

8th History- Mr. McMenimon
Name:

HR:

Chap.22 Review Sheet
Date:

Test Date: Wednesday 3/9/11.
Test Format: 25 Matching.

Define the following terms:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Woodrow Wilson | Warren G. Harding |
| Calvin Coolidge | Herbert Hoover |
| "Return to Normalcy" | Andrew Mellon |
| Teapot Dome Scandal | Albert Fall |
| Isolationism | Disarmament |
| Washington Naval Arms Conference | Kellogg-Briand Pact |
| Bolshevik Revolution | Communism |
| Anarchists | "Red Scare" |
| Prohibition | Volstead Act |
| 21 st Amendment | Bootleggers |
| Speakeasies | Flappers |
| Henry Ford | "The Jazz Singer" |
| Charlie Chaplin | Walt Disney |
| John Scopes | Charles Darwin |
| Clarence Darrow | William Jennings Bryan |
| Marcus Garvey | "The Great Migration" |
| Ku Klux Klan | Babe Ruth |
| Charles Lindbergh | Louis Armstrong |
| "The Jazz Age" | Expatriates |
| F. Scott Fitzgerald | Ernest Hemingway |
| Sinclair Lewis | "The Harlem Renaissance" |
| Langston Hughes | Bull Market |
| Buying on Margin | Alfred Smith |
| Fordney-McCumber Tariff | J.Edgar Hoover |
| Nicola Sacco | Bartolomeo Vanzetti |

WARREN HARDING

(1865-1923, P. 1921-1923)

It is important to have friends, but a person needs friends who will help him, not hurt him. The problem for Harding was he did not choose the right friends. By the time they were finished, his "friends" had destroyed his reputation as well as his will to live.

Harding was born in Ohio in 1865; his father was a farmer who studied medicine and became a doctor when Warren was eight years old. Mr. Harding liked to invest in businesses, one of which was a newspaper. When Warren was six years old, he started running errands for the workers. He also worked on his father's farm, but he liked living in town better. Warren was an average student in school, and his mother wanted him to be a minister. He went to Ohio Central College, but he made only average grades; he was much more interested in playing in the band and editing the yearbook than studying.

Harding taught for one semester after he left college, but he decided "it was the hardest job I ever had" and quit. By this time, his family had moved to Marion, Ohio. The newspaper, the *Marion Star*, was for sale for only \$300 and the payment of its debts. He bought it, and after a few years Marion grew and the *Star* began to show a profit. Marion was a Republican town in a Democratic county, so Harding had to be careful about how he approached politics. Since he was a Republican, he usually said nicer things about the Republicans than the Democrats.

Harding married Florence Kling, the daughter of a prominent Marion family, in 1891. Her father was furious, and it took 15 years for him to make peace with his son-in-law. After they married, Florence went down to the newspaper and started running the business. She was much better at running the paper than her husband was. Harding gave raises to his employees behind her back, played poker with them, and won most of it back.

In 1898, Harding was elected to the state senate and was soon the most popular member. He loved people, and the voters loved him. He met Harry Daugherty, a man wise in politics, who took him up the ladder to success. In 1902, Harding became lieutenant governor, but he lost twice in his race for the governor's job. In 1914, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He loved the Senate but not the work. He just enjoyed the conversations, the golf courses, the race tracks, and the ball parks. He was everyone's friend. When a bill came up, he voted the way he thought the people back home wanted. He was especially kind to business, and he either voted for what business wanted or did not vote if it might offend the people back home.

In 1920, Harding ran for the Senate and the presidency at the same time. He did not think he would get the nomination for president, but Daugherty did. Daugherty believed none of the favored candidates would get enough delegate votes to win, and in frustration, they would turn to Harding. His prediction came true. Harding was chosen by the party convention, even though many delegates did not know who he was. For vice president, the delegates chose Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts.

The Democrats chose Governor James Cox of Ohio for president and Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York for vice president. The 1920 election was almost over before the first



person voted. Harding won, not because of his brilliant program, but because voters were so angry with Woodrow Wilson and the Democrats. They did not trust his League of Nations, and many were suffering from high unemployment, high prices, and wartime government regulations. They wanted to get their lives back to normal.

Harding was ideal. He stressed small town values and leaving people alone. He was easygoing, and not very moral. There were rumors about love affairs and his violations of prohibition laws. His speeches soothed the voters. He said what America needed was "not heroics but healing, not nostrums [cures] but normalcy."

Harding won by a landslide. He received a record seven million more votes than Cox, and beat him 404-127 in electoral votes.

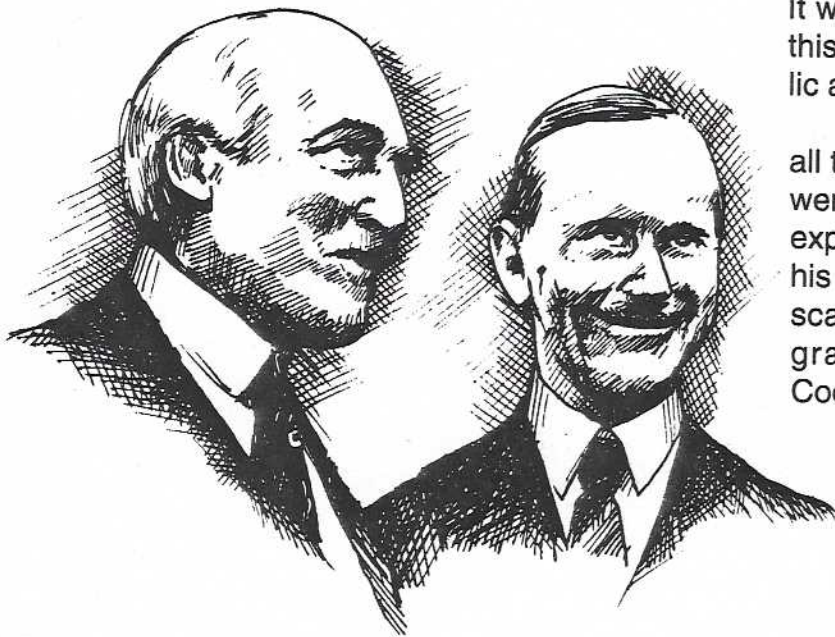
HARDING AS PRESIDENT. A key to the success or failure of any president is the people appointed to high positions. Party leaders chose some of these for Harding: Charles Evans Hughes as secretary of state, Andrew Mellon as secretary of the treasury, and Herbert Hoover as secretary of commerce. Harding chose former President Taft for the Supreme Court. All of these men did their jobs well, and Harding did not interfere with their work. The steps forward during his three years as president were the result of their efforts. The Washington Naval Conference was led by Hughes, and it put limits on the numbers of battleships. Mellon put the government on a budget for the first time and pushed for tax reductions. Hoover encouraged business growth.

Harding had the courage to release Eugene Debs from prison for violating a wartime law. After freeing him, he invited Debs to the White House. Debs was a Socialist and very unpopular with most Republicans, but Harding thought it was the right thing to do.

Unfortunately, Harding also gave jobs to some of his friends, and they took advantage of him. His friend Harry Daugherty was made attorney general, and he took bribes. Charles Forbes was put in charge of the Veterans Bureau; he and his friends got rich by selling sheets and towels from Veterans' hospitals. Harding's poker friend Albert Fall became secretary of the interior. He worked out a scheme to sell oil from government oil reserves set aside for the navy.

It was not until 1924 that the details of this story were made known to the public as the Teapot Dome Scandal.

Harding was sick with worry that all these things would be exposed. He went west for a vacation and died unexpectedly in California in 1923. After his death, people found out about the scandals, and his memory was disgraced. His death made Calvin Coolidge the next president.



President Harding's Reputation Is Hurt by Scandals



Warren Harding

By 1920, the nation was tired of idealism. Progressives had wanted to end big business control of the economy, but the rich were as powerful as ever. Overseas, the war to make the world "safe for democracy" had only added new colonies to England and France, feeble governments in central Europe, and communist rule in Russia. People wanted a different kind of leader than President Woodrow Wilson, and they found it in Warren Harding. A small-town editor from Ohio, he had been helped up the political ladder by his friend Harry Daugherty and his wife. He had served as a state senator, lieutenant governor, and U.S. senator. After other presidential hopefuls had been cancelled out, Republican Party leaders picked Harding because he was not controversial.

Harding Elected President

Warren Harding was elected president in 1920. His impressive appearance, outgoing personality, and the ability to dodge controversial issues helped him win the presidency. His Cabinet was a mixture of capable leaders and poor choices. Among the capable were Andrew Mellon (Treasury), Herbert Hoover (Commerce), and Charles Evans Hughes (State). But there were old friends from back home (the "Ohio Gang" as they came to be called) and Washington friends, and they were the ones who brought him down. Harry Daugherty became attorney general, and Senator Albert Fall (New Mexico) became secretary of the interior. Charles Forbes became director of the Veterans Administration. His military career included both desertion and being a Congressional Medal of Honor recipient.

Scandals in the Harding Administration

Harding did not interfere with his able Cabinet members, and they made some important changes. Mellon discovered that the United States had never had a budget, and a Budgeting Act was passed. Hughes pushed for navy limitations, and the Washington Naval Conference was held, which reduced the number of battleships and heavy cruisers. With both inflation and unemployment very low, it appeared that the nation was in good hands.

There were some disturbing signs, though. The president's statements to the press indicated that he did not understand many important issues. Then some government officials committed suicide. Government oil reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming, and Elk Hills, California, were leased to oil men by the Interior Department without any bidding. Secretary Fall was able to fix up his New Mexico ranch, which had always lost money, and to pay off all back taxes; his salary was \$10,000 a year. Rumors spread about a "little house on K Street" where bribes were offered to officials as they drank liquor seized by prohibition agents. President Harding's health began to break, and his doctor ordered him to take a trip to the West Coast. While still in office, he died of an apparent heart attack in 1923; Calvin Coolidge then became president.

The nation mourned a fallen leader but soon began to scorn him as one instance after another of misconduct in his administration was revealed. Forbes and his friends stole millions of dollars from the Veterans Administration; Forbes went to prison. The Teapot Dome scandal exposed Secretary Fall as the receiver of bribes from oil men; he was sent to prison and fined. Daugherty was nearly convicted of receiving bribes and was forced to resign in 1924. All of these people are now only a faint memory, but Harding's reputation was ruined forever.



CALVIN COOLIDGE

(1872–1933, P. 1923–1929)



Vice President Calvin Coolidge was on vacation in Vermont when he was notified that President Harding was dead. His father, a justice of the peace, gave him the oath of office as president. When he arrived in Washington, the oath was administered again by a Supreme Court justice.

Coolidge was born in Plymouth, Vermont, a small town where his father ran a country store. The men of small New England communities often gathered around the cracker barrel of such stores and discussed politics. John Coolidge was often involved in local and state politics; he was town constable for many years and was a member of the state legislature. After attending the local school and an academy, Calvin attended Amherst College. He got off to a slow start in college, but graduated near the top of his class. He had already developed his sense of humor. One day, hash was served at the boarding house where he ate his meals. He looked at the hash,

asked the waiter to bring the cat in, was then satisfied, and ate the hash.

After graduating, Coolidge moved to Massachusetts where he studied law for two years, then he opened his law practice. He served in many local offices: city council, city attorney, county clerk of the courts, the state legislature, mayor, state senator, lieutenant governor, and governor. He married Grace Goodhue in 1905; she was outgoing and cheerful; he was shy and serious, but hardworking. He once said: "Let men in public office substitute the light that comes from the midnight oil for the limelight." They were a devoted couple, at their best when they were together.

Governor Coolidge became noted for efficiency. He reorganized the state executive offices and was the first governor to offer an executive budget for the legislature to consider. The event that gave him a reputation beyond Massachusetts was the Boston Police Strike in 1919. A dispute had broken out between the police and the police commissioner when they voted to join the AFL labor union. The commissioner fired 19 policemen who had joined, and the police force went out on strike. That night, there were riots and lootings in the city. The mayor called out some of the National Guard, but Coolidge was reluctant to call in more guardsmen. When the AFL president protested, Coolidge sent him a telegram: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time." Coolidge was now a hero to many Americans who were fearful that the radicals were taking over.

At the Republican Convention of 1920, Harding was chosen for president by the party leaders, and the other delegates went along. When the leaders chose a candidate for vice president, the delegates rebelled and chose Coolidge. When he told his wife he had been nominated, she asked: "You aren't going to take it, are you?" He said: "I suppose I shall have to."

After Harding's landslide victory, the Coolidges moved to Washington and lived in a hotel, as they had done when he was governor. President Harding invited him to sit in on cabinet meetings, but he said little. He presided over the Senate as the Constitution provides, but did not try to draw attention to himself. Whatever rumors and suspicions he heard about Harding, he kept to himself.

As vice president, Coolidge was invited to many dinners, and he always accepted. At one, the host wondered why he came when he did not seem to enjoy himself. Coolidge said: "Got to eat somewhere."

COOLIDGE AS PRESIDENT. Coolidge kept Harding's cabinet without change, but he relied mostly on Hoover and Mellon for advice. The new president had no major policy changes to make in economic matters. He said: "The business of America is business" and promoted business growth. Business had expanded beyond anyone's dreams. The automobile had gone from a wealthy man's toy to a common sight on the street. The movie industry had become a major source of entertainment, as had the radio program. Travel had become so large that streets and roads had to be improved. Department stores and grocery chains had developed.

Another large industry that had grown was the illegal sale of alcohol in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. J. Edgar Hoover was appointed director of the FBI in 1924, and he began a crackdown on this business. Other than prohibition violation, business was encouraged.

Coolidge supported reduction of the national debt and cutting government expenses. He opposed sending relief after a terrible flood hit Mississippi until a study of the damage had been finished.

Coolidge had not been president long before the rumors about Harding's presidency were being openly discussed. A book was published on *The Strange Death of President Harding*, which said Mrs. Harding had poisoned her husband. Even more serious were charges that during the Harding presidency, illegal deals were made by Secretary of Interior Albert Fall to lease government oil reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming, and Elks Hill, California, to two rich oil men. It was eventually discovered that bribes had been made. Former Secretary Fall was sentenced to a year in prison. Attorney General Daugherty had also received bribes, and he was fired.

The election of 1924. The Democrats were so divided in 1924 they had a hard time picking a candidate. Eastern Democrats favored Governor Al Smith of New York, but Southern and western Democrats did not like him because he was Catholic. On the 103rd ballot, they compromised on John W. Davis, a wealthy New Yorker. Coolidge won 382-136 in electoral votes. Robert LaFollette, the Progressive party candidate, carried only his home state of Wisconsin. The nation was assured another four years of "Coolidge prosperity."

Coolidge is best known for his refusal to use more words than necessary. One woman asked what his hobby was, and he answered: "Holding office." Another said she had bet a friend she could get him to say three words, and he answered: "You lose." In 1927, he said: "I do not choose to run for president in 1928." A new leader was waiting in the wings.



Lesson

27

The Roaring Twenties

IT'S IMPORTANT:

- To understand the economic, social, and political development of America in the period between World War I and World War II
- To understand the relative importance of United States domestic and foreign policies over time
- To analyze the role played by the United States in international politics, past and present
- To classify major developments into categories such as social, political, economic, geographic, technological, scientific, cultural, or religious
- To understand how people in the United States and throughout the world are both producers and consumers of goods and services

The United States was a very different nation in 1920 than it had been in 1917, when it entered World War I. Americans had made their share of sacrifices—either for social causes or for allies abroad—and they wanted to enjoy the good life. The decade's three Republican presidents were elected for their “hands off” approach to governing: They were willing to allow business to call the shots. These trends ushered in dramatic economic, political, and social changes.

Prohibition and the 18th Amendment

One of the few issues that carried over from the earlier Reform Era was that of alcohol consumption. In 1919, the same crusaders who had made up the temperance movement finally succeeded in convincing Congress to outlaw the sale and manufacture of alcohol. The period of Prohibition began in 1919 with the ratification of the **18th Amendment** and ended in 1933 with its repeal.

Supporters of the amendment had hoped for “an era of clean living and clear thinking.” But without strict enforcement, the Prohibition effort failed. Many respectable citizens set up stills in their cellars, thereby becoming routine lawbreakers. Some of this “home brew” was dangerous to consume. The illegal sale of alcohol also led to the rise of organized crime.

The Republican Decade

In 1920, the Republican candidate for president, **Warren G. Harding**, hardly bothered to campaign. He made his speeches from the front porch of his Ohio home, promising a return to “normalcy”—which was exactly what the public wanted. When Harding took office, he brought a lot of friends with him, appointing them to various government posts. These friends would be his downfall; they used their government offices to make corrupt deals—deals that turned into scandals as Harding's term wore on.

Harding died while in office, in part because of the stresses of the job. His vice president, **Calvin Coolidge**, took over the presidency and was re-elected in 1924. Though known for his integrity, Coolidge did very little while in office and allowed industry to do as it pleased. This *laissez-faire* philosophy is summed up in Coolidge's famous quip that “the business of America is business.” One way government in this era helped industry was to raise tariffs on foreign manufactured goods as protection against competition.

Al Smith, the Democrat candidate in the election of 1928, was an Irish Catholic immigrant from New York City who had fought hard for workers' rights. But Americans were not in the

mood to focus on noble ideals. The Republican candidate, **Herbert Hoover**, had served as Secretary of Commerce under both Harding and Coolidge. He won on the campaign promise of "a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage."

Quick Review 1: Why did Prohibition fail?

Which of these statements best describes a *laissez-faire* philosophy?

- A. Workers' rights need to be protected.
- B. It is best to appoint friends to public offices.
- C. Business works best when it is left alone.
- D. Business should be regulated to serve middle-class interests.

The United States in World Political Affairs

In 1919, President Wilson struggled to persuade Congress to ratify the Treaty of Versailles ending World War I, which would have made the United States a member of the League of Nations. The basic principal of League membership was the obligation to protect the territory of the other members. The Senate rejected the League, however, and the United States entered an isolationist period.

Nevertheless, the United States did participate in international agreements aimed at preventing war. America continued relief efforts in Europe, providing food for those affected by the war, and supported the **World Court**, a part of the League created to resolve international disputes. The United States entered an international agreement on **naval disarmament**. In 1928, the U.S. Secretary of State and the French foreign minister signed the **Kellogg-Briand Pact**, agreeing never to go to war. The agreement attracted 62 other countries' signatures, but it could not be enforced.

The United States continued to trade with its international partners but enacted higher tariffs on foreign manufactured goods. Meanwhile, Congress enacted immigration laws to decrease the number of foreigners allowed into the country. The **Quota Act of 1924** established an official preference for those from northern and western Europe.

Quick Review 2: Read the following quotation:

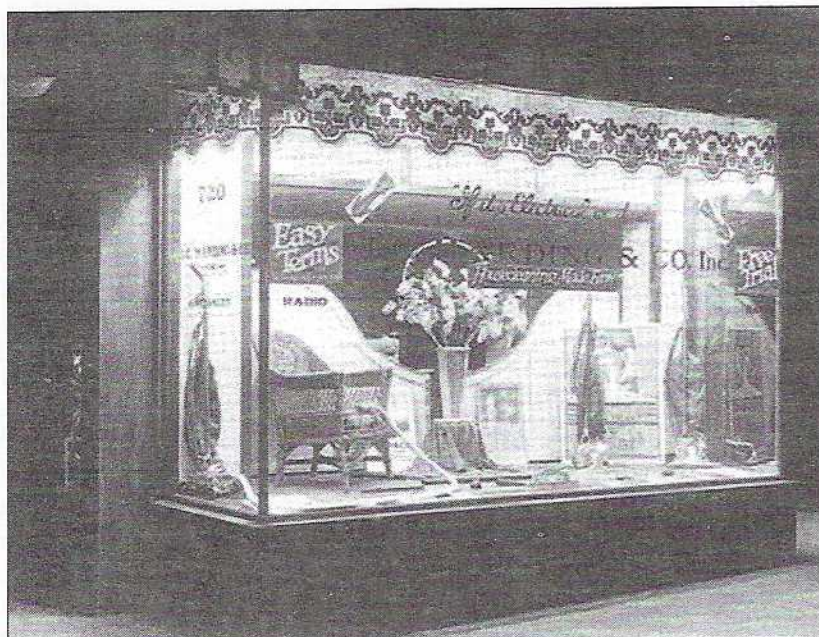
"America must be kept American." —Calvin Coolidge

Which law or agreement enforced this idea?

- A. Treaty of Versailles
- B. naval disarmament
- C. Kellogg-Briand Pact
- D. Quota Act of 1924

8

The Rise of the Middle Class



Above: A Coolidge-era storefront showcases vacuum cleaners.

During the period of postwar prosperity, several factors combined to improve the standard of living for middle-class Americans. Wages rose and work hours decreased. New technology produced less expensive products. In short, people could afford to buy more and there was more to buy: radios, vacuum cleaners, and telephones, just to name a few new products. The U.S. economy had become a consumer economy. Hungry for these goods, Americans began to buy on credit, or the "installment plan."

The most important new product was the automobile. After Henry Ford began using assembly line-technology in his factories, it became possible for middle-class people to own cars. On the outskirts of cities, which had been designed for foot traffic, developers plotted suburbs designed for transportation by automobile. The new houses were single-family homes for **nuclear families** (consisting only of a mother, father, and children). Society became structured around the middle-class values of education, decency, privacy, and property.

Quick Review 3: What is a consumer economy?

Changes in the Workplace

The number of farms in the United States reached a peak in the 1910s, when more than half of all Americans lived on farms. After that, a steady shift from an **agrarian** (farming) to an industrial workforce began, as farmers' sons and daughters left the homestead for city employment. Other changes in the workforce began in the 1920s. As factories sprang up, skilled workers were in less demand. Working conditions and wages improved. With factories came a management and sales class, sometimes called **white-collar workers**. Many women who had been called to work during the war continued their presence in the workforce.



Quick Review 4: One of the changes in the postwar workforce was

- A. a decrease in city employment.
- B. the rise of an agrarian workforce.
- C. an increase in white collar workers.
- D. an increased demand for skilled workers.

Problems in the Midst of Prosperity

Not all groups benefited equally from America's prosperity. Thanks to tractors and other technology, agricultural productivity was increasing along with other parts of the economy. But for many farmers, increased production meant poverty because an oversupply of grain resulted in low farm prices. Other problems emerged. African Americans faced high levels of unemployment. Millions of poor people were left out of the economic good times. Furthermore, the new trends went against tradition and caused generational conflict. Young women wore short skirts and danced to jazz music, behavior unthinkable to their parents' generation. Young families moved away from their extended families. And the new consumerism had unforeseen environmental effects: Oil derricks (the towers over oil wells) dotted the countryside to provide fuel for cars, and factories pumped pollution into air and water.

Quick Review 5: Name two groups left out of America's postwar prosperity.

Human Migration

The promise of factory jobs lured increasing numbers of African Americans to Northern cities. While many remained unemployed, the vibrant communities formed by African Americans opened other doors for them. For example, the **Harlem Renaissance** of the 1920s and 1930s brought the nation's most talented artists, musicians, and writers to the Harlem neighborhoods of New York City. Living in a large African-American community, these artists were able to celebrate, rather than mask, their cultural identity. White people began to seek out the cultural experience of jazz clubs, at first found only in black neighborhoods.

At the same time that the so-called "Jazz Age" led to a mingling of races, other groups sought to intimidate African Americans. Far-right hate groups such as the **Ku Klux Klan** became more active in this period, against blacks, Catholics, immigrants, and other groups. Employment was one issue: Whites feared that blacks and immigrants would take the jobs they wanted.

Quick Review 6: The Harlem Renaissance is best described as a

- A. cultural movement.
- B. political campaign.
- C. economic opportunity.
- D. civil rights movement.

New Ideas About Leisure Time

Jazz clubs were just one of the many new kinds of popular culture. The period after World War I saw a rise in the popularity of organized sports such as professional baseball. The 1920s was the decade of the “Bronx Bombers,” including Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. Motion pictures advanced into “talkies” during this period, and Hollywood became the land of glitz and glamour. In the open fields of the Midwest and South, “barnstormers,” or airplane stunt pilots, provided new forms of entertainment by using the technology of flight. Aviators Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart gained hero status for their record-long flights.

Magazines also gained popularity in this period, providing news and entertainment for the middle class. *The New Yorker* magazine, *Time*, and *Reader's Digest* were all aimed at the general reader. Crossword puzzles were born and became an instant fad. Other fads revolved around women's fashions. For the first time ever, women cut their hair short and displayed “manly” behavior such as smoking. The outlandish, fringed-and-feathered dresses of the flappers became a symbol of the period. Dances such as the Charleston went in and out of style. While families were settling down in quiet suburban neighborhoods, young people were having fun in more daring ways than ever.

Quick Review 7: What were some of the causes of the increased interest in leisure activities in the 1920s?

The Stock Market Crashes

On Wednesday, October 23, 1929, investors lost \$5 billion in the stock market. They called the next day “Black Thursday.” Investors rushed to cash in their investments, and stock prices fell even lower. The panic fed on itself. People began to withdraw their money from banks. The banks went broke and people lost their savings. As the panic began to impact the real economic conditions of working Americans, it became clear that the nation had entered one of its worst crises ever.

Quick Review 8: How did the panic “feed on itself”?



Name: _____ Date: _____

The Decade That Roared

The 1920s was one of the wildest periods in American history. When World War I ended in 1919, Americans looked to the new decade with hope for world peace. The inventions and advancements developed during the war could now be put to peaceful uses. Society rejoiced; people abandoned traditions. New rules were made—and broken.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1919 made it illegal to import, sell, or manufacture alcoholic beverages—a law that was broken at every level of society.

Rapid advancements in communications, transportation, and technology caused people to coin a new phrase: “What will they think of next?”

Electricity was so new that many people were afraid of it. They bought special caps to put over electrical outlets so the electricity



wouldn't spill out into the room. In 1919, only about one-third of American homes had electricity. That number had doubled by 1929.

With the introduction of the assembly line, car manufacturers began producing great numbers of automobiles at a much lower cost. In 1924, people could buy a brand new Ford Model T for \$290. Over 23,000,000 cars jammed American roads by 1929.

At the beginning of the decade, movies were black and white and had no sound. Warner Brothers introduced the first color film, complete with sound, in 1929.

Passage of the Nineteenth Amendment granting women the right to vote ushered in a new era of freedom for women, who began wearing new hairstyles and daring dresses so short, they showed their knees in public!

People were anxious to put thoughts of war behind them and enjoy life with a vigor never seen before. Although the decade began on a high note, it ended with fear of economic ruin. The good times came to an end with the Stock Market Crash of 1929.

Critical Thinking

1. List ten items in your home that wouldn't work without electricity.

2. Of those items, which would you miss most? Why? Give specific details or examples to support your opinion.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Women Finally Allowed to Vote

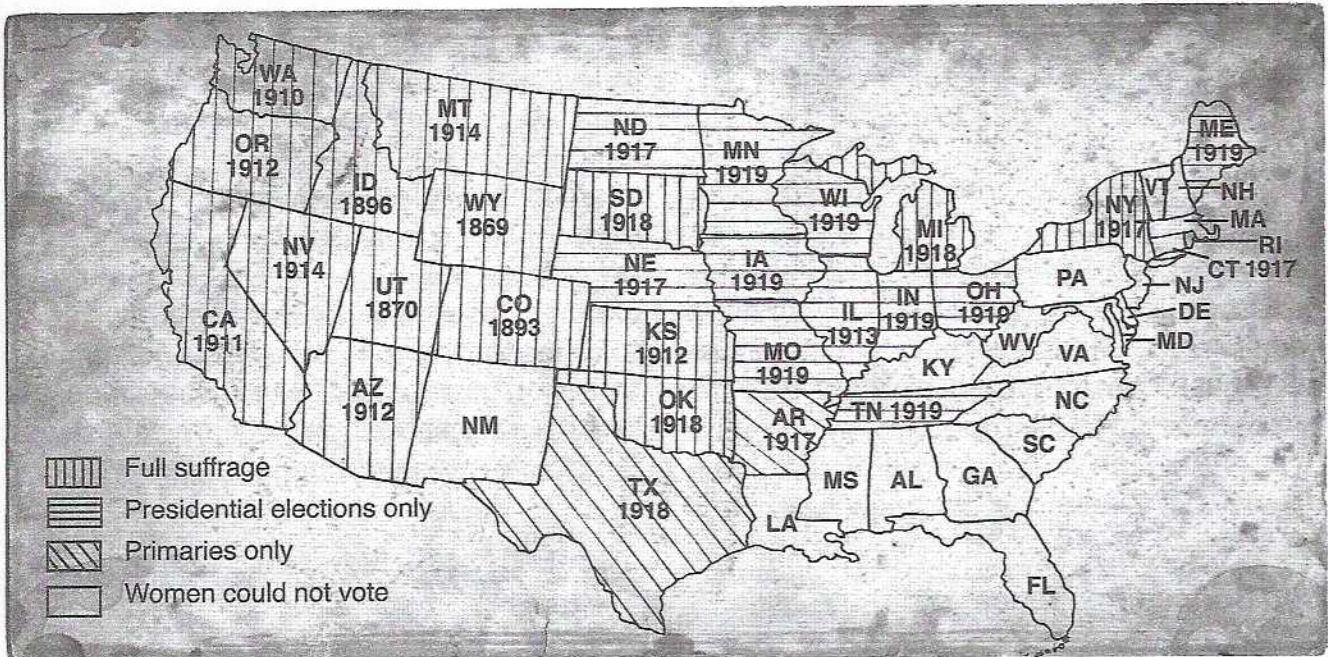


Nineteenth Amendment

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.



The campaign for women's suffrage (the right to vote) began in the 1840s, long before the Nineteenth Amendment was finally ratified in 1920. Many states had granted women full or partial suffrage before 1920. The election of 1920 was the first time all women were allowed to vote for the president.



Map Skills

1. List five states that did not allow women the right to vote before the Nineteenth Amendment was passed.

2. List five states that allowed women to vote in all elections before the Nineteenth Amendment was passed.

3. Geographically, what stands out about states that had granted women the right to vote before the Nineteenth Amendment was passed and those that hadn't? Give specific details or examples to support your answer.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prohibition Becomes the Law

For decades many **temperance** groups, led mainly by women and various religious organizations, had tried to make alcohol illegal in the United States. Some blamed alcohol for the rising rate in divorces, family problems, crimes, violence, and poverty. Others felt the grain used to make alcohol could be better used for food.

By 1916, 23 of the 48 states had passed anti-saloon laws that closed taverns and prohibited the manufacture of intoxicating beverages. In 1919, the Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution made the manufacture, sale, import, or export of liquor illegal anywhere in the United States.

The Eighteenth Amendment did not make it illegal to possess liquor or to drink it. Exceptions were also made for liquor sold for medicinal, sacramental, and industrial purposes. It also excluded fruit and grape beverages prepared for personal use at home.

Congress passed the Volstead Act to enforce Prohibition, but the government had too little money and too few people to be effective.



Even though all taverns and saloons were officially closed, illegal taverns and nightclubs—called **speakeasies**—sprang up everywhere. People smuggled liquor across the border from Canada, imported it illegally from Europe and the Caribbean Islands, and produced it in illegal factories. Prohibition gave criminals a wonderful opportunity to grow rich by providing **bootleg** alcohol.

Matching

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. temperance | a. illegal taverns or nightclubs |
| _____ 2. bootleg | b. moderate or no use of alcoholic beverages |
| _____ 3. speakeasies | c. alcohol produced and/or imported illegally |

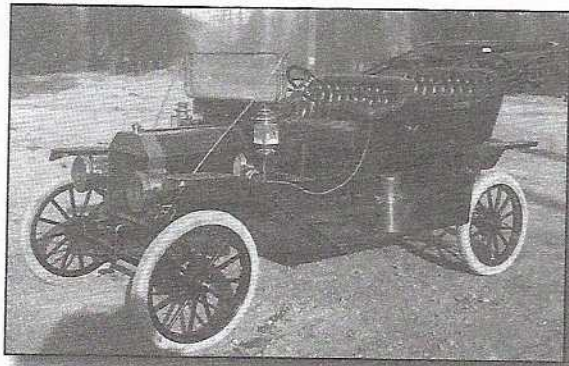
Critical Thinking

Do you think the government has the right to ban alcohol, tobacco, drugs, or any other product? Why or why not? Use specific details or examples to support your opinion.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Americans on the Go

Henry Ford built his first car in 1896. By 1908, the Ford Motor Company had produced a simple, reliable car called the Model T. Nicknamed the Tin Lizzie, its 20-horsepower engine allowed drivers to reach a top speed of 40 miles per hour. Henry Ford announced, "a customer could have the car in any color as long as it was black." This was true from 1914 to 1925.



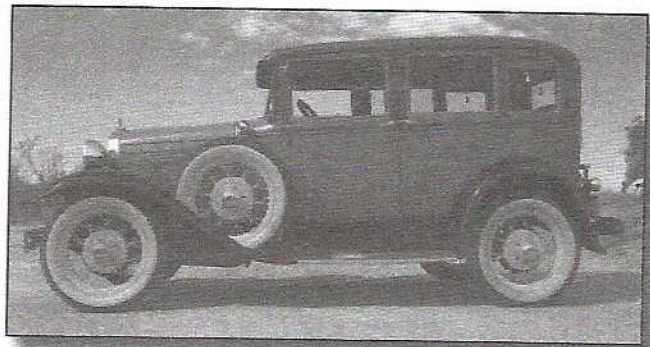
Model T

Early Fords cost \$850—a very high price for the times. At first, cars were considered "toys" only the very rich could afford. That changed when Ford introduced an efficient assembly line for production. The price of a new Ford dropped to \$290 in 1924.

The Ford Motor Company described the Model T as "an inexpensive vehicle for the great multitude." People could buy cars on the installment plan.

In 1927, the Ford Motor Company discontinued making the Model T and replaced it with the more modern Model A, which sold for \$395.

Even at under \$300 dollars, owning a car usually meant either saving for a long time or buying on credit. Most women did not have jobs outside the home. Men working at good jobs in the auto industry made between \$5 and \$7 per day and worked six-day weeks during the twenties. Most jobs paid much less.



Model A

True or False

Directions: Circle "T" for True or "F" for False.

1. T F Henry Ford built his first car in 1897.
2. T F The nickname of the Model T was the "Tin Lizzie."
3. T F The top speed of a Model T was 40 miles an hour.
4. T F The early Fords cost approximately \$2,000.
5. T F Using the assembly line for production caused the price of a new Ford to drop.
6. T F People could not buy cars on an installment plan.
7. T F The Model T was replaced by the Model A.
8. T F For most of its production run, the Model T was available only in the color black.
9. T F Most women did not have jobs outside the home.
10. T F Men employed in the auto industry worked six-day weeks.

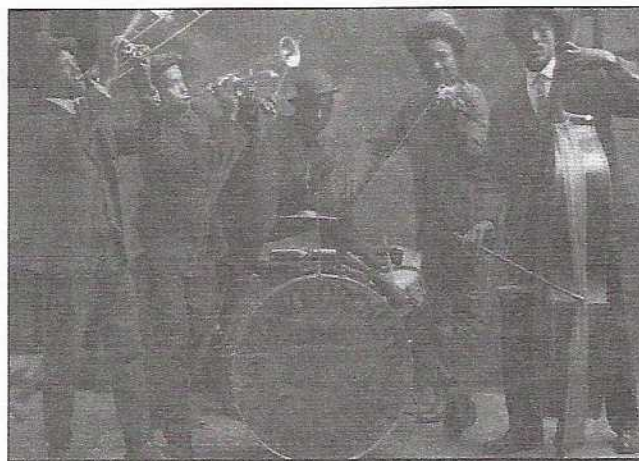
Name: _____ Date: _____

Welcome to the Jazz Age

Jazz is a uniquely American style of music that evolved from spirituals, blues, and ragtime. Jazz first burst forth in the early 1900s in New Orleans. At first jazz featured enthusiasm, volume, and improvisation rather than finesse. Early jazz was performed mainly by small marching bands or solo pianists and became popular at weddings, picnics, parades, and funerals.

Although jazz developed among black musicians, no sound recordings remain of the earliest jazz groups. The first jazz recording in 1917 was by an all-white group who called themselves the Original Dixieland Jazz Band. Eventually New Orleans-style jazz as played by whites came to be called **Dixieland jazz**.

Jazz in the 1920s involved great experimentation and discovery. For the first time, bands began featuring soloists on trumpet, saxophone, and piano. Mamie Smith had a sudden hit in 1920 with her recording of "Crazy Blues." One of the greatest jazz singers of the twenties was Bessie Smith.



Many New Orleans jazz musicians, including Louis Armstrong and Jelly Roll Morton, became famous by performing in Chicago nightclubs. Eventually a Chicago style of jazz evolved, derived from the New Orleans style, but with more emphasis on soloists and often featuring saxophones, pianos, and vocalists. **Chicago jazz** had tenser rhythms and more complicated textures. Throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s, jazz continued to be a very popular form of music.

Constructed Response

What is the difference between Dixieland jazz and Chicago jazz? Give specific details or examples to support your answer. You may want to listen to examples of each type of jazz music.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Louis Armstrong

Born about 1901 in New Orleans, Louis Armstrong spent his first 12 years in a very poor home. His father had deserted the family. They seldom had enough to eat or decent clothing, and Louis dropped out of school after fifth grade.

When he was about 13, Louis was sent to the Colored Waifs' Home where he joined a boys' brass band. With Louis' natural ability for music as a cornet player, he soon became the star of the group. After he left the home, he played in rough clubs and dance halls in the urban slum districts of New Orleans. He couldn't afford his own cornet and had to borrow one to perform.

Louis became friends with King Oliver, a famous black musician. After becoming part of Kid Orvy's band, his reputation grew. In 1922, Louis joined Oliver's Creole Jazz Band in Chicago.

Two years later, he joined a band in New York where he dazzled both musicians and audiences with his unique loose, springy swing style and his ability to improvise.

Previously, most jazz was played by ensembles. Rarely was any one person featured for other than a short solo. Back in Chicago in 1925, Louis led his own band and began making records playing New Orleans style



Raised in poverty, Louis Armstrong became famous as a jazz trumpet player and singer. By the 1950s, Louis Armstrong had performed all over the world and was the most famous jazz musician of the time.

jazz. The popularity of his short solos soon convinced record companies that he should be featured with other players merely providing backup.

At first, his records featured Louis playing the trumpet. Then he began singing in a rough voice that attracted listeners. His hit songs included "Savoy Blues," "Hotter Than That," "West End Blues," "Blueberry Hill," "Mack the Knife," "Hello, Dolly," and "What a Wonderful World."



Technology in the Classroom

Directions: Use an Internet search engine to locate the answer to the following question.

One of Louis Armstrong's songs hit number one on the charts in 1964. What was the name of the song?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Evolution on Trial

In 1925, high school biology teacher John T. Scopes was accused of violating the Butler Act. This Tennessee law made it illegal for a teacher in any state-supported public school or college to teach any theory of evolution because it contradicted the Bible's account of man's creation.

Tennessee's Governor Austin Peay said, "The very integrity of the Bible in its statement of man's divine creation is denied by any theory that man descended or has ascended from any lower order of animals."

Opponents to the law believed it was a violation of the Constitution, which insures the separation of church and state.

The trial of John Scopes gained worldwide media attention. Members of the press referred to it as the "Monkey Trial" because many people thought that evolution meant humans had descended from monkeys.

The defense attorney, Clarence Darrow, argued that evolution was a valid scientific theory. He also attempted to convince the jury that the Butler Act was unconstitutional. However, he did not deny that Scopes had broken the law.

Scopes was convicted and fined \$100.

Darrow stated that this was "the first case of its kind since we stopped trying people for witchcraft."

The verdict was later reversed by the state supreme court, but the Butler Act remained on the books in Tennessee until 1967.



John T. Scopes

Critical Thinking

Clarence Darrow's defense was that the law was wrong. If a law is wrong, do you think that makes it all right to ignore or break it? Give specific details or examples to support your opinion.
