

SLOTTED NOTES p.1

- Before 1920 → women's role was very traditional
- Married women usually stayed \_\_\_\_\_, husbands \_\_\_\_\_
- Women who did work had jobs in "women's professions" → \_\_\_\_\_ or domestic work
- US entered WW1 → men left their jobs and \_\_\_\_\_ filled them
- Jobs in \_\_\_\_\_, clerical positions, \_\_\_\_\_, transportation, and construction

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- After WW1, many employers replaced women with \_\_\_\_\_ → believed men should financially support the family
  - Women did not want to return to the home.
  - Businesses were booming → demand for professions \_\_\_\_\_
  - Typists, secretaries, \_\_\_\_\_, filing clerks, office-machine operators, department sales women
  - Few made it to \_\_\_\_\_ positions.
  - Majority earned \_\_\_\_\_ than men in same job.
  - Discrimination and \_\_\_\_\_ in the workplace

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- "New Women" emerged
  - More women held jobs outside the home
  - 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment → right to \_\_\_\_\_
  - Began to attend \_\_\_\_\_ and earn degrees
  - Driving
  - Purchase goods → ready-to-wear \_\_\_\_\_ and make-up
  - Began to challenge the \_\_\_\_\_ view of a woman

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- I \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_
- Many Americans could not purchase the new goods and services produced in the 20s, so businesses and banks made \_\_\_\_\_ easily available.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ did not have to have \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Borrow money and repay it plus \_\_\_\_\_ fees
  - As Americans purchased items using credit, their \_\_\_\_\_ increased.

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- F \_\_\_\_\_
- Danced in \_\_\_\_\_ clubs
  - Behaviors associated with men:
    - cut \_\_\_\_\_ short
    - drank \_\_\_\_\_ in public
    - \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes
  - Visited \_\_\_\_\_ during Prohibition
  - Wore new fashions:
    - brightly \_\_\_\_\_, short dresses
    - high \_\_\_\_\_
    - strings of \_\_\_\_\_
  - '20s became a time of the female declaration of \_\_\_\_\_

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- Flapper became a symbol of rebellious \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Churches and schools protested the new \_\_\_\_\_, smoking, and drinking of women.
  - Older generation viewed the youth as \_\_\_\_\_ and disgraceful
  - \_\_\_\_\_ emerged → women were held to stricter standards for behavior than men
  - Women torn between traditional views and the " \_\_\_\_\_."

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- Men and women began to view \_\_\_\_\_ as an equal partnership.
  - Both agreed \_\_\_\_\_ and child rearing were the \_\_\_\_\_ job.
  - More women working outside the home → felt pressure of juggling \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## SLOTTED NOTES p.2

- Women spent less time in the home → new machines and technologies made \_\_\_\_\_ chores less time consuming
- Washing machine and \_\_\_\_\_ cleaner

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- Before 1920s, children had to \_\_\_\_\_ to help make money for the family.
  - Many were married by 18.
  - Economic boom → children no longer needed to work
  - Now they attended \_\_\_\_\_ and organized activities with friends.
  - Young children went to \_\_\_\_\_ because both parents worked.
  - Children were waiting to get \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Adolescent phase changed.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ had more freedom → driving
  - Spent more time with \_\_\_\_\_ than family and often \_\_\_\_\_ against their parents

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- School attendance \_\_\_\_\_ during the '20s.
  - Before 1920 → school focused on the \_\_\_\_\_-bound student
  - After 1920 → \_\_\_\_\_ jobs became available
  - More \_\_\_\_\_ were offered in high school → \_\_\_\_\_ training → prepare for industry fields
  - Number of \_\_\_\_\_ children increased → did not speak English
  - Teachers had to teach English

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- Mass culture began in the '20s.
  - Pittsburgh's KDKA → first commercial \_\_\_\_\_ station in the US (1920)
  - 1923 → over \_\_\_\_\_ stations
  - End of the 1920s → over 12 million homes had a radio
  - Phonographic recordings could be played in the home.
  - Listen to current \_\_\_\_\_

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- Magazines and newspapers helped people stay current on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Writers learned how to hook readers by sensational headlines.
  - Included \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ news events
  - Reader's Digest and \_\_\_\_\_ were founded in the '20s.

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- Movies became a popular form of entertainment.
  - Americans could \_\_\_\_\_ day-to-day life.
  - By 1930 → \_\_\_\_\_ of Americans attended the movie theater each week
  - Movies with sound → \_\_\_\_\_

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- Dance \_\_\_\_\_ were popular.
  - Danced to jazz music for hours
  - The \_\_\_\_\_, the cake walk, the black bottom, and the \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ sitting → national craze
  - Who can \_\_\_\_\_ on the pole the longest

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- Professional \_\_\_\_\_ became popular.
  - Radio → people did not have to \_\_\_\_\_ games
  - Some athletes overcame struggles → American \_\_\_\_\_
  - Charles \_\_\_\_\_ most famous "hero" → first person to fly solo across the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1927

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- Painters: some focused on the \_\_\_\_\_ of American life; others painted intensely \_\_\_\_\_ paintings
  - Writers made the '20s one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in literary history
  - Lost \_\_\_\_\_:
    - ridiculed Americans for \_\_\_\_\_

### SLOTTED NOTES p.3

- \_\_\_\_\_ realists
  - critical of \_\_\_\_\_, prosperity, and \_\_\_\_\_ after WW1
  - Plays had modern \_\_\_\_\_ and family conflict.
  - Composers combined traditional elements with \_\_\_\_\_.
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#### G \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_

- 1890-1920 → hundreds of thousands of African Americans moved from the \_\_\_\_\_ to Northern cities
  - Escape \_\_\_\_\_ laws and find jobs
  - By 1930, over 40% of African Americans lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Northern laws not as oppressive, but still faced severe \_\_\_\_\_ from whites
  - Summer 1919 → 25 urban race \_\_\_\_\_
  - W.E.B. DuBois founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) in 1909 → fought for the rights of African Americans
  - Led protests in New York against the violence
  - \_\_\_\_\_ did not pass anti-lynching laws, but lynchings did decrease during the 1920s.
  - African Americans still faced discrimination and daily \_\_\_\_\_.
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#### B \_\_\_\_\_ to A \_\_\_\_\_

- Headed by \_\_\_\_\_ → immigrant from Jamaica
  - 1919- founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)
  - Believed African Americans should form a separate \_\_\_\_\_
  - Encouraged his followers to return to \_\_\_\_\_ and help native Africans \_\_\_\_\_ their white oppressors
  - Blacks in American, \_\_\_\_\_, and African related to his cause.
  - Support faded because he was \_\_\_\_\_ for mail fraud.
  - Plan failed but did awaken black \_\_\_\_\_ in the US, the desire for \_\_\_\_\_ independence, and a reverence for \_\_\_\_\_
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#### H \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

- Centered in New York City's \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhood
  - Harlem was world's largest black urban \_\_\_\_\_ in the '20s.
  - Residents from the South, the West Indies, \_\_\_\_\_, Puerto Rico, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Ignited an explosion of cultural \_\_\_\_\_ and glorification of African American music, \_\_\_\_\_, literature, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Economic prosperity, new \_\_\_\_\_, personal freedoms, and important development in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Led by well-educated, middle-class African Americans
  - Their works reflected what it was like to be \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ world.
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- Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, \_\_\_\_\_, Countee Cullen, Zora Neal Hurston
  - \_\_\_\_\_ was movement's best known poet.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ was performed in 1921 and many songs became popular with whites
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#### J \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_

- Began in \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 1900s
- Spread across the country
- Louis \_\_\_\_\_, Duke \_\_\_\_\_
- Most popular music for dancing
- \_\_\_\_\_ most famous nightclub
- Whites-only, but many African American musicians performed there
- Radio stations played jazz, records were sold
- \_\_\_\_\_ → one of American's greatest composers
- \_\_\_\_\_ → one of the most influential musicians of jazz
- Bessie Smith → " \_\_\_\_\_ of the Blues"

## SLOTTED NOTES p.4

- 1927 → highest paid black artist in the \_\_\_\_\_
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- Movies were \_\_\_\_\_ to watch during the Great Depression.
  - Late 1930s → 65% attended the movies at least once a \_\_\_\_\_
  - Escape the harsh realities of life
  - Movies now had \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Comedies, musicals, \_\_\_\_\_, gangster films
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- Radio sales increased → almost \_\_\_\_\_ of households had one
  - “\_\_\_\_\_ Age of Radio”
  - Families spent hours each week listening to their favorite programs.
  - President Franklin D. Roosevelt held \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to keep Americans informed.
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- 1939 → Hindenburg, a German \_\_\_\_\_, crashed in New Jersey
  - Americans expected immediate access to \_\_\_\_\_ stories
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- Fine Arts and literature were more somber and serious.
  - Conveyed message about the \_\_\_\_\_ of character and the democratic values of the American people
  - \_\_\_\_\_ works programs supported artists → paid to create public art
  - Created posters, painted murals, taught art
  - Increased public appreciation of art and promoted positive images of American life
  - Grant Wood’s \_\_\_\_\_ became one of the most famous paintings of the era.
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- Songwriters and singers captured the mood of the Great Depression.
  - Reflected \_\_\_\_\_ of Americans
  - \_\_\_\_\_ became popular
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- Americans connected to the \_\_\_\_\_.