

Chapter 51: The Prohibition Amendment, pages 253-255

Define:

- Bootlegger: _____

- Prohibition: _____

- Speakeasy: _____

- Temperance_Movement: _____

What (when) was the 18th amendment to the constitution? What (when) was the 21st amendment?

The Founders made it very difficult to amend, or change, the Constitution. What must happen in order to amend the Constitution? Why did they make it so difficult to change?

What arguments were made for prohibition?

What were some of the unexpected consequences of Prohibition?

Chapter 52: Mom, Did You Vote? Pages 256- 259

Define:

- Suffrage: _____

- Suffragist: _____

Why didn't Woodrow Wilson fight for women's suffrage?

What methods did suffragists use to bring attention to their cause?

In what year did women finally have the right to vote across the United States? What amendment to the Constitution gave them that right?

Chapter 53: The Red Scare, pages 260-262

Define:

- Alien_Law: _____

- Anarchist: _____

- Communism: _____

- Reds: _____

- Sedition_Law: _____

Describe the events in Russia that led the country to adopt communism.

Why were people in the United States worried about the communist revolution in Russia?

Why were people in the United States worried about communism?

How did Attorney General Palmer try to deal with communists and anarchists?

What constitutional rights did the government violate during the Red Scare?

Chapter 54: Soft-Hearted Harding and Silent Cal, pages 263-265

What did Harding say that American's were longing to hear?

What scandal happened during Harding's presidency? What effect did it have?

What are the President's roles?

What were some things Harding accomplished during his presidency?

Who became president after Harding's death?

What did Coolidge say in his first message to Congress?

What unfortunate event happened to Coolidge, and what effect did it have?

What type of president was Coolidge?

Chapter 55: The Roaring Twenties (pages 266-273)

Some called the decade of the 1920s the "Roaring Twenties," some called it the "Jazz Age," and some the "Dance Age." Why?

What happened to some women who wore bathing suits with their legs uncovered?

What was the Prohibition idea?

It was a _____ age. People concentrated on making _____ and buying things for themselves. Successful _____ became national heroes. There were more _____ people than ever before in American history. No one seemed to notice, however, that there were also growing numbers of unemployed people—people who were desperately poor. And many _____ were in terrible trouble.

In 1920 the car was a novelty. _____ years later, almost every family had a car. Many Americans who didn't have _____ in their homes had motorcars in their yards. The _____ was becoming a necessity.

Young people were flocking to the movies and, in 1927, the first talking picture, was _____. The following year Walt Disney produced the first animated sound film, _____, and introduced a little mouse named _____ to the American public.

Harlem (a part of New York City with a rapidly growing _____) began vibrating with artistry. It was contagious. Playwrights, poets, musicians, artists, and actors, all living within a few blocks of each other, were sharing ideas. . Artistic excellence was something that the segregationists (_____) couldn't **suppress**. And Harlem, during this time known as the "Harlem Renaissance," exploded with creativity. What do they mean they couldn't suppress this? Why do you think this was a great advancement for the African-Americans during this time?

Chapter 56: Picturing the Early Twentieth Century (Pages 274-277)

At the beginning of the 20th century, most American artists were painting elegant, refined portraits and scenes and showing their best work at exhibitions at the National Academy of Design. Then along came some artists who broke the rules. How did they break the rules?

How was Art changing during this time?

Describe the painting "American Gothic"

Chapter 57: Everyone's Hero (pages 278-281)

During the Roaring Twenties, America fell in love with_____. Working hours were changing, and more Americans had more **leisure** time. They could go to ballparks or listen to games on radio. What does leisure time mean?

- _____ became American heroes.

Who was the most famous baseball player of all time? _____

How did he change baseball history?

The first radio station, KDKA in_____, began broadcasting in October_____. Four years later there were 576 licensed stations and _____radio sets in use.

Chapter 58 Only the Ball Was White (pages 282- 284)

Some people said that _____ once hit a ball over the roof at Yankee Stadium—which was farther than the Babe ever did. As for the unbelievable _____, his pitching was so accurate they say he could have stayed in the strike zone pitching to Tom Thumb. Did he have a fast ball? Why, Satchel practically invented the fast ball. Someone who batted against him said that you never saw his pitched balls—just heard the thump in the catcher's mitt and knew they'd gone by. And _____? Well, Paige himself swore that Bell ran so fast he could turn off the light switch and make it to bed before the light went out.

Paige and Bell and Gibson were stars of the _____ Leagues. These were _____ times, when, in much of the United States, schools and ball teams and other things for blacks and whites were separate and unequal.

The Negro Leagues were filled with talented players who played hard and seemed to have a whole lot of fun, too. Not that it was an easy life. What were some challenges they faced? _____

They were to baseball what the Harlem Globetrotters later became to basketball: wizards. Why does the author say this? What did they do to "entertain" the crowd ?

What did some white ball players have to say about baseball players from other races?

Who was Jesse Owens?

Chapter 59: Space Pioneers (pages 285-289)

Who invented the world's largest telescope?

What did his telescope show about Einstein's Theory of Relativity?

Who was responsible for the World's first successful rocket launch? When?

How long did his first rocket flight, that began the Space Age, last? _____

Robert Goddard died in 1945, _____years before Apollo 11 landed on the moon.
But his spirit must have been riding with the astronauts on that voyage.

Chapter 60: The Lone Eagle (Pages 290- 294)

Robert Goddard might never have gone farther than that field in Auburn, Massachusetts, if a young man hadn't come to visit him. The young man was _____
Newspapers called him the most famous man on the planet. What did he do to help Goddard?

Why was Lindbergh so famous?

What is a barnstormer?

What did he do to make his plane lighter for the flight to Paris?

How long did it take to fly there? _____

What was the world's reaction?

Why was Lindbergh a good hero? Describe the kind of man he was?

Who was Amelia Earhart?

Chapter 61: The Prosperity Balloon Bursts, pages 295- 299

Define:

- Share: _____

- Stock: _____

- Stock_Market: _____

In the Election of 1928, what type of mean-spirited campaigning took place?

One of Hoover's campaign slogans was "Continued Prosperity." What does that mean? And how did the opposite turn out to be true?

How were people getting rich "easy" during the late 1920's?

What were the negative effects of the stock market crashing?

How long does the depression in the US last?

Chapter 62: Down and Out, pages 300-303

Define:

- Depression: _____

- Dust_Bowl: _____

How was the *Great Depression* different ?

What problems did farmers face?

What were Shantytowns and what were they like? By 1933, how many people were living in shantytowns?

Chapter 63: Economic Disaster, pages 304-306

Define:

- Bonus_Army: _____

- Capitalism: _____

- Communism: _____

- Pacifists: _____

What country did each ruler lead?

- Adolf Hitler: _____
- Benito Mussolini: _____
- Joseph Stalin: _____

Why did some people in the 1930s report favorably on dictators in Europe?

What were some of Hoover's actions during this time that show he did not understand or care what was happening in America?
