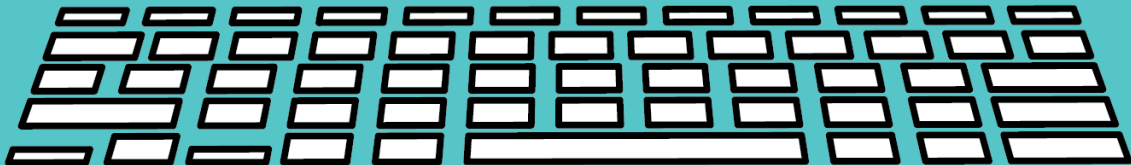


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. About how many years did the Roaring 20s last?	
2. Who developed the automobile assembly line?	
3. What number president was Calvin Coolidge?	
4. What was the first movie with words also known as?	
5. What word was used for rebellious young women?	
6. What were movie theaters also known as?	
7. In what city was jazz originally created?	
8. What year did World War I end?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. About how many years did the Roaring 20s last?		9. Woodrow ____ brought America out of World War I.	
2. Who developed the automobile assembly line?		10. The 19th Amendment was ratified in the year ____.	
3. What number president was Calvin Coolidge?		11. ____ are a form of shared ownership in a company.	
4. What was the first movie with words also known as?		12. Many people were now buying things on ____ from banks.	
5. What word was used for rebellious young women?		13. The law banning alcohol sales was called ____.	
6. What were movie theaters also known as?		14. ____ Rube hit 60 homeruns in 1927.	
7. In what city was jazz originally created?		15. President 31 was Herbert ____.	
8. What year did World War I end?		16. The economy failed and the Great ____ began.	



ROARING 20s

The 1920s in the United States are known as the Roaring 20s. It was a great time economically and culturally. The nation's wealth nearly doubled. The Roaring 20s ended about 10 years before the economy failed and the Great Depression started.

After World War I ended in 1918, the United States became a world power because of their victory bringing Europe successfully out of World War I. I was President Woodrow Wilson. Congress elected United States was at an all-time high. There were led by these other presidents during the 1920s. They were Warren Harding, President 29 (1921-1923), Calvin Coolidge, President 30 (1923-1929) and John Edgar Hoover, President 31 (1929-1933).

The industry was growing very quickly after the war. Because factories didn't need to make any more weapons, they began making consumer goods, including new inventions such as the refrigerator. Many of these goods were now being produced at lower cost and higher rates. A lot more people were spending money on things like appliances, radios, and clothes. These things were now not only cheaper than ever and available for the average American to buy, but more people were now buying these on credit from banks, with plans to pay them back at later times.

Another product that became readily available to people was the automobile (car). Henry Ford developed what is known as an "assembly line" for building the automobile. Although he did not invent the car, building a car before took a lot of time, money, and work. With Henry Ford's assembly line, things moved much more quickly and efficiently, which made building his Model T car cheaper and easily available to many more people. In 1924, the Model T cost just \$260 and over 60% of Americans bought their automobiles on credit.

This time in America also brought many changes for women. During the war, as men went to fight, many women had taken on jobs to help. When the war ended, they wanted to continue working and keep

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that independence. In 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified (approved) and gave women the right to vote. This was a long battle as women had been fighting for their rights for many years. Women also rebelled from the norm of what was expected of them. Now, they began to cut their hair short, wear shorter skirts, and put on a lot of bold makeup. They wanted to be free to do as they pleased and not follow what society expected them to do. These rebellious young women were called Flappers.

This was also a time of cultural change and development. This time became known as the Jazz Age. Jazz was originally created in New Orleans by Black American musicians. Louis Armstrong was known as one of jazz music's greatest. People danced to the Charleston, the Black Bottom, the Flea Hop and the Shimmy. Movie theaters (known as palaces) also saw change. Historians estimate that 75% of Americans visited a movie theater every week. The first movie with words, also known as a "talkie", was released called "The Jazz Singer". Before it, all movies were silent. The "talkie" became a popular spectator sport during this time. Yankee Stadium was built in New York where Babe Ruth hit 60 home runs in 1927.

The 18th Amendment was passed in 1919 and made it illegal to transport, sell alcohol. This was called Prohibition. People began smuggling (sneaking) alcohol into hiding secret places, known as speakeasies, where they gathered to dance, listen to jazz, and have fun. The alcohol Prohibition gave criminals a way to make money illegally, leading the famous gangster "Al Capone" eventually in 1933, this law was repealed (revoked).

The 1920s was a time of excitement, change and prosperity. Lifestyles had changed as people moved from rural country areas to crowded cities. Although this was perfect for many, as more and more goods were produced, so many more money was borrowed from banks, and invested in stocks (now known as the stock market). The country slowly grew deeper in debt (what they owed). This eventually led to a big downfall when many lost all their money and banks failed. The stock market crashed in 1929 and the next 10 years became known as the Great Depression.

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