

1920s Study Guide

I CAN...

Describe the cultural developments and individual contributions in the 1920's of the following:

- Jazz Age (Louis Armstrong)
- Harlem Renaissance (Langston Hughes & Duke Ellington)
- baseball (Babe Ruth)
- the airplane (Charles Lindbergh)
- the automobile (Henry Ford)

What was so "Roaring" about the 1920s?: People had more money & more leisure time. They spent money on entertainment like jazz clubs, movies, books & magazine.

Jazz Age: another name for The Roaring 20s.

Louis Armstrong: A famous jazz musician in the 1920s. Nickname "Satchmo."

Harlem Renaissance: revival of African American arts that occurred in the 1920s.

Langston Hughes: A writer whose poems and stories about life as an African-American became famous in the 1920s.

Duke Ellington: A well-known African American jazz composer and band leader.

Babe Ruth: A famous baseball player in the 1920s. He played for the Red Sox, and was later traded to the Yankees.

Charles Lindbergh: The first person to fly a solo flight non-stop across the Atlantic.

Henry Ford: He revolutionized the automobile industry by mass producing cars using an assembly line. He had his employees work shortened days for more pay to keep good workers.

Entrepreneur: a person who takes a risk or starts a business, hoping to make a profit.

Supply & Demand: the amount of a product that is available vs. the amount of a product that people are willing to buy.

Credit: The concept of “*Buy now, pay later*” or borrowed money.

18th Amendment: This amendment made the sale and transportation of alcohol illegal. The only amendment to be repealed – done away with.

Prohibition: declared manufacturing, sale and transportation alcohol illegal in the 1920s.

Gangster: A criminal. People during the prohibition era broke the law to make lots of money selling alcohol. “Al” Capone is a well known gangster from the 1920s who smuggled alcohol.

19th Amendment: This amendment gave women the right to vote.

Suffrage: The right to vote.