

Roaring Twenties Video Clips Listening Guide—all videos on homework page!

Video #1: The Roaring 1920s

There were great social changes brewing just after WWI. During the war, _____ and _____ were called upon to fill jobs left vacant by soldiers.

After the WWI, America was very afraid and wanted to _____ itself—it wanted no more foreign entanglements.

Mr. C creates an **ANALOGY**. He compares the Roaring 20s to a Party.

In his **Party Central** theme, the P stands for _____ and C for _____. These elements combined to allow the 1920s to ROAR! (Also add **Peace** and **Possibility!**)

Essential Questions: What was this Party all about? Who hosted? Who attended it? Who was not invited?

Hosts of the Party:

1. _____ —“a return to normalcy,” presidency marked by scandals such as the Teapot Dome Scandal that involved drilling for oil on Federal land in _____.
2. _____ —1923-29; ushered in economic prosperity
3. _____ —Party came to an end after his election with the stock market crash.

Who was NOT invited to the 20s Party? (so the 20s was NOT good for these people)

1. No _____, _____ or _____. This was the start of the Red Scare and fear of Communist and the Palmer Raids.

_____ was the term for opposition to immigrants and favoring people born in one's own country. The Sacco and Vanzetti trial in Massachusetts was fueled by this fear.
2. No _____. Because of great advances in technology (plows, tractors, and the mechanization of farming), farming efficiency increased so greatly that it led to overproduction, which in turn drove crop prices _____, putting farmers in great _____.

Who WAS invited to the 20s Party? (so the 20s was a GREAT decade for these people)

1. _____=the _____ Amendment/Suffrage. More job opportunities as nurses, teachers, office workers. More education. Much more freedom created the rise of the _____, the rebellious party girl who cut her hair short, wore shorter skirts, drank, smoked, and wore make up.
2. _____—more than anything, the automobile changed life by allowing travel and partying with friends. This led to new fads like flag pole sitting and marathon dancing.
3. _____—A big cultural change was occurring, spurred by the Great _____, during which African Americans in large numbers moved north for new job opportunities in factories. Many of them settled in Harlem, sparking the Harlem Renaissance.

Video #2: To Live in the 1920s

Great live video of...

Men and women socializing together
 Mass transit—buses and cars
 Shorter skirts and bobbed hair
 Motor cars specially made for women
 Women smoking
 Long hair cut into the Bob
 First Miss America pageants on the beach in Atlantic City
 The Fashion Police
 Early exercise equipment
 Silent movies with the orchestra out front
 Some of the earliest color film from Hollywood; Warner Brothers Studio
 Shots from the Academy Awards on the Red Carpet with movie stars
 Wall Street Crash of 1929

Video #3: The Roaring 20s

Economic Prosperity led to new developments in _____
 Entertainment: 1st black and white, then color televisions; 1st movie with sound
 In the air: Charles Lindbergh and Spirit of St. Louis
 Medicine: Penicillin and Insulin
 The Arts: George Gershwin (musician), F. Scott Fitzgerald (author)
 Prohibition (18th Amendment), Federal Agents, Organized Crime, Al Capone, Speakeasies

The phenomenon of “drinking to get drunk” became a popular pastime. Before Prohibition Detroit has _____ drinking establishments; during Prohibition it spiked to _____.

Flappers danced the _____, the most popular dance of the 1920s.
 In fashion, _____ took the world by storm.

Video #4: Prohibition: America’s Failed Noble Experiment

The nightclub ... the speedboat ... the mob ... men and women drinking together ... the spread of jazz ... the booze cruise ... the powder room ... the cocktail. What do they all have in common? They're the results - direct and indirect - of _____, the nearly ____-year period from 1920 to 1933 when the manufacture, sale or transportation of "intoxicating liquor" was illegal in this country.

The nightclub - the "speakeasies" of the time of Prohibition - led to the nightclubs of modern times. The speedboat made its debut during Prohibition; it was the transportation of choice for crime groups smuggling liquor into the United States across the Great Lakes and other bodies of water. “_____ cruises” would take passengers beyond American territorial waters - and out of the reach of the law - so that patrons could enjoy alcoholic beverages. Before the era of Prohibition (which took effect about the time the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote in 1920), saloons were largely a "men only" affair. _____, on the other hand, were frequented by men and women alike. Jazz was often provided as entertainment at these clubs, dancing was common.

In 1830 the average American over 15 years of age drank 7.3 gallons of pure alcohol a year. That's the equivalent of 90 fifths of 80-proof liquor, 1.8 bottles per week for every drinker in the country.

Prohibition was really sold as not just that it would solve the problem of alcoholism, it would solve **poverty**. It would solve **child labor**, it would solve **prostitution**, it would solve **crime**, it would get rid of **slums**.

Who supported Prohibition?

1. _____ who wanted the vote so they could outlaw demon liquor.
2. _____ treated by Catholic immigrants and their saloons
3. the _____ who held up the stereotype of the dangerous black man with a bottle
4. _____producers who wanted customers OUT of bars and IN their theaters

Another reason Prohibition worked?

Anti-_____ sentiment caused by WWI. Famous beers like Pabst, Schmitz, Anheuser-Busch were all German. Americans linked Germans to the brewers. People had it in their heads that drinking this beer was un-American.

People who opposed Prohibition were called the _____.

People who supported Prohibition were called the _____.

The 18th Amendment went into effect at midnight January 17, 1920.

It didn't take long for speakeasies to pop up and for bribes to local cops or judges to start.

Drug stores - allowed to dispense medicinal alcohol - became virtual liquor stores. The _____ chain went from 20 stores to _____-

On December 5th, _____, the _____st Amendment passed, ending Prohibition—**the only time in history an amendment to the Constitution has been repealed.** The noble experiment was over.