



## Vocabulary:

Normalcy	the way the US was before the war
Disarmament	reduction of a nation's armed forces or weapons for war
Bootleg	To make, distribute, or sell (illicit goods, esp. liquor, computer software, or recordings) illegally; Origin: from the smugglers' practice of concealing bottles in their boots.
Speakeasy	Hidden saloons where people spoke softly to avoid detection
Communism	A political theory derived from Karl Marx, advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs.
Fad	An intense and widely shared enthusiasm for something, esp. one that is short-lived and without basis in the object's qualities; a craze
Flappers	A fashionable young woman intent on enjoying herself and flouting conventional standards of behavior.
Installment Buying	Buying on credit
Credit	The ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future
Quota	A limited or fixed number or amount of people or things required
Nativism	The policy of protecting the interests of native-born or established inhabitants against those of immigrants (one aim of the new KKK)
Xenophobia	Intense or irrational dislike or fear of people from other countries
Demographics	statistics that describe a population; ex. race, income, religion, etc.
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; fought discrimination using the court system
Expatriate	a person who lives outside their native country
Jazz	a type of music of black American origin characterized by improvisation, syncopation, and usually a regular or forceful rhythm

*(NOTE: darker shaded words you MUST know, lighter shaded words WILL help you understand the darker shaded words)*

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## **Key Ideas:**

**Why did Prohibition fail?** Prohibition (18<sup>th</sup> Amendment) caused a rise in organized crime. What started out as a “noble experiment” turned into a disaster when most of the population was illegally drinking in speak-easies (illegal bars).

**How did the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment Change Woman’s Rights?** The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment gave women the right to vote.

**How did flappers reflect changes in American Fashion?** For many Americans, the bold fashions pioneered by the flappers symbolized new sense of freedom.

**What themes did the writers of the Harlem Renaissance address in their works?** Writers celebrated their heritage and wrote about prejudice and racism.

**Why was Charles A. Lindbergh a hero?** He was the first person to fly across the Atlantic. He flew on the *Spirit of St. Louis* from New York to Paris and back.

**What problems did farmers and labor unions face?** They were criticized during the red Scare because they were thought to be communists while they were only protesting for better working conditions and/or higher wages.

**What limits were placed on immigration?** The quota system established by the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 allowed only 3% of a national group that lived in America in 1910 to enter the US per year.

**What was the Scopes trial?** The Scopes trial was a trial in which John Scopes-a high school biology teacher-challenged the law saying that evolution cannot be taught in Tennessee classes. Scope lost the case and was fined \$100.

**How did African Americans fight racism?** They fought racism by moving to the north (which wasn’t as racist at the time) and by participating in the Garvey Movement where Marcus Garvey suggested that African Americans move back to Africa and create their own society.