directions Study the map below. Then complete the activities on page 57.



(continued)

IV. The Roaring 20s

A. A Booming Economy

1. **boom** - _____
2. factories back to making **consumer goods** - _____
3. electricity – ____% of homes were wired (mostly urban)
4. went without during _____ and now making up for it
5. **installment buying**
 - a. _____ takes home a _____ after paying only part of the _____
 - b. \$450 piano, \$15 up front, \$ _____ monthly for _____ months = \$ _____
 - c. **interest** – money a _____ pays to a _____ for the use of _____
 - d. debt – just kept buying
6. **stock market**
 - a. place where people _____ and sell _____ in the ownership of a _____ or business
 - b. prices continued to _____ and people _____ money
7. **advertising** – _____ that a business provides about a _____ or service to make people want to _____ it

B. A Land of Automobiles

1. led to many new industries and businesses
 - a. many _____ built
 - b. steel and _____ (tires) industries grew
 - c. new _____ for gas and fixes
 - d. truck, _____, and _____ services expanded
 - e. _____ and motels lined highways
 - f. more people went on _____

C. _____ Grows

1. Charles _____
 - a. delivered _____ by plane between St. Louis and Chicago
 - b. decided to fly from New York to _____, France without stopping
 - c. flew the _____ of *St. Louis* 3,600 miles and _____ hours
 - d. resulted in major _____
2. Amelia _____
 - a. first woman to fly alone across the _____
 - b. Newfoundland to _____
 - c. landed in a _____ and the farmer asked who flew
 - d. DISAPPEARED trying to flying around the _____
3. Bessie _____
 - a. first _____ American _____ pilot
 - b. learned to fly in _____ because U.S. wouldn't teach her
 - c. performed flying _____

D. _____ Cities

1. more people live in **urban** areas - _____, not **rural** - _____
2. skyscrapers – out of room so they built _____ instead of _____
3. **suburbs** – community or neighborhood that lies _____ a city
4. **architects** – people who design _____ (Frank Lloyd _____)

E. Prohibition

1. ___th Amendment
 - a. production, _____, and transportation of _____ beverages against the law
 - c. first amendment to take a right _____
 - d. stopped drinking during the war anyway to save _____
2. now wanted to enjoy themselves
 - a. speakeasies - _____
 - b. _____ - supplied places/people with alcohol
 - c. Al _____ - infamous gangster that supplied alcohol to people
3. ___st Amendment - drinking alcohol was again made legal

F. Women

1. played _____
2. went to _____
3. worked outside the home
4. drove _____ and flew planes
5. enjoyed their new right to _____

G. _____ Entertainment

1. radios
 - a. played _____
 - b. had entertaining _____
 - c. broadcast news and _____
 - 1.) _____ matches
 - 2.) baseball games - _____ Ruth
 - 3.) tennis matches
 - 4.) _____ tournaments
 - 5.) people started going to and playing sports
2. talkies - _____!
3. _____ culture - everyone in the U.S. was hearing the same sounds and seeing the same movies

H. _____ in the Arts

1. writing – Ernest _____'s plain and vivid style
2. art – Georgia _____'s flowers and skulls
3. music – “_____ Age” African American music by Louis _____ and Billie _____
4. dance – Joan _____ was a “_____” - stylish women dancing the _____ with fast movements and high kicks
5. plays – musical comedies in theaters

I. _____ Renaissance

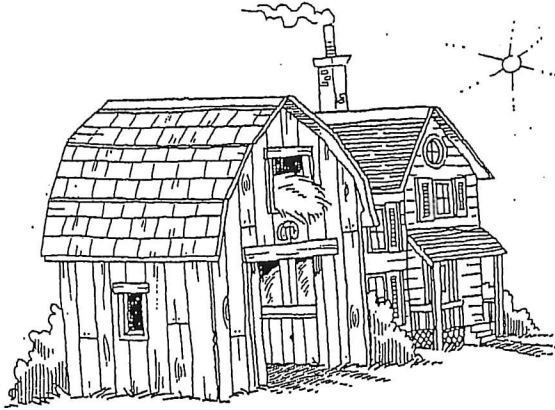
1. Harlem, _____, New York City
 - a. center for African American writers, _____, and artists
2. **renaissance**
 - a. time of great _____ and activity in the _____
 - b. means “_____”
3. went to clubs to see people like _____
4. Langston _____ wrote poetry about what it was like to be _____ in the U.S.

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)

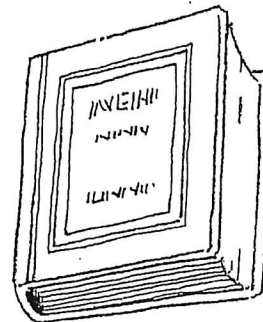
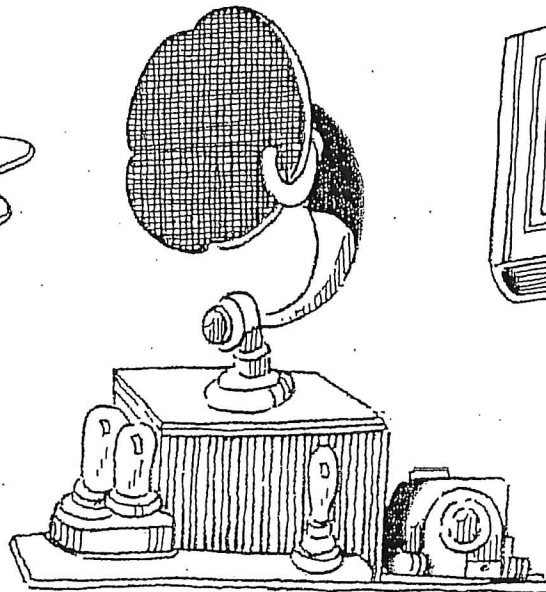
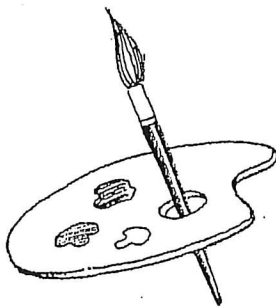
Name _____

Date _____

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



V. The Dirty 30s

A. The Good Times End

1. people had spent too much and had many new _____ to pay off
2. consumer _____ slowed and goods were not _____
3. cut worker hours and _____, then _____ people off, then _____

B. The _____ Market Crashes

1. prices _____ in 1929
2. everyone began to _____ stocks but very few people were _____ them
3. some rich _____ bought stock to try to stop it (didn't work)
4. stock was worth little or _____ by Tuesday, October _____

C. Relied on Savings

1. went rushing to the banks
2. had _____ money to people for businesses, houses, and stock
3. couldn't pay them their savings
4. _____

D. The Great Depression

1. **depression** - _____
 - a. economists believe depressions are _____
 - b. but this one was much deeper and _____ lasting
2. 22,000 _____ failed the first year
3. over half the _____ closed the first year
4. 1 out of _____ people were **unemployed** - _____
5. lost _____ and lived with others or in _____
6. no _____ - waited in long lines (whole block) for bread or _____
7. farmers burned _____ instead of _____

E. Hoover's _____

1. **balanced budget**
 - a. believed the government should not _____
 - b. didn't want to just give Americans money
 - c. thought _____ and local people should help first
 - d. felt the economy would bounce back on its own
2. made people _____
 - a. jackrabbits - "Hoover _____"
 - b. empty pocket - "Hoover _____"
 - c. newspapers - "Hoover _____"
 - d. _____ - "Hooverilles"
3. the Bonus Army
 - a. group of _____ vets wanted their war _____ early
 - b. Hoover feared they would try to take over the _____
 - c. General _____ was ordered to drive them away with tanks, tear gas, and _____

F. The Dust Bowl

1. causes
 - a. cattle had eaten too much _____
 - b. farmers had _____ the soil too much
 - c. years of drought and wind - _____ dust storms

- d. blew the top _____ away
2. many states involved in the southern Great _____
 - a. _____, Oklahoma, _____, Colorado, and New _____
 - b. could tell where the dust blew from because of the _____
3. dust buried everything – farms, _____, machinery
4. people slept with wash cloths over their _____
5. some _____
6. people headed for _____
 - a. especially _____ farmers and sharecroppers
 - b. packed everything into the _____
 - c. worked odd jobs along the way
 - d. but no _____ when they got there
 - e. the few jobs available were in the San _____ valley picking produce
 - f. _____ families were forced out of the U.S.

G. Entertainment

1. movies
 - a. Shirley _____ - “Animal Crackers in my Soup”
 - b. Snow White – first _____ motion picture
 - c. _____ of Oz
 - d. Gone with the _____ - a Civil War musical
2. music
 - a. _____ Band – 25+ instruments playing
 - b. Woody _____ - singer/songwriter in Oklahoma
3. other
 - a. Dorothea _____ - photographer
 - b. Will Rogers – _____

H. F.D.R. and the New Deal

+BANKS

1. _____ Banking Act – reestablished banks by only reopening _____ ones
2. Federal Deposit _____ Corporation - _____ people money

+JOBS

1. Emergency _____ Work Bill – work on _____ lands
2. Civilian _____ Corps (CCC) – young men sent money _____
3. _____ Progress Administration (WPA) – built roads, hired _____, etc.
4. Public _____ Administration (PWA) – built roads and _____
5. _____ Act – provides a _____ for retired people
6. Fair Labor _____ Act – set a minimum _____

+HOUSES

1. _____ Act – helped people find safe and _____ housing

+FARMS

1. _____ Adjustment Act – paid farmers to NOT plant certain crops
2. _____ Valley Authority Act – cleared _____ in the river for shipping and built **hydroelectric dams** - _____ which encouraged people to buy more _____
3. _____ Electrification Administration –brought electricity to _____ areas

Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal

Directions Read each statement, and write the name of the organization or act to which the statement belongs.

Organizations and Acts Under the New Deal

- Civilian Conservation Corps
- Emergency Banking Act
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
- Social Security Act
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)

- 1 It cleared areas of the Tennessee River so that farmers could ship their products to the Ohio River. _____
- 2 It allowed money in banks to be insured by the federal government.

- 3 It worked for the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion and for plant, pest, and disease control. _____
- 4 It established a tax to be paid by both employers and employees to pay pensions to people who retired. _____
- 5 It set the smallest amount a person had to be paid per hour and made it against the law to employ children under the age of 16. _____
- 6 It allowed the government to watch over banks' records and allowed only strong, stable banks to open again. _____
- 7 People from this organization built more than 650,000 miles (1,046,045 km) of roads and highways. _____

(continued)



CHART AND GRAPH SKILLS

Compare Tables

Directions Use the information in the tables below to answer the questions on page 81.

Year	Number of Unemployed Workers	Percent of Unemployed Workers
1929	1,550,000	3
1930	4,340,000	9
1931	8,020,000	16
1932	12,060,000	24
1933	12,830,000	25
1934	11,430,000	22
1935	10,610,000	20
1936	9,030,000	17
1937	7,700,000	14
1938	10,390,000	19
1939	9,480,000	17

Percent of Unemployed Workers	Number of Unemployed Workers	Year
3	1,550,000	1929
9	4,340,000	1930
14	7,700,000	1937
16	8,020,000	1931
17	9,030,000	1936
17	9,480,000	1939
19	10,390,000	1938
20	10,610,000	1935
22	11,430,000	1934
24	12,060,000	1932
25	12,830,000	1933

(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Directions Use the information in the tables on page 80 to answer the questions below.

1 Which table makes it easier to find out when the percent of unemployed workers was the lowest? Why? _____

2 Which table makes it easier to find out what the percent of unemployed workers was for a certain year? Why? _____

3 How many people were unemployed in 1932? Which table is better for finding out this information? _____

4 In which year was unemployment the highest? Which table is better for finding out this information? _____

5 How did FDR's New Deal affect unemployment when he became President in 1933? _____

6 Which part of the decade had higher unemployment, the beginning or the end? _____

7 What happened in 1938? _____

8 The total workforce in 1929 was 49,180,000. If 1,550,000 people were unemployed, how many were working? _____