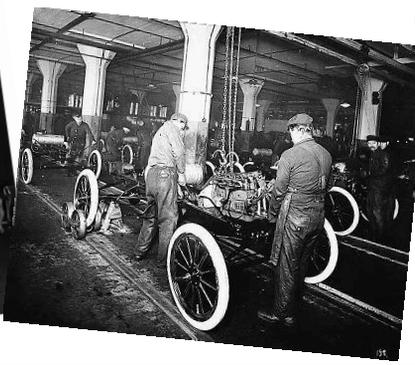


Paper 1:A - America 1920-73

Module 1: American people and the 'Boom'



Part 1: American people and the 'Boom'

1A: 1.1

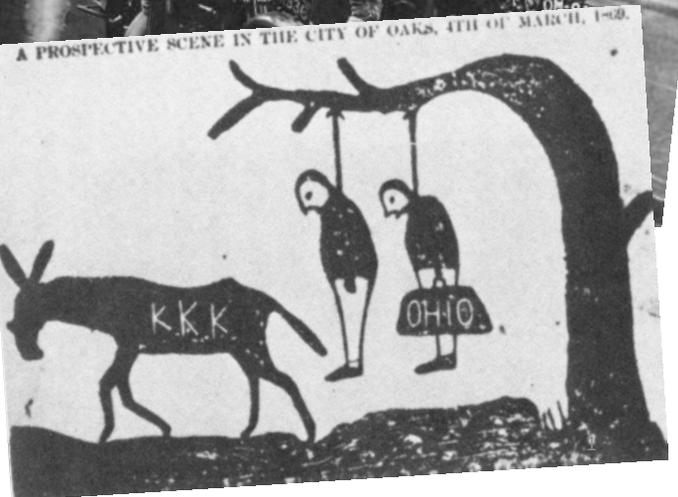
The 'Boom': benefits, advertising and the consumer society; hire purchase; mass production, including Ford and the motor industry; inequalities of wealth; Republican government policies; stock market boom.

1A: 1.2

Social and cultural developments: entertainment, including cinema and jazz; the position of women in society, including flappers. organised crime, prohibition and their impact on society

1A: 1.3

Divided society:; the causes of racial tension, the experiences of immigrants and the impact of immigration; the Ku Klux Klan; The Red Scare and the significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case.



1A.1.1: Causes of the economic boom

The economic boom was a period of time following the end of WWI where many ordinary working Americans saw their living standards improve significantly. A new Republican government allowed businesses freedom with their **Laissez-Faire** (hands off) approach. Business was booming (see why below) and this was supported by heavy **advertising** on the radio and using **billboards**, putting the idea that people may want something into their head. Also, the pressure to **'keep up'** with your neighbours helped drive the boom.

More Finance

The economy was strong, so companies introduced **'buy now, pay later'** or **hire purchase** schemes. **Loans and mortgages** also became easily available.

Banks even lent money to **speculators** for the **stock market**, known as **'buying on the margin'**. As companies wanted to expand, they could raise money by selling 'stock' or a 'share' in their business on the stock market.

WWI

The USA had tried isolationism and failed. WWI made America really rich through **debts from Europe**, manufacturing and growing food for European countries during war. They became leaders in **electronics and chemicals**, replacing Germany as world leader. They invented materials like **Bakelite, rayon and cellophane**.

Manufacturing methods

Ford and the motor industry were the first to use **assembly lines**, conveyor belts which took the goods to people who performed a specific job. This sped up production and allowed **mass production** to take place. The car industry used, of the total in America, **20% of steel, 65% of leather and over 75% rubber and glass**. Radios, telephones and ovens were produced in this way.

Advertising

The 1920s saw a steep rise in adverts in **newspapers and magazines**. The first home **catalogues** were introduced which were full of products people could buy (this lasted until the internet). **Cinemas and radio stations** allowed companies to pay to run adverts and landowners rented visible places for businesses wanting **billboards**.

Why did a boom happen in America during the 1920s?

Consumerism in society

Electrification of houses in the USA grew from **15% in 1916 to 70% by 1927**, opening all new possibilities for the **'New Industries'** to create electrical goods like **vacuum cleaners, record players, toasters, washing machines, irons, ovens** etc. Between **1919-29 sales of radios went from 60k-10m, phones from 10m-20m and fridge sales went up by 167 times!**

Situation of workers

Many rural people moved to towns and cities, increasing the **urban population to 50%** during the 1920s. **Wages rose by 25%** in ordinary blue-collar jobs (more at the top!) and people had more to spend. **Weak worker's unions** meant that working **hours became longer** and wages could rise slowly for workers, whilst the bosses profited.

Government policies: The Fordney McCumber Tarriff Act

The Republican government introduced the **Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act in 1922**, putting a charge on foreign goods coming into America. They also **cut taxes** on rich people in the hope they would create jobs - called **'trickle-down economics'**.

Government policies: Laissez-Faire

The Republican government removed rules and regulations, taking a **hands-off** and relaxed approach called **Laissez-Faire**. This is known as supporting the 'free market'

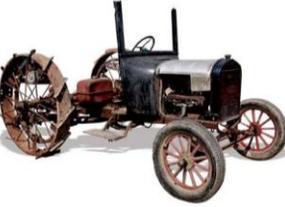


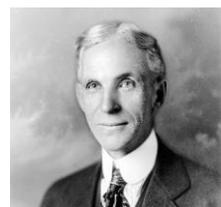
These are the 'Boomtowntown Rats', their music is distinctly average, but their political message is still valid.

#BOOM



1A.1.1: Winners and losers of the economic boom and the Ford Motor Company (case study)

Type of industry	Winner or loser and why?
<p>New Industries: They mostly made consumer goods for peoples' homes (see last page)</p>	<p>Winners Doing very well for the reasons outlined on the previous page.</p>
<p>Car industry: The Ford Motor Company is the best example of a company that manufactured (made) things during the 1920s. After seeing the mass production techniques in use at a meat packing factory in Chicago, Henry Ford implemented similar techniques at his factories and created the assembly line. The Model-T (the 'Tin Lizzie') was being produced so quickly that it is thought there were 6 coming out of Detroit factory per minute. 1/2 of the cars on the roads were Fords too! This is because of how affordable they became as a result of mass production. The price was almost \$800 in 1911, but this dropped to \$295 by 1929. The 'man hours' needed to put one together dropped from 12.5 hours to 1.5 hours, reducing labour costs and increasing output. This meant people could afford a reliable, affordable and useful vehicle. By 1926, over 500,000 people worked in the car industry and it is thought that there were 10 workers in industries making car parts for every 1 in the car industry itself (meaning 5 million jobs contributed to the car industry). Historians estimate that a further 100,000 jobs were created at hotels, petrol stations and other businesses that relied on the highways. Although Henry Ford himself was criticised by some for being Anti-Semitic (hating Jewish people), he was praised for paying his workers 3x the average and giving lots of money to charity.</p>	<p>Winners: The production methods described were revolutionary and meant that Ford (and other companies) could sell cars for a lower price and sell millions more to ordinary hard working American families. Not many people could have afforded the Model T before the 1920s, but 15 million had been sold by 1927. Hire purchase, increasing wages, advertising and other things helped people afford them too.</p>   <p><i>The Ford Model-T could be adapted into tractors too!!</i></p>



<p>Traditional (old) industries: Some established industries that had driven the war effort such as coal, shipbuilding and textiles stagnated or dropped during the 1920s</p> 	<p>Losers: Coal: Less coal was used because electricity and oil were now used for heating and WWI had ended, so exports dropped. Ship building: Many military ships were converted after the war to cargo ships and few new ones were needed Textiles: Many factories in the North shut, as the South had cheaper workers. Also, new artificial fibres like rayon were being developed which didn't need the same production techniques.</p>
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<p>Agriculture: The farming sector in America had been used to producing a LOT of food during WWI to export to Europe, however, with the war ended they were overproducing, leading to a surplus (too much of something). There was a huge difference in wages between farming and those working in industry, with farm workers getting paid over 60% less, but with prices so low the farm owners couldn't pay their workers any higher.</p>	<p>Losers: As food prices collapsed, so did wages in farming. This meant that many farm workers migrated looking for work whilst the farmers themselves took out loans in the hope prices would go back up eventually. The prices did not and over 1/3rd of farmers lost their farms during the 1920s to the banks because they couldn't repay their loans, with 600,000 in 1924 alone! Sharecroppers (farm workers mostly paid in food) saw the value of what they were paid become almost worthless. Not only this, but pests called boll-weevil were responsible for killing various crops and ruining harvests.</p> 
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	Did not benefit	Benefit
Black people in agriculture	Native Americans had already been forced onto reservations by mining companies and much of the land was infertile . They were now poor.	
Most farm owners	Workers in old industries	Speculators / investors in stock market
Sharecroppers	Business owners	Banks
		Business owners
		 Fruit farmers Black people moving North for industrial jobs Worker in new industries

People wanted sugary foods

Look at on P6

1A: 1.2 - Social and cultural developments during the roaring 20s

The '**Roaring Twenties**' is a name given to a period in American history (1920s) when there was a huge shift in perceptions of culture, gender, leisure, racism and other issues surrounding society in America. For your course you need to know about 4 main areas.

Sport:

Sport went from being a pastime to something that was hugely commercialised and an everyday part of peoples' lives through the newspapers and radios, as well as spectating their local team. Stadiums such as the **Yankee Stadium (1923)** were erected, and **Madison Square Garden was rebuilt in 1925** to hold sporting events, e.g. boxing, ice hockey and basketball. Three people who you could use as examples of famous stars are;

Jack Dempsey: A boxer who was heavyweight champion from 1919-26. Over **60m** people tuned in to listen to the **1927 World Heavyweight Boxing title fight** on the radio.

Babe Ruth: He played baseball for the **New York Yankees**, nicknamed '**The Bambino**' or '**Sultan of Swat**', he was the biggest star. He earned over **\$2m in his career**.

Bobby Jones: A world champion golfer who **won the British Open in 1926+27+30** and was known for **good sportsmanship**. He once stood on a ball which no one saw, but owned up to it voluntarily.



Music - the 'Jazz Age':

Jazz music became hugely popular during the 20s and this challenged peoples' views of black people, often making them more accepting and tolerant. The most famous club in **Harlem, New York** relating to Jazz was the **Cotton Club** (probably a reference to the fact that many black slaves used to pick cotton). This club hosted famous musicians like

Duke Ellington: A superb Jazz pianist (piano player).

Louis Armstrong: A very famous trumpet player.

Bessie Smith: famous American Jazz/Blues singer.

In addition to this, famous dances like the One Step, Tango, **Charleston** and the **Black Bottom** became hugely popular through the Jazz scene.



The Movies / Cinema:

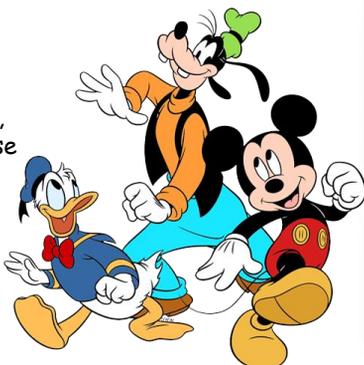
Major companies like **Paramount, Warner Brothers and MGM** released up to 500 films per year. Audiences rose from **35m in 1919 to 85m in 1929 and 100m by 1930**. '**Talkies**' (films with audio) became popular and so did the rise of famous actors/actresses. Cinema was often criticised for having themes of a sexual nature (by old standards). This is until the **Hays Code of 1930** put restrictions in place on Hollywood to try and tackle this (supported by Christian groups). Dancing of a sexual nature were prohibited, a kiss could last for no more than seven metres of film, adultery was not to be portrayed in a good light.

Clara Bow: A very famous actress who was often criticised for playing roles which challenged traditional views of women

Rudolf Valentino: A famous actor who was seen as a 'heartthrob' and is most well known for his role in 'Lawrence of Arabia'

Disney:

Animated icons like Donald Duck, Mickey Mouse and Goofy starred in films to try and engage younger audiences.



Radio:

Radio production boomed between 1920-29, rising from **\$2m worth in 1920, to \$600m worth by 1929**. This is because people wanted to listen to news, sports, jazz music and talk shows as a main form of entertainment. Many radio stations were funded by advertising. The most famous radio station in the USA at this time was called **KDKA radio** and had an unrivalled base of listeners.

1A: 1.2 - How much did the lives of women in the U.S.A change during the 1920s



Changed

THE VOTE: Organisations such as the **National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)** had been fighting for decades to get the vote for women. As women had contributed so much to the war effort the government passed the **Nineteenth Amendment** to the constitution in 1920, giving women the right to vote.

NEW EMPLOYMENT: Due to job creation during the 1920s, **more jobs started to accept women**. This led to an **increase of 25%** in the number of women working during the 1920s. By **1929, 10.6 million women were working in jobs connected to 'new' industries**. This meant they became more financially independent.

CONTRACEPTION meant that women did not have to wait until marriage before having intimate sexual relationships. This gave them more freedom.

ETIQUETTE: Before the war, girls were expected to behave modestly and, when they went out, they had to be accompanied by an **older woman or a married woman**. During the 1920s women no longer had to be accompanied by a **chaperone** to get into the top bars and clubs. This gave them more freedom.

FASHION: In 1919 **women's skirts were about six inches above ground level**, however, **fashion began to change**. The **bob haircut, short skirts**, revealing clothing and other trends came into fashion. For example, **by 1927 the hems of skirts were up to knee-level**. Young women rebelled against the old-fashioned clothes of their mothers' era. This gave them freedom and the feeling of liberation.

FLAPPERS: They took full advantage of changing trends and expressed themselves. Jazz clubs played a crucial role as flappers went there to push the boundaries, like having lots of drink, smoking in public and to test out new dances like the **Shimmy and the Bunny Hug**. **Joan Crawford** is a famous example. She was an actress who starred in *Paris* (1926) and *The Unknown* (1927), but was known for becoming a flapper icon, behaving in a way which influenced others to do the same.

Didn't change

TRADITIONAL WORK: Many women with families **remained in a domesticised working environment** (working in the house). Of those who did work, most were **paid less** than men even if they were doing the same job. Many women in rural areas were working in jobs traditionally associated with women (eg) servants, seamstresses, secretaries, nursing.

RURAL WOMEN: Women in the countryside (ie) **the 'Bible Belt' / southern states**) did not adopt the new way of life seen in the cities. Also, many older women were outraged at the morality of young people and some formed the **Anti-Flirt Club**. Many men made an active effort to try and keep things traditional.

POOR WOMEN: But not every girl enjoyed the flappers' way of life. Poor women could not afford the new fashions and they didn't have the time to go out and enjoy social events. Black women could not benefit from the changing lifestyle either.

MEN BEING JERKS (SEXISM): Women still **experienced difficulties with men's moral behaviour** and there are numerous examples of sexual crimes committed against women which ended without prosecution (this still goes on today!!)



We kiss men in public because we can. When we do this as a group it is called a 'petting party'

I do love a good women only night at a club or speakeasy, just to prove a point!



Feminism in the USA:
It started here and built into a bigger movement in the 1950/60s



1A.1.2: Prohibition and organised crime

Prohibition banned the production, sale and consumption of alcohol in America. It came into effect in 1919 through the passing of the **18th Amendment (a law)**, but the Federal (central) Government couldn't legally arrest people for breaking this until the introduction of the **Volstead Act in January 1920**. Prohibition was ultimately a failure and the 18th Amendment was eventually **repealed on the 5th December 1933**.

Why was Prohibition introduced?

It was already in 13 'dry' states, most of which were on the **'bible belt'**, a heavily religious area in the middle of the USA. Utah is the most famous dry state. The thinking was that if individual states can make it work then why can't the nation.

Moral reasons. Alcohol is well known, even today, to cause immoral behaviour like violence, sexual promiscuity and social problems like poverty and crime. The government hoped that the introduction of prohibition would reduce these things.

Campaigning by groups such as the **Anti-Saloon League** and the **Women's Temperance Union** played a part in introducing prohibition. They were nicknamed the **'dries'** and put pressure on politicians to vote in their favour. These movements also had **huge support from the church**, who were naturally against the production, distribution and consumption of alcohol because it goes against biblical teachings.

WWI: Many breweries which had set up in America were of German descent. After the 1915 sinking of the U.S cargo ship, the **Lusitania**, many people with anti-German views used this as a patriotic reason to get the breweries shut down. Also, many people thought that the grain would be better used exporting to the hungry people of Europe.

Elections and politics: Many politicians in booming cities didn't want to risk losing the vote by introducing prohibition, however, many more traditional rural politicians supported them. The Republican government had more support in the South of the USA and in rural areas, whereas the Democrats had more support in the cities.



NO BEER

WE WANT MILK



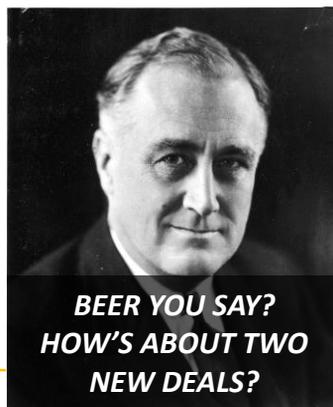
Moonshine: was a type of alcohol that could be brewed at home using basic ingredients. If done incorrectly it could be poisonous, cause blindness or even death. Under prohibition production of this illegal alcohol boomed. This was supplied to rural areas and the **speakeasies** in cities across the country.

Smuggling/bootlegging: was common and famous **'rum runners'** like **William McCoy** made millions from it. In 4 years he is thought to have smuggled over **\$70 million** worth of Whiskey from Canada to the U.S. Smugglers used boats, tunnels, cars, lorries and had very sophisticated smuggling arrangements, often involving police they had paid off and taking advantage of huge borders on land and at sea.

Organised crime: Prohibition created an enormous public demand for illegal alcohol. Famous gangsters like **Al Capone** and **Bugs Moran** battled for control of Chicago's illegal drinking dens known as **speakeasies**. Capone claimed that he was only a businessman, but between **1927 and 1930 more than 500 gangland murders** took place. The most infamous incident was the **St Valentine's Day massacre in 1929** when Capone's men killed seven members of his rival Moran's gang while Capone lay innocently on a beach in Florida. Capone was imprisoned for **income-tax evasion** and died from syphilis in 1947. It has been estimated that during Prohibition, **\$2,000 million worth of business** was transferred from the brewing industry and bars to bootleggers and gangsters. They survived by bribing police, judges and politicians and those who wouldn't take cash were intimidated into cooperation or killed. In the case of Capone, he managed to bribe the mayor **'Big Bill' Thompson**. Some 'straight' prohibition agents like **Elliott Ness, Izzy and Moe** and **'2 Guns' Hart** had big success in tackling mobsters.



No milk.
We want beer!



Politics and economics: Many **jobs and a lot of tax revenue** could be created if alcohol was legal again. Bars, liquor stores, breweries, restaurants, transportation and distilleries would all become legal, taxable businesses. Any politician that promised this would be guaranteed support (Roosevelt).

Ineffective enforcement: Many states refused to spend their own money on enforcing prohibition, as they believed it would never be effective. The federal government only employed 1500 Prohibition agents in 1920. **The 18th Amendment was officially repealed on the 5th December 1933** after Roosevelt came to power in the 1932 election (see 2nd revision guide).

1A.1.3: Divided society - Immigration, the Red Scare and the Sacco and Vanzetti case

	Explanation	Why did some people think this way?
Immigration	<p>Before and throughout the course of WWI many Europeans flocked to America in search of the 'American dream' using their Open Door policy (as many could come in as wanted). Over 500,000 people were migrating to America each year by 1919, with up to 5000 in a single day! 70% of these arrived via Ellis Island next to New York and were either accepted or returned, following tests for disease. Traditionally, immigrants had tended to come from northern and western Europe, (for example from Britain, Ireland and Germany). However, between 1900 and 1914, the 13 million who arrived were mainly from eastern Europe, Italy, Greece and Russia.</p> <p>The people demanded that laws be created to try and control immigration;</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy Test, 1917: Immigrants had to pass a series of reading and writing tests. The Emergency Quota Act, 1921: This law restricted the number of immigrants to 357,000 per year, and also set down a quota. Only 3 percent of the total population of any overseas group already in the USA in 1910 could come into America after 1921. The Johnson-Reed Act, 1924: This law reduced the maximum number of immigrants to 150,000 per year and cut the quota to 2 per cent, based on the population of the USA in 1890. 	<p>Different immigrant sub communities began to appear in major cities like New York and Chicago, and this created some issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were taking the jobs that Americans thought should be theirs. They drove down wages because there were so many of them competing for jobs. Their overcrowded slums were linked to crime, violence and prostitution. Many workers ended up working longer hours for lower pay. It led to immigrant communities in the USA becoming more isolated from other Americans. It led politicians to feel they could be racist publicly. One Democratic Party candidate in 1920 campaigned in elections under the slogan "Ship or shoot".
The Red Scare	<p>There was a huge fear in America that many of the European immigrants were bringing Socialist and Communist ideas from Europe. The Russian revolution in 1917 had scared many Americans that communism was going to take over the world. This was made worse by strikes in Boston and Seattle, 36 mail bombs and, in April 1919, a bombing on Attorney-General Palmer's house. There was a further bombing on Wall Street in September 1920 which killed 38 people - this made it easy to blame suspected Communists.</p> <p>Attorney-General Palmer responded by ordering the rounding up of 150,000 suspected Communists and deporting them. This was known as the Palmer Raids. This led to 6,000 people being held without trial, over 500 deportations without good evidence, weakened unions and other innocent left-wing groups being attacked.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was lots of propaganda against Communism and Russia The government used this fear to motivate people or gain support for elections. 
Sacco & Vanzetti	<p>In 1921, two Italian immigrants called Sacco & Vanzetti were accused of stealing \$16000 from a shoe factory in Massachusetts and murdering 2 people whilst doing it. The case went to trial and became world famous because there were tensions with immigration in 1920s America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The evidence against them was that they were carrying guns at the time and had 'radical' political view points, as shown by the leaflets found in their car (were they their leaflets? Hmmm). The evidence in their favour was that someone else admitted to the robbery and murder, they had an alibi to prove they weren't there. <p>Even though the evidence wasn't solid they were executed by the electric chair in 1927 after a 6 year trial. The trial is seen as important because it shows that public opinion was against immigrants even if they weren't proved to have done anything wrong, the people wanted blood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The media bashing immigrants (papers and radio) This was a high profile case and the government wanted to be seen to be taking action. 

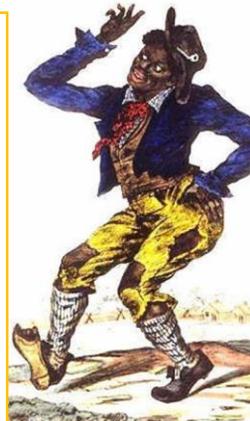
1A.1.3: Divided society - the experiences of black Americans and the KKK

The US Constitution states that everyone is equal, but many groups in America in the 1920s were not treated fairly. There was a great deal of prejudice against those who were not considered 'real' Americans.

Although **slavery had ended in 1865**, black Americans in the southern states suffered more discrimination than those in the north. This was because of the **Jim Crow laws in the south**. The laws meant that white people and black Americans had to live separately. The areas affected by **segregation** included **churches, hospitals, theatres, schools, toilets, cemeteries, parks and other public places**. Schools for black Americans were deliberately kept inferior, so that they would remain uneducated and not advance in society. Voting was made difficult for black Americans. To be allowed to vote people had to:

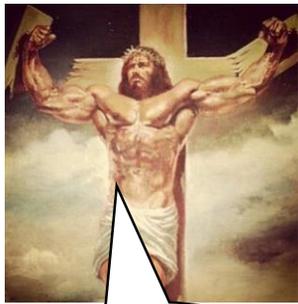
1. **Pay a poll tax:** Due to low wages, many black Americans were too poor to pay the tax, and were therefore unable to vote.
2. **Pass a literacy test:** People had to prove that they could read difficult extracts from texts, but literacy levels were low amongst black Americans so few could vote.

The Jim Crow laws left black people trapped socially, economically and politically.



Jim Crow: A caricature of a black person, played by a white actor using paint to blacken their face

They expressed their frustrations at discrimination through their music and literature. Their culture flourished in the 1920s, especially in inner city areas, like **Harlem in New York**. **Music, such as jazz, soul and blues**, became popular. When **jazz was banned in many cities**, performers moved to the speakeasies. Thus, young white people were influenced by black American culture.



Surely, these "activities" are illegal in U.S Federal Law and most state laws?

KKK: Ku Klux Klan

Religion: Christian (supposedly)

Bible: The **Kloran** (yeah, I see what you did there!)

Leader (in Texas chapter): **Hiram Wesley Evans (below)**

Identify as: White Anglo-Saxon Protestants (**WASPS**)

Membership in 1921: 100,000

Membership in 1925: 5,000,000

Key Beliefs:

1. **White Supremacy**
2. Catholics = bad
3. Jews = bad
4. 'New' immigrants = bad
5. Communist = bad

Fears:

- Spiders (only joking)
- Unemployment - caused by immigrants
- Communism - caused by immigrants
- Corruption - caused by immigrants
- Alcohol abuse - caused by immigrants
- Un-American ideas - caused by immigrants

Favourite activities:

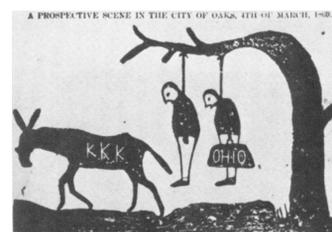
- Getting dressed up in white clothing with a hood (like a ghost)
- Having a **Klonversation** with friends (no, seriously, isn't it crazy! Phrases include: **Ayak = Are You A Klansman?**, **Sanbog = Strangers Are Near, Be on Guard**)
- Burning crosses (seems odd, given the religion)
- Violent attacks on immigrants
- Hanging black Americans without evidence (they called this "**Rope Law**")
- Using members to avoid being caught by police, because some of us **ARE** the police
- Threatening judges
- Influencing politicians in the South - they want our votes!
- Standing by and watching injustice
- Shopping at 'Klansmen only' stores

Key 'achievements':

- **Lynched (hanged) 135 people in Georgia in a single year (1924-25)**
- **Lynched 400 black Americans during the 1920s**



That's a pretty wide range of Americans that come under the 'bad' category. Eric, I don't want to join your gang now.



The American people and the 'Boom' - Tasks

TASK 1:

Using Page 2 about the causes of the boom you need to:

- Explain how each of the 9 factors helped the economy boom, using a minimum of 3 sentences (because... so... therefore...) and, if your target is a 6 or more, trying to include complex explanation features like ST/LT and extent
- Explain how some of the factors link together, perhaps using numbers next to each box to identify which are linked to which
- Rank each factor out of 10 for how important it was and justify your most important choice

TASK 2:

Using the population density and blank maps of 1920s USA (on the final 2 pages), Google and this revision guide, you need to label the blank map with:

- All key cities mentioned
- The 'slave states'
- Where Republican/Democrat voters traditionally are (similar today as it was then)
- Identify areas (cities/states or bigger areas of land) where you think different winners and losers of the boom lived.

TASK 3:

Create a table with 3 headings (Group, Winner or loser, Why?) and complete this table using pages 3-8 of the guide. The table may continue for several pages, so you may want to complete on the PC? Or print

Use the following groups; Industrial workers (New), Industrial workers (Old), Farmers, Immigrants, Black people, Women (rural), Women (urban), Young people.

Winner or loser: Give a numerical ranking out of 10 for each, but be careful to think about the many different ways that each group was impacted (some positive and some negative in many cases) before reaching your final number.

Why?: Justify why using the most thorough explanation you can and taking into account all different angles

Group	Winner or loser?	Why?

TASK 4:

Create a revision card for each key person, with a picture of them on one side and key details about them on the other. If there are only a few key details then leave space, because you may find more about them in the other revision guides.

TASK 5:

Review the entire revision guide creating revision flashcards or another revision activity which focuses on key S.P.E.D (Statistics, People, Events, Dates) and other key knowledge relating to each thing you need to know. Then get a friend or parent to quiz you.

If you have friends (or acquaintances / people you know) then feel free to come and grab one of our departmental board games to use your flash cards as part of. We have zombie themed, fantasy themed and an expanding collection of other versatile board games

The American people and the 'Boom' - Quiz

1. How much did industrial output increase by in the USA during the 1920s?
2. How much did the price of the Model-T Ford drop by between 1908 and 1924?
3. Calculate this drop as a percentage
4. What is the Fordney McCumber Tariff Act of 1922?
5. Why did 'man hours' drop in relation to the Model T and other consumer goods?
6. What are sharecroppers?
7. How are sharecroppers and farmers connected?
8. What is a 'surplus'?
9. Why was agriculture overproducing in the USA?
10. What proportion of farmers lost their farms?
11. List 3 old industries
12. Name three famous sports personalities in 1920s America and record a fact about each?
13. Name three famous Jazz musicians in 1920s New York
14. What name was given to some of the first films with audio?
15. Which set of rules, introduced in 1930, restricted what could be shown in Hollywood movies?
16. Which radio station grew to fame during the 1920s in America? Why was radio an influential form of entertainment?
17. How many people attended the movies per week by 1929?
18. Which Act restricted immigration to America in 1924? What was it limited to?
19. Which set of laws reinforced segregation in the U.S.A?
20. Who led the Ku Klux Klan from Texas during the 20s?
21. How much did their membership go up by over 5 years?
22. What is the Kloran and Klonversation? Give 2 examples
23. Which 3 events made the Red Scare worse?
24. What were the Palmer Raids?
25. What were Sacco & Vanzetti accused of?
26. Give 2 bits of evidence which were FOR and AGAINST Sacco and Vanzetti at their trial.
27. How long was their trial? What was their sentence?
28. Name two organisations known as 'dries'?
29. How was WWI a reason to introduce Prohibition?
30. Which two laws made Prohibition come into effect?
31. Name one famous gangster and two famous Prohibition agents.
32. Name five reasons for Prohibition being repealed.
33. When was it repealed?
34. Name one famous 'Rum runner' and state the value of the whiskey he smuggled during his career.
35. What was segregation?
36. What was a flapper? Name a famous one.
37. How did women's fashion change during the 1920s?
38. Which women saw very little change? Why?
39. What was traditional 'women's work' before the 1920s?
40. Which pressure group supported women having the vote in the USA?

P1:A - USA - Some possible knowledge based exam Qs

QUESTION 4:

1. Describe 2 problems faced by European immigrants in America during the 1920s (4 marks)
2. Describe 2 problems farmers faced during the economic boom (4 marks)
3. Describe 2 problems the 'old industries' faced during the boom (4 marks)
4. Describe 2 problems black Americans faced during the 1920s (4 marks)

QUESTION 5:

1. In what ways were black Americans affected by discrimination during the 1920s (8 marks)
2. In what ways was America affected by immigration during the 1920s? (8 marks)
3. In what ways were U.S citizens affected by the economic boom of the 1920s? (8 marks)
4. In what ways were women affected by changes during the 1920s (8 marks)
5. In what ways were people affected by social and cultural change during the roaring 20s (8 marks)

QUESTION 6:

1. Which of the following was the more important reason for the economic boom;
 - Government policies
 - Availability of finance

Explain your answer with reference to both bullet points (12 marks)

2. Which of the following was the more important reason why there were problems in American society during the 1920s;

- Organized crime
- Immigration

Explain your answer with reference to both bullet points (12 marks)

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE, BY COUNTIES: 1920.

