



Terminology (make flashcards & practice):

broadcast: in the 1920s, people began to listen to the radio to heard news, music, comedy, and mystery stories.

aviator: pilots

prohibition: the act of forbidding something

hydroelectricity: water power (or electricity) created through dams and running water.

Boom: a period of fast economic growth

assembly line: long line of workers and equipment used to mass produce a product

division of labor: a way to organize workers, each worker or group has one task in a larger overall task.

stock: a share of ownership in a company

stock market: a market to buy and sell stocks

mass production: producing a product in high qualities or volume

Harlem Renaissance:

Great Depression: slowdown in the economy affected the lives of many.

unemployment: not employed, or the number of people who are looking for a job but can't find one.

debt: money owed by one person to another.

charity: an organization that helps people in need.

Dust Bowl: Dust storms from 1933-1937, caused by a severe drought on the Great Plains.

Prohibition: the act of forbidding something

New Deal: FDR's plan to bring America out of the Great Depression. It's a series of social programs to bring relief, recovery, and reform.

Post World War I: 1920s and 1930s

Students will:

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History:

- Explain the cultural developments and individual contributions in the 1920s of the Jazz Age, the Harlem Renaissance, baseball, the automobile, and the airplane
- Explain the how the Great Depression and the New Deal affected the lives of Americans

Economics:

- Explain the reasons for spatial patterns of economic activities
- Use the basic economic concepts of trade, cost, specialization, exchange, productivity, and price incentives to illustrate historical events

Key Individuals	Importance
Warren G. Harding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected president after World War I, in 1920 • He wanted to return the country back to normal and away from war.
Henry Ford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced/manufactured automobiles • Founded the Ford Motor company in 1910
Herbert Hoover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected president in 1928
Louis Armstrong	a singer and trumpeter, who helped make Jazz popular in the 1920s
Duke Ellington	a bandleader who played the piano and composed songs that are still preformed today
Langston Hughes	He wrote poetry about African Americans during the Harlem Renaissance.
Babe Ruth	He is thought of as one of the greatest baseball players of all times. He was the first baseball player to hit 60 home runs in a single season.
Charles Lindbergh	He was the first aviator to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean, in 1927.

"Roaring 20s" Economic growth of 1920	Summary of events
Economic Boom	A period of time where the United States had a large economic growth. This was due to an increase in international trade during and after the war. European countries had borrowed money from the U.S. during the war and had to repay it afterwards.
Mass production	Henry Ford's Motor company used mass production. This meant they use machines to produce (or make) a large number of products at one time. Ford accomplished this by setting up assembly lines and a division of labor work method. Mass production created more products quicker that were inexpensive. For the first time many American could own cars, vacuum cleaners, toasters, or washing machines.
New Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More families owned cars, which meant they could spent vacations touring areas and driving farther. Dirt roads were paved. Gas stations, billboards, and motels became more popular near highways. • Radio broadcasts became popular in the 1920s. Families gathered around their radios in the evenings to listen to the news, sports, and other broadcasts. Sports broadcasts allowed people to cheer on athletes such as Babe Ruth (baseball), Joe Dempsey (boxer), or Helen Willis Moody (tennis).
Stocks and the Stock Market	Americans started to invest their money in the stock market, giving them a share of ownership in a company.
Jazz Age	Jazz was a new type of music that was made popular in the 1920s by artists such as Louis Armstrong.
F. Scott Fitzgerald	Published the novel, <i>The Great Gatsby</i>
Harlem Renaissance	Harlem, a neighborhood in New York City, became the center for African American artists, musicians, writers, and poets in the 1920s. Poets, such as Langston Hughes, used their poems to paint pictures of African Americans. Zora Neale Hurston wrote short stories and novels about African Americans during the Harlem Renaissance.
Urban Living	By 1920, more Americans lived in urban areas versus rural areas. They took jobs in factories and with other businesses.
19th Amendment	The 19th amendment was ratified, giving women the right to vote.

Problems in the 1920s	Summary of events
Discrimination	Women, African Americans, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, and immigrants still faced prejudice. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) spread hatred against anyone they thought of as "un-American".
Prohibition	The 18th amendment was ratified and made the selling and drinking of alcoholic beverages against the law in the U.S. People who produced and sold alcohol were considered criminals during this prohibition era. This was later repealed (or ended) by the 21st amendment in 1933.
Decreased need for farming	Farmers grew and sold large numbers of crops during WWI but after the war the government didn't have a great need for a large number of crops, so prices dropped. Many farmers couldn't earn enough money to pay back loans and were forced into urban jobs.

1930	Summary of events
Electricity	In 1920, about 35% of houses had electricity. By 1930, 70% of houses had electricity.
culture	May artists expressed the suffering of the Great Depression through photographs, music, and writing.
Margaret Mitchell	A writer from Atlanta, wrote the famous novel, <i>Gone with the Wind</i> . In 1939, it was made into a movie.
Jesse Owens	A track star, who won four gold medals in the 1936 Olympics. He inspired many Americans to achieve their best.

Great Depression 1929 - 1940	Summary of events
Stock market crash of 1929	In October 1929, the stock market crashed. This means the total value of all stocks fell very quickly and were no longer worth much money. Many people lost a lot (or all) of their money.
Economic slowed down	When the stock market crashed, people felt less confident in the economy. They bought less goods, causing store owners to order less goods. This meant that factories had to fire employees because they couldn't make enough money to pay them. The number of people who were unemployed continue to rise. This cycle continued to spiral sending us into a time period called the Great Depression .
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People were in debt, from loans they took out during the Roaring 20s • People could no longer afford to buy new goods • bank failures, during the 1930s many banks went out of business
Dust Bowl	Massive dust storms from 1933 - 1937 were seen across the Great Plains due to a severe drought. Thousands of farming families had to move to other places, such as California, to look for work on ranches and in orchards. Many Mexican families were forced to move back to Mexico during this time.
Soup kitchens	Charities and religious groups donated free meals to the hungry. People who did not have money for food lined up at soup kitchens and formed bread lines to wait for free food.

New Deal	Summary of events
Franklin Roosevelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Became president in 1932 • started a variety of new programs that became known as the New Deal to give people food, shelter, work, etc.
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	Its goal was to create jobs and conserve (or protect) the natural environment. People who worked for the CCC planted trees, completed conservation projects, and cleared hiking trails.
Works Progress Administration (WPA)	WPA hired people to build streets, parks, libraries, and schools. This program also paid artist to paint murals on public buildings and hired authors to write books about different places throughout the U.S.
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	TVA workers built dams on the Tennessee River. These dams were used to create hydroelectricity for rural areas in the Southeast.
Social Security	This program is still seen today. It provides money to people over the age of 65, as well as to people who have disabilities and can't work.
Minimum Wage	This is the lowest amount of money a worker can get paid.

