**1. SECTION 2: THE TWENTIES WOMAN – Lesson 5 – Test 9 – The 20s**

* **After the tumult of World War I, Americans were looking for a little fun in the 1920s.**
* **Women were becoming more independent and achieving greater freedoms (right to vote, more employment, freedom of the auto).**

**2. THE FLAPPER**

* **During the 1920s, a new ideal emerged for some women: the Flapper.**
* **A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young woman who embraced the new fashions and urban attitudes. Fashions? Attitudes?**

**3. NEW ROLES FOR WOMEN**

* **The fast-changing world of the 1920s produced new roles for women.**
* **Many women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as nurses, teachers, librarians, & secretaries.**
* **However, women earned less than men and were kept out of many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (management) and faced discrimination. Discrimination?**

**4. SECTION 3: EDUCATION AND POPULAR CULTURE**

* **During the 1920s, developments in education had a powerful impact on the nation.**
* **Enrollment in high schools \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between 1914 and 1926. Why?**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ met the challenge of educating millions of immigrants. Importance? Development of American Culture?**

**5. EXPANDING NEWS COVERAGE**

* **As literacy increased, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circulation rose and mass-circulation magazines flourished.**
* **By the end of the 1920s, ten American magazines -- including *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ –* boasted circulations of over 2 million. How did this impact American Culture & Advertising? Shared Information?**

**6. RADIO COMES OF AGE**

* **Although print media was popular, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the most powerful communications medium to emerge in the 1920s.**
* **News was delivered faster and to a larger audience. Music? Sports? Shows? Advertising?**
* **Americans could hear the voice of the president or listen to the World Series live. It brought the Nation closer together. Impact on American culture? Shared information?**

**7. AMERICAN HEROES OF THE 20s**

* **In 1929, Americans spent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on entertainment (includes sports). Stadiums?**
* **People crowded into baseball games to see their heroes.**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a larger than life American hero who played for Yankees. The House that Ruth built?**
* **He hit 60 homers in 1927. No. 1 sport in the 20s?**

**8. LINDBERGH’S FLIGHT**

* **America’s most beloved hero of the time wasn’t an athlete but a small-town \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Lindbergh made the first nonstop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trans-atlantic flight.**
* **He took off from NYC in the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* and arrived in Paris 33 hours later to a hero’s welcome. Importance of Lindbergh? Individualism in a sea of conformity?**

**9. ENTERTAINMENT AND ARTS**

* **Even before sound, movies offered a means of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through romance and comedy.**
* **First sound movies: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (1927).**
* **First animated with sound: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (1928).**
* **By 1930millions ofAmericans went to the movies each week. Part of U.S. culture? Today? Hollywood? Economy?**

**10. MUSIC AND ART**

* **Famed composer George Gershwin merged traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Painters like Edward Hopper depicted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of American life.**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ captured the grandeur of New York using intensely colored canvases.**

**11. WRITERS OF THE 1920S**

* **The 1920s was one of the greatest literary eras in American history.**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the first American to win the Nobel Prize in literature, wrote the novel, *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***
* **In *Babbitt* the main character ridicules American conformity and materialism. Conformity & Materialism in the 20s? Examples?**

**12. WRITERS OF THE 1920s**

* **Writer F. Scott Fitzgerald coined the phrase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe the 1920s.**
* **Fitzgerald wrote *Paradise Lost* and *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***
* ***The Great Gatsby* reflected the emptiness of New York elite society. 20s Emptiness & Materialism?**

**13. WRITERS OF THE 1920**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wounded in World War I, became one of the best-known authors of the era.**
* **In his novels, *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* and *A Farewell to Arms,* he criticized the glorification of war.**
* **His simple, straightforward style of writing set the literary standard. Disillusioned with war, materialism, conformity, and society of the 20s?**

**14. THE LOST GENERATION**

* **Some writers such as Hemingway and John Dos Passos were so soured by American culture that they chose to settle in Europe.**
* **In Paris they formed a group that one writer called, “The Lost Generation”. Unhappy with American culture, materialism, conformity, morals & values, etc. Members? American writers of the 20s?**