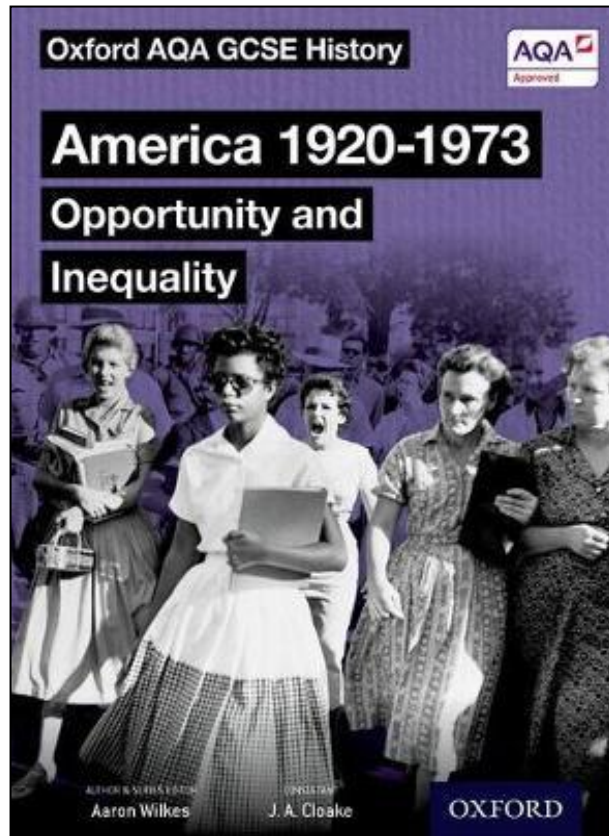


Great Sankey High School

AQA GCSE History



America Work Booklet

Part 1: American people and the 'Boom'

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

How to use your America Workbook

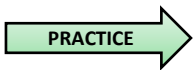
Use the icons in your work booklet to guide you.



This is information you are being introduced to for the first time, make sure to read this as carefully as possible and highlight any key words or phrases.



These terms or phrases are key to understanding the topic we are studying make sure you know their meanings and that you feel comfortable using them.



This is your chance to work with the new information you are learning about, these short tasks will help develop your understanding of the topic of the lesson.



These short knowledge quizzes provide you with the opportunity to consolidate the key facts and figures from the lesson in one convenient place for revision.



At the conclusion of the lesson you will use this space to consider the enquiry question from the lesson and practice extended writing in your exercise book.

Lesson 1: What caused America's economy to 'boom' in the 1920s?



LO: To know the causes of the economic boom in 1920s USA.

LO: To be able to explain how these causes led to the growth in the economy in the 1920s.

NEW INFO

The US **economy** boomed in the **decade** after the First World War — it experienced **huge growth**. Many Americans **prospered** as a result of this '**boom**' as it made them **richer** and gave them **new opportunities**.

The 'Boom' meant that America became a Consumer Society

The US economy was **strong** in the 1920s. This gave many Americans a feeling of **economic security** which encouraged them to **spend** and **borrow** more money. **Employment** rates were high and **wages** increased too.

- 1) This helped to create a **consumer society**. People had more money to spend on things like hoovers and washing machines, which were **luxury goods** at the time. These goods and other expensive products like cars were made **more affordable** by **hire-purchase** (where things were paid for in instalments).
- 2) **Credit** (when you take out a loan or get given an item and agree to pay for it later) was **easy** to get. This encouraged people to buy expensive goods that made their **standard of living** better.
- 3) **Advertising** also encouraged Americans to spend more. The 1920s saw a **rapid increase** in advertising, as companies tried to **persuade** people to buy their goods. Adverts appeared everywhere — from **newspapers** and **magazines** to **roadside posters**. Companies also advertised using new technologies, such as **radio** and **film**, which helped them to reach an even **wider audience**.

Comment and Analysis

Most Americans **weren't worried** about **debt**, as they thought the economy would **keep growing** and banks would **always lend**. There was a feeling of **economic optimism** — people who **warned** that the economy might **fall** again were just **ignored**.

Some companies split their **wealth** into **equal parts** called **shares**. The **public** can buy and sell shares on the **stock market**. The value of a company's shares can go **up** or **down**.

- 4) The rise of the **consumer society** made companies prosper, which meant that the value of **shares** kept **increasing**. This encouraged people to keep **buying** shares, which led to a **stock market boom**.
- 5) Many people bought shares using **credit**, waited for their value to go up, then sold them for **profit**. This is called **speculation**. Many speculators became very **rich**.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining how each factor affected people's lives in America in the 1920s

Factor	How did it affect peoples lives?
Hire-Purchase	Hire-Purchase made more expensive goods like hoover and cars far more affordable by allowing people to pay in instalments.
Credit	
Advertising	
Mass Production	
Stock Market Boom	

Lesson 1: What caused America's economy to 'boom' in the 1920s?



LO: To know the causes of the economic boom in 1920s USA.

LO: To be able to explain how these causes led to the growth in the economy in the 1920s.

PRACTICE 1

Identify three different factors that contributed to the growth of a consumer society and explain how:

1)	2)	3)
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



PRACTICE 2

Explain how America's economic boom impacted American society?

Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Hire-Purchase **Credit** Advertising **Mass Production** this meant that

Lesson 1: What caused America's economy to 'boom' in the 1920s?



LO: To know the causes of the economic boom in 1920s USA.

LO: To be able to explain how these causes led to the growth in the economy in the 1920s.

NEW INFO

Some Republican Party Policies added to Prosperity...

- 1) Republican governments in the 1920s adopted a laissez-faire approach to the economy. This meant that they believed the government shouldn't try to control the economy, so there was little regulation of businesses, banks or the stock market. The government wanted to give businesses the opportunity to be successful, so they placed as few restrictions on them as possible. This attitude played a big role in the 'boom'.

Republican governments also adopted the idea of 'rugged individualism'. This meant that people were expected to work hard to support themselves, rather than relying on the government for help.
- 2) The Republican government reduced income tax and made sure that other taxes were low. This meant that people had more money, which they could then spend on the products of US businesses. The government also encouraged banks to lend money and give people credit.
- 3) In 1922, the government introduced the Fordney-McCumber Tariff. It was meant to protect US farmers and factories by making it costly for foreign producers to import their goods into America. As a result, American goods were always cheaper than foreign goods, since foreign producers had to raise their prices to cover the cost of the tariff. This meant that people were more likely to buy US products.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining how each factor affected people's lives in America in the 1920s

Factor	How did it affect peoples lives?
Laissez-faire	This meant that republicans believed the government shouldn't try to control the economy, so they had little involvement in the economy.
Rugged Individualism	<hr/> <hr/>
Taxes	<hr/> <hr/>
Fordney-McCumber Tariff	<hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 1: What caused America's economy to 'boom' in the 1920s?

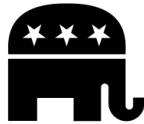


LO: To know the causes of the economic boom in 1920s USA.

LO: To be able to explain how these causes led to the growth in the economy in the 1920s.

PRACTICE 1

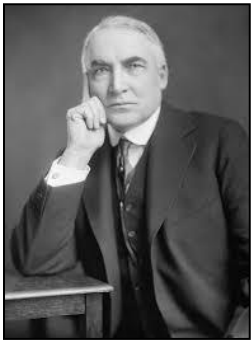
Identify three different ways that the Republican Party contributed to the economic boom and **explain** how:



PRACTICE 2

Warren G Harding was a Republican President of the USA in the 1920s.

Write an explanation as President Harding to explain how your party as contributed the economic boom.



Lesson 1: What caused America's economy to 'boom' in the 1920s?



LO: To know the causes of the economic boom in 1920s USA.

LO: To be able to explain how these causes led to the growth in the economy in the 1920s.

CONSOLIDATE

Key Knowledge Check

How did Americans prosper as a result of the 'boom'?	What is a 'consumer society'?	What is meant by 'hire-purchase'?	How did credit encourage people to buy goods?	How did advertising persuade people to purchase goods?
Why did the stock market boom?	What is meant by the term 'laissez-faire' approach?	What did the Fordney-McCumber Tariff do?	What was the benefit of reducing taxes?	What does 'rugged individualism' mean?

APPLY

Key Knowledge Question

What caused America's economy to 'boom' in the 1920s?

Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Hire-Purchase Credit

Advertising

Mass Production

this meant that ⁷

Lesson 2: In what ways did mass production change the economy and people's lives?

LO: To know the key features of mass production.

LO: To be able to explain how mass production changed American lives.

NEW INFO

Lots of Industries Took Off during the 'Boom'

- 1) Many **new industries** prospered in the 1920s, such as the **electricity**, **telephone** and **chemical** industries.
- 2) The **motor industry** grew quickly too, as **Henry Ford** began to use **mass production** in his car factories:
 - The **Ford factories** created an efficient **assembly line** system that **produced** cars in large quantities.
 - These cars could be made **quickly** — in 1925, one of Ford's assembly lines was producing a Ford Model T every ten seconds.
 - Cars could also be produced more **cheaply**. Assembly line construction didn't require **skilled workers**, so costs were **lower** for factory owners. As a result, cars were cheaper, and **millions** of ordinary Americans owned a car by the end of the 1920s.
 - Mass production helped Henry Ford and his factories to **prosper**. Ford **workers** benefited too — their **pay** was **double** the average wage.
- 3) The **car** industry boosted the steel, glass, rubber and petrol industries. The **construction** industry also profited from the demand for good roads — **petrol stations**, **motels** and **roadside restaurants** were built across the USA. Car owners were able to live **further away** from their workplace, so lots of houses were built outside cities in the **suburbs**.
- 4) **Other industries** copied Ford's mass production methods, meaning that items such as **radios** and **fridges** were made in huge quantities too. This made these goods **cheaper**, and more people could **afford** them.



A Ford assembly line in 1929.

© Mary Evans Picture Library

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition
Henry Ford	A key individual in the development of American Industry. Used mass production in order to produce large amounts of cars cheaply.
Mass Production	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Assembly Line	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 2: In what ways did mass production change the economy and people's lives?



LO: To know the key features of mass production.

LO: To be able to explain how mass production changed American lives.

PRACTICE 3

The interpretation below is from a book by Stuart Chase, published in 1929. Chase was an economics expert in the 1920s. He is explaining the importance of the motor car in America's economic 'boom'.

1) Read the interpretation, then give evidence from page 4 to support each highlighted phrase.

To my mind, the largest single force [in creating prosperity] has been the motor car. The automobile was something which people really wanted with a desire that amounted to a passion. The effect was two-fold.

It stimulated business, and it suffused* the country with the visible *appearance* of a prosperity in which everybody seemed to share.

Other prosperous periods have been stimulated by foreign trade, or by the seeping of gold into the community. But this particular period was stimulated by a large, active, noisy, and *inescapable article visible on every road*... it certainly made us look prosperous.

a)

b)

*filled

a)

b)

Lesson 2: In what ways did mass production change the economy and people's lives?

LO: To know the key features of mass production.

LO: To be able to explain how mass production changed American lives.

CONSOLIDATE

Key Knowledge Check

What did Henry Ford use in his factories?	How quick was a Model T being produced in 1925?	Why were cars cheaper to produce?	How did workers benefit from working for Ford?	How did the construction industry benefit from the car industry?
Which other industries prospered in the 1920s?	Why were more houses built in the 1920s?	Why could average Americans afford a car?	What other products used mass production?	How did people pay for their cars?

APPLY

Key Knowledge Question

In what ways did mass production change the economy and people's lives?

Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

mass production

assembly line

Model T

consumer society



Lesson 3: What impact did the 'boom' have on American society?



LO: To know how American people were affected by the economic boom.

LO: To be able to explain which groups of people benefited and which didn't.



... but there was **Poverty in Rural Areas**

- 1) **Demand** for food was **high** in Europe during the **First World War**, so many US farms **expanded** and sold goods to foreign countries. European farms recovered after the war, but US farmers carried on producing **too much** — this **overproduction** caused **prices** to plunge. Many farms ran at a **loss**.
- 2) Some farmers had taken out bank **loans** to expand their farms during the war. When they failed to pay these back, their **debts increased**. Many had to **sell** their farms and **travel** around the country to **find work**.
- 3) The **textile industry** started using man-made **synthetic fibres**, so the demand for **cotton** decreased. **Cotton** was a key crop in the South, so this decline hit many **southern farmers** and added to **rural poverty**.
- 4) The **McNary-Haugen Bill** was proposed many times in the 1920s to help **struggling farmers**, but President Coolidge **vetoed** it twice. The bill involved the government buying up **extra supplies** of key **farm products** to stop farmers from losing **money**.

Comment and Analysis

Coolidge **vetoed** the bill as it showed that prosperity **wasn't benefiting everyone**. Some said the Republicans were happy to **ignore poverty** to make it **look** like they'd created a country where **everyone** could prosper.

Many **African Americans** in southern states were **sharecroppers** — farmers who rented land in exchange for some of their crops. They lived in **extreme poverty** and suffered **discrimination** due to segregation (see p.44).



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Terms	Definition / Explanation
Overproduction	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Debts	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
McNary-Haugen Bill	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 3: What impact did the 'boom' have on American society?



LO: To know how American people were affected by the economic boom.

LO: To be able to explain which groups of people benefited and which didn't.

PRACTICE 1

Identify three different problems faced by farmers during the 1920s and **explain** why this was the case:

1)

2)

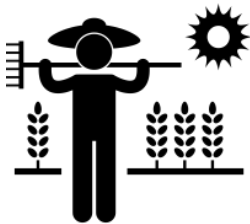
3)



PRACTICE 2

Explain how the government tried to help farmers during this time.

In the outline of the farmer, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Over production

McNary-Haugen bill

extra supplies

this meant that



Lesson 3: What impact did the 'boom' have on American society?



LO: To know how American people were affected by the economic boom.

LO: To be able to explain which groups of people benefited and which didn't.



The Decline of Old Industries added to Urban Poverty

Newer industries thrived during the 'boom' years, but old industries couldn't keep up.

- 1) The coal industry struggled to compete with the oil industry. New mining technologies led to coal workers being sacked, and miners who kept their jobs were paid less.
- 2) Monopolies (where a whole industry, such as steel or oil, is owned or controlled by one company or group) kept prices high and wages low, as there was no competition from other companies for customers or workers.
- 3) Millions of farmers migrated from rural areas to towns to find work. This increased urban poverty, as more people had to compete for the same jobs and housing.

Urban poverty was a big problem in those towns that relied on old industries.

Comment and Analysis

Lots of people didn't prosper in the 1920s. There was a big gap in wealth between the rich and poor. The poorest 60% of the people owned less than 5% of the wealth. Certain social groups didn't prosper — for example, working-class women were very poorly paid.

Many African Americans migrated to northern towns to find factory work. Prejudice and poverty often forced them to live in poor areas.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Term	Definition / Explanation
Urban Poverty	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Monopolies	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Migration	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 3: What impact did the 'boom' have on American society?



LO: To know how American people were affected by the economic boom.

LO: To be able to explain which groups of people benefited and which didn't.

PRACTICE 1

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Factor	How did it affect peoples lives?
Developments in the Coal Industry	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Monopolies	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Migration	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

PRACTICE 2

Explain the gap that developed in American society in terms of wealth during this time.

In the outline of the farmer, write key words to remind you of the reasons.





Lesson 3: What impact did the 'boom' have on American society?



LO: To know how American people were affected by the economic boom.

LO: To be able to explain which groups of people benefited and which didn't.



Key Knowledge Check

How did American farmers benefit from World War One?	What is meant by over production?	Why did demand for cotton decrease?	What did the McNary-Haugen bill propose?	What is a share cropper?
What is a monopoly?	Why did urban poverty increase?	The poorest 60% of people owned how much of the countries wealth?	Why were coal workers being sacked?	Which social groups didn't prosper?



Key Knowledge Question

What impact did the 'boom' have on American society?



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

over production

debts

urban poverty

migration



Lesson 4: In what ways did entertainment industry change in the 1920s?



LO: To know the key features of the entertainment industry in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how the entertainment industry changed in the 1920s.



The 1920s saw significant social and cultural **change** in America. The **entertainment industry** became an important part of **everyday life** across the country, and **women** gained new **opportunities** and **freedoms**.

The Entertainment Industry became very Influential

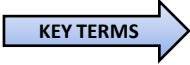
- 1) **Cinema** was a very popular form of entertainment in 1920s America. It used impressive, **cutting-edge technology**, and although movie theatres were often **grand** and **extravagant** places, tickets were **cheap**. Cinemas opened in **every town**, and by 1926, around **100 million** Americans went to watch a film **every week**.
- 2) In the early 1920s, all films were **silent**. This changed in 1927 with the release of 'The Jazz Singer' — it was the first feature film to include **audio**. These films became known as '**talkies**' and attracted yet more people to the cinema.
- 3) The rise of the cinema saw **movie stars** such as **Gloria Swanson** and **Rudolph Valentino** become household names. The actress **Clara Bow** — also became very popular. Audiences often tried to copy her **style** and **behaviour**, and she became an **icon** of the decade.



© John Kobal Foundation / Contrasto / Moviepix / Getty Images

Jazz was often performed in **speakeasies** (see p.14), where young people also **drank** alcohol and **smoked**. Its **fast-paced** rhythm led to **daring** and **suggestive** dancing. Many **older people** thought this behaviour was **immoral**, so **disapproved** of jazz.

- 4) **jazz** also became very popular in the 1920s. It developed from the music of **black communities** in the southern states. Although racism was a huge problem in America at this time (see p.10), many black artists, such as **Louis Armstrong**, achieved **mainstream success** through the popularity of jazz.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Factor	How did it affect peoples lives?
The Entertainment Industry	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Talkies	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Jazz	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 4: In what ways did entertainment industry change in the 1920s?



LO: To know the key features of the entertainment industry in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how the entertainment industry changed in the 1920s.

CONSOLIDATE

Key Knowledge Check

How were cinema tickets priced in the 1920s?	How many Americans went to the cinema weekly by 1926?	What type of films were produced in the early 1920s?	What was the name of the first film to be released with audio?	What were films with sound known as?
Name two early movie stars who became famous?	How were famous movie stars copied by the public in the 1920s?	Where was Jazz often played during the 1920s?	Which section of society was famously linked with Jazz?	Why did some older Americans disapprove of Jazz music??

APPLY

Key Knowledge Question

In what ways did entertainment industry change in the 1920s?

Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

talkies

jazz

cinema

opportunities

freedom

this meant that



Lesson 5: In what ways did life change for American women in the 1920s?



LO: To know the key features of the lives of American women in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how life changed for some American women during the 1920s.



The Position Of Women in Society began to Change...

- 1) During the First World War, large numbers of women entered the workforce to fill in for the men who had gone to fight. Women took on jobs usually reserved for men, such as construction work, and also played a key role in the war effort by working in munitions factories and agriculture.
- 2) The huge contribution they made during the war helped groups who had been fighting to secure the vote for women. It became harder to deny women the right to political equality — in 1920, the 19th Amendment was approved, which gave American women the right to vote.
- 3) In the 1920s, the number of women in the workforce continued to rise. By 1930, around a quarter of women in America were employed. This gave some of these women the money and freedom to take part in the consumer society and live more independently.
- 4) Many younger women abandoned the strict Victorian morals their mothers had held. These women were called flappers. They stopped wearing restrictive corsets, wore make-up and loose dresses, and had short hair. Many smoked, drank alcohol and drove cars.

Before 1920, women who worked had traditionally 'female' jobs, such as servants and nurses.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Factor	How did it affect peoples lives?
Munitions Factories	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Political Equality	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Flappers	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 5: In what ways did life change for American women in the 1920s?



LO: To know the key features of the lives of American women in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how life changed for some American women during the 1920s.

PRACTICE 1

How did women's roles change during the FWW and what was the impact of this?

In the outline of the nurse, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Workforce

key worker

munition worker

contribution

political equality

PRACTICE 2

Explain what a 'Flapper' was in 1920s USA.

In the outline of the woman, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Younger woman

Victorian morals

makeup

short dresses

smoked



Lesson 5: In what ways did life change for American women in the 1920s?



LO: To know the key features of the lives of American women in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how life changed for some American women during the 1920s.



... but life Stayed The Same for Many

- 1) African-American women often couldn't vote because of prejudice and racism (see p.10). Poorer women had to focus on surviving and not on joining political campaigns to gain more rights.

As well as looking after the home, many poorer women had to take on extra work to help support their families.

Comment and Analysis

Many American women remained poor in the 1920s — they didn't benefit from the economic 'boom'. Most women also continued to live by traditional values.

- 2) Even though they won the vote and went into the workplace in bigger numbers, women were still expected to raise children, do housework and stick to Victorian morals.
- 3) Most women didn't embrace the flapper lifestyle. Many couldn't afford the new fashions, and some religious women didn't approve of flapper behaviour.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
African- American Women	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Political Campaigns	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Victorian Morales	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 5: In what ways did life change for American women in the 1920s?



LO: To know the key features of the lives of American women in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how life changed for some American women during the 1920s.

PRACTICE 1

Identify three different factors why most women didn't get involved in the flapper lifestyle:

1)	2)	3)
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PRACTICE 2

Explain how American women's experience of the 'Boom' differed.
In the outline of the woman, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Couldn't vote
African Americans
house work
Victorian morals



Lesson 5: In what ways did life change for American women in the 1920s?



LO: To know the key features of the lives of American women in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how life changed for some American women during the 1920s.



Interpretation

The interpretation below is from a book by Frederick Lewis Allen, published in 1931. Allen was an American who worked as a journalist in the 1920s, and the book contains his observations on the decade. He is describing a 'revolution' in the way that Americans were expected to behave.

a) → The revolution was accelerated... by the growing independence of the American woman. She won the suffrage* in 1920. She seemed, it is true, to be very little interested in it once she had it; she voted, but mostly as the... men about her did... Few of the younger women could rouse themselves to even a passing interest in politics: to them it was a sordid** and futile*** business, without flavor and without hope. Nevertheless, the winning of the suffrage had its effect. It consolidated**** woman's position as man's equal. ← c)

*the right to vote **immoral ***pointless ****strengthened

- 1) For each highlighted phrase above, explain what it suggests about the lives of women in 1920s America.
- 2) For each highlighted phrase above, explain whether or not you think it is convincing about the lives of women in 1920s America. Use information from page 8 to explain your answers.

Q1)

Q2)



Lesson 5: In what ways did life change for American women in the 1920s?



LO: To know the key features of the lives of American women in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how life changed for some American women during the 1920s.

CONSOLIDATE

Key Knowledge Check

What jobs did women take on during the war?	When were women given the vote in America?	What is a flapper?	Why didn't all women benefit from the boom?	What type of music became popular in the 1920s?/
What were munition workers nicknamed?	What jobs did women do prior to the war?	What was the 19 th Amendment?	How many people attended the cinema in 1926?	What is a speakeasy?

APPLY

Key Knowledge Question

In what ways did life change for American women in the 1920s?

Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

vote jobs flapper 19th amendment this meant that



Lesson 6: What impact did prohibition and organised crime have on American society?

LO: To know the key features of the prohibition era in America.

LO: To be able to explain how American people were effected by the new laws.



From 1920 to 1933, it was illegal to make, distribute or sell alcohol in the USA. This was the Prohibition era. When Prohibition was introduced, it both revealed and increased divides in American society.

Prohibition was meant to Improve Morality

- 1) Temperance movements had been trying to get people to stop drinking alcohol since the 19th century. They said that alcohol caused violence, immoral behaviour and the breakdown of family life.
- 2) In 1913, temperance groups started to campaign for Prohibition to become law throughout the USA. This gained support from people who thought that Prohibition might improve society.
- 3) Support for Prohibition reflected the divide between rural and urban America. Many rural Americans were concerned about how US society was changing — they associated alcohol with high crime rates and violence in the rapidly growing cities.

The middle class blamed alcohol for immorality among 'new' immigrants (see p.10) and the working class. Employers said it made workers unreliable. Many women's groups thought Prohibition would reduce domestic violence.

In 1919, the 18th Amendment was approved — it banned the production, distribution and sale of alcohol in the USA. This was called Prohibition — it started in 1920.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Temperance Movements	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Prohibition	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Immorality	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 6: What impact did prohibition and organised crime have on American society?

LO: To know the key features of the prohibition era in America.

LO: To be able to explain how American people were effected by the new laws.

NEW INFO

Prohibition led to a rise in Organised Crime

- 1) **Enforcing Prohibition** was **impossible**, as the **public** still wanted to buy alcohol.
- 2) This **demand** led to people distributing alcohol **illegally**. People known as **moonshiners** made their own liquor, and **rum-runners** smuggled alcohol into the USA. **Bootleggers** took alcohol that was meant to be used in industry and made it **drinkable**. Illegal **drinking clubs** called **speakeasies** also sprang up.
- 3) **Gangs** in cities all over America fought for **control** over the **illegal distribution** of alcohol:

- One of the **most powerful** gang leaders in 1920s America was **Al Capone**. He fought other gangsters in **Chicago** to run the city's **speakeasies**.
- This battle for control led to **extreme violence** and **hundreds** of **murders**. Members of **rival gangs** were targeted and killed by Capone and his men.
- Capone was **very successful** — he was **influential** in US society and earned **huge amounts of money**. The police **never** managed to **convict** Capone for his violent crimes and alcohol distribution — he was only sent to prison for **tax evasion**.



KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Moonshiners	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Bootleggers	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Speakeasies	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 6: What impact did prohibition and organised crime have on American society?

LO: To know the key features of the prohibition era in America.

LO: To be able to explain how American people were effected by the new laws.

PRACTICE 1

Explain which groups wanted the introduction of prohibition and why
In the outline of the circle, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Religious

women

temperance

middle class

this meant that

PRACTICE 2

How did Al Capone benefit from Prohibition?

In the outline of the hat, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Gangster

Chicago

bootlegger

speakeasy

moonshine

this meant that



Lesson 6: What impact did prohibition and organised crime have on American society?

LO: To know the key features of the prohibition era in America.

LO: To be able to explain how American people were effected by the new laws.



Opposition to Prohibition Increased in 1929

- 1) There was always strong opposition to Prohibition in **urban areas**, especially in the **North**. Opposition **increased** during the **Depression** (see p.18) — people thought Prohibition was **bad** for the **economy**. For example, **alcohol taxes** and **jobs** in alcohol production could have boosted the **economy**.
- 2) People were **slowly realising** that **criminals** were **profiting** from Prohibition. Many thought that, if Prohibition was ended, the **government** and the **public** could profit instead.
- 3) Prohibition also further **divided** American society. It had a **bigger impact** on **poor people**, as they **couldn't afford** to buy illegally made alcohol like the rich. Many **resented** this **inequality**.
- 4) Prohibition largely **failed** to achieve its aims. There were **unexpected negative consequences** instead:
 - Although **drinking** did **go down** under Prohibition, it **didn't** make people **stop** drinking altogether.
 - While **fewer crimes** linked to **alcohol** and **drunkenness** were committed, **organised crime** became more of an issue.
 - The rise in organised crime made society more **corrupt**. Gangsters **bribed** judges and policemen to overlook their illegal behaviour.
 - Prohibition had a **negative** impact on **public health**. **Poor quality** alcohol caused many **deaths**.

Roosevelt promised to **repeal Prohibition** in his **1932** presidential campaign. The 18th Amendment was finally withdrawn in **December 1933**.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Opposition	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Depression	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Corruption	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 6: What impact did prohibition and organised crime have on American society?

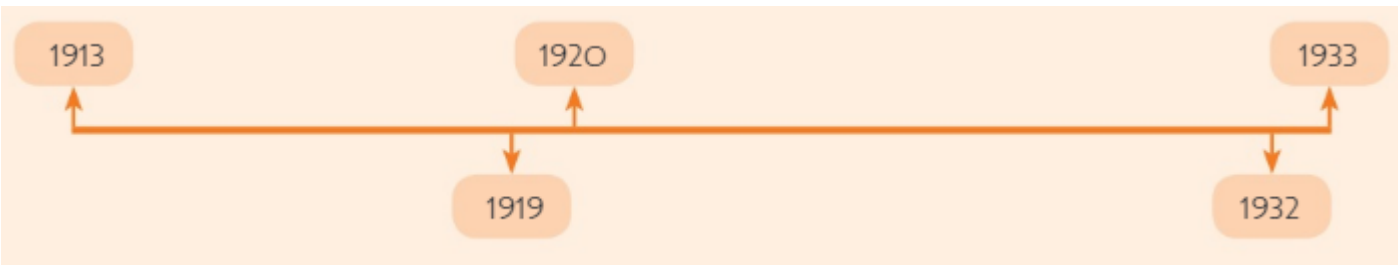


LO: To know the key features of the prohibition era in America.

LO: To be able to explain how American people were effected by the new laws.

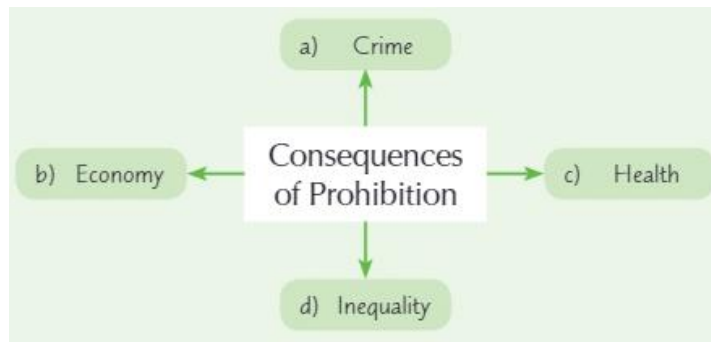
PRACTICE 1

Complete the timeline below explaining the key events of the prohibition era.



PRACTICE 2

Complete the mind map below explaining the consequences of the prohibition era.





Lesson 6: What impact did prohibition and organised crime have on American society?

LO: To know the key features of the prohibition era in America.

LO: To be able to explain how American people were effected by the new laws.



Key Knowledge Check

What years did prohibition last?	What were temperance movements aim?	What was alcohol blamed for?	What year was the 18 th amendment approved?	What was moonshine?
What was a speakeasy?	What was a bootlegger?	Who was Al Capone?	What was he eventually sent to jail for?	What city did Al Capone work in?



Key Knowledge Question

What impact did prohibition and organised crime have on American society?



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

vote jobs flapper 19th amendment this meant that



Lesson 7: What impact did immigration have on American Society?



LO: To know the key features of the immigrant experience in America.

LO: To be able to explain how attitudes to immigrants changed over time.

NEW INFO

1920s America was a **divided society**, where immigrants and African Americans suffered from **discrimination**.

Immigrants suffered Discrimination in their Daily Lives

- Most **immigrants** who came to America before 1890 were from **northern European** countries, like Britain and Germany. Many were **well-educated, skilled** workers. They **thrived** in the US and held **powerful positions** in society by the 1920s. They became known as **WASPs** — white, Anglo-Saxon Protestants.
- Between the 1890s and 1920, there was a huge **increase** in the number of immigrants moving to America from **southern** and **eastern Europe**, particularly Italy, Russia and Poland.
- Many Americans **disapproved** of these ‘new’ immigrants:
 - ‘New’ immigrants were often **poor, unskilled** workers with **little education**. Some Americans believed they wouldn’t be able to **contribute** to society.
 - Others worried that too much **cheap immigrant labour** would create **competition** for jobs and cause wages to **fall**.
 - There were fears that some immigrants were **communists** who wanted to **undermine** the American way of life. This **xenophobia** (fear of foreigners) increased when the **Red Scare** got worse in 1919 (see p.12).
 - The majority of Americans were **Protestant**, but ‘new’ immigrants were mainly **Catholics** and **Jews**. They therefore held different **cultural** and **religious** beliefs to most of the US population.
 - Immigrants were blamed for **social issues**, such as **crime, alcoholism** and the spread of **diseases**.
- This meant that immigrants were treated with **distrust** and **suspicion**. People felt threatened and feared that immigration would completely **change** America’s **society** and **identity**.
- Employers **exploited** immigrants, expecting them to work **long hours** for **little pay**. As a result, immigrants could only afford housing in the **poorest** parts of the city, where conditions were often **cramped** and **dirty**.

Many ‘new’ immigrants settled together in **separate communities**, spoke their **own languages** and had their **own way of life**. This lack of **integration** into US society caused **tension**.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Immigrants	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
WASPS	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Communists	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 7: What impact did immigration have on American Society?

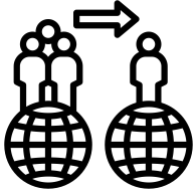


LO: To know the key features of the immigrant experience in America.

LO: To be able to explain how attitudes to immigrants changed over time.

PRACTICE 1

What was immigration like in America before 1890 and how did it change?
In the outline of the men, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Separate Communities

tension

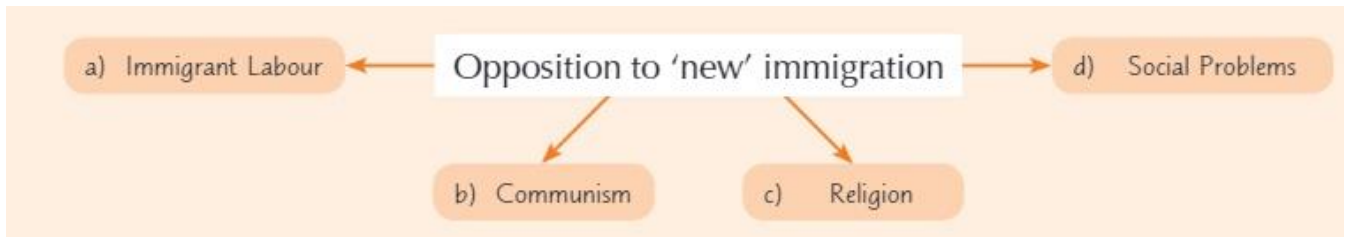
work

housing

this meant that

PRACTICE 2

Complete the diagram below explaining how each factor led to opposition to new immigration.





Lesson 7: What impact did immigration have on American Society?



LO: To know the key features of the immigrant experience in America.

LO: To be able to explain how attitudes to immigrants changed over time.

NEW INFO

New Restrictions were put on Immigration

The government responded to fears over immigration by restricting who could enter the country.

From 1917, immigrants were required to pass a literacy test in order to enter the USA. This favoured educated immigrants, who mostly came from wealthier, western European countries. However, immigration policies became even stricter in the 1920s.

In 1921, the Emergency Quota Act was passed — it introduced a quota system that limited how many people from certain countries were allowed to enter the USA. It particularly restricted immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

In 1924, the Johnson-Reed Act put even more limits on immigration, which made it harder for Africans, Asians, Arabs, and eastern and southern Europeans to get into the USA. This act was passed partly because of fear of foreigners and racism. It was supposed to exclude certain races from the USA.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Literacy Test	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Emergency Quota Act	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Johnson-Reed Act	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 7: What impact did immigration have on American Society?



LO: To know the key features of the immigrant experience in America.

LO: To be able to explain how attitudes to immigrants changed over time.

PRACTICE 1

Explain what living in America was like for new immigrants

In the outline of the men, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Separate Communities

tension

work

housing

this meant that

PRACTICE 2

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Policy	Year	How it limited immigration
Literacy Test		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Emergency Quota Act		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Johnson-Reed Act		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 7: What impact did immigration have on American Society?



LO: To know the key features of the immigrant experience in America.

LO: To be able to explain how attitudes to immigrants changed over time.

CONSOLIDATE

Key Knowledge Check

Where did the early immigrants come from?	What does WASP stand for?	Where did the new immigrants come from?	Why did social tensions rise?	What is xenophobia?
What religions were the new immigrants predominantly?	What did immigrants have to pass to enter the country?	What was the emergency quota act?	What did the Johnson-Reed act do?	Why was the Johnson-Reed act passed?

APPLY

Key Knowledge Question

What impact did immigration have on American Society?



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

WASP

jobs

communities

social tension

this meant that

Lesson 8: What impact did the KKK have on American society?



LO: To know who joined the KKK and the reasons why they joined.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the KKK had on American society.

NEW INFO

African Americans faced Discrimination throughout the USA

- 1) Segregation (see p.44) oppressed African Americans in the South, forcing them to use separate facilities to white people. Discrimination in jobs and housing meant that African Americans often lived in poverty.
- 2) Between 1916 and 1929, large numbers of African Americans in the South moved to the North to find work. Segregation wasn't enforced by law in the North, but racism and prejudice were widespread.
- 3) This made life hard for African Americans. There were few employment opportunities — many firms refused to hire African Americans, and any work they could find was often unskilled and badly paid.
- 4) Discrimination forced African Americans to live in ghettos in poor areas of the city. These ghettos could often be run-down and overcrowded. Despite this, African Americans were often charged high rents.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Discrimination	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Segregation	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Ghettos	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 8: What impact did the KKK have on American society?



LO: To know who joined the KKK and the reasons why they joined.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the KKK had on American society.

PRACTICE 1

Explain how black Americans faced discrimination in the South
In the outline of the men, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Separate facilities

jobs

housing

poverty

PRACTICE 2

As a result of discrimination in the South where did many black Americans move?

In the outline of the people, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

North

segregation

discrimination

prejudice

Lesson 8: What impact did the KKK have on American society?



LO: To know who joined the KKK and the reasons why they joined.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the KKK had on American society.



The Ku Klux Klan targeted African Americans and Immigrants

- 1) The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was a white supremacist organisation based in the southern states. They wanted to keep America white and Protestant — the main targets of their hostility were African Americans, but they were also prejudiced against 'new' immigrants, who were often Catholics and Jews.
- 2) The KKK were first active in the 1860s, but gained new popularity in the North in the 1920s, as levels of 'new' immigration rose and African Americans moved to cities. The KKK appealed to WASPs (see p.10) who felt threatened by these changes in society, and by 1925, KKK membership had grown to around 4 million.
- 3) Klan members committed violent crimes to intimidate and kill minorities. Their targets were often kidnapped, tarred and feathered (where hot tar and feathers were applied to the skin) or lynched (hung by a mob).
- 4) In 1925, Indiana KKK leader D.C. Stephenson was convicted of raping and murdering a white woman. The organisation lost support and political power after this scandal.

These crimes often went unpunished, as the justice system was controlled by WASPs or even KKK members.



Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Ku Klux Klan	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Intimidation	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
D.C. Stephenson	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 8: What impact did the KKK have on American society?



LO: To know who joined the KKK and the reasons why they joined.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the KKK had on American society.

PRACTICE 1

What were the Ku Klux Klan and which groups of people did they target?
In the outline of the man, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

PRACTICE 2

Complete the mind map below with as much detail as possible.

a) Rise in Popularity

Ku Klux Klan

b) Fall in Popularity

Lesson 8: What impact did the KKK have on American society?



LO: To know who joined the KKK and the reasons why they joined.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the KKK had on American society.

CONSOLIDATE

Key Knowledge Check

What is segregation?	What is discrimination?	What jobs did African Americans get?	How did the North differ from the South?	What was the KKK?
Why did the KKK become popular in the 1920s?	What was the size of membership in 1925?	What violent crimes did members commit?	What does it mean to be tarred and feathered?	What happened to Klan leader D.C. Stephenson?

APPLY

Key Knowledge Question

What impact did the KKK have on American society?



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

vote jobs flapper 19th amendment this meant that



Lesson 9: What impact did the 'Red Scare' have on American society?



LO: To know why so many Americans come to fear communism.

LO: To be able to explain the impact that the 'Red Scare' had on American society.

NEW INFO

The Red Scare was at its height between 1919 and 1920

From 1917, Americans **worried** their **way of life** was at risk of being **destroyed** by those who disagreed with **capitalism**. This period of **fear** is called the **Red Scare**, and it was **prompted** by the rise of two **political ideas**.

In 1917, there was a **communist revolution** in Russia. Communists want wealth to be shared **more equally**. They often believe that **government** control over the **economy** can help to achieve this.

Anarchists believe that **laws** and **government** are **unnecessary**. The anarchist movement in the USA wanted to get rid of the **government**.

- 1) America is a **capitalist country**. This means that **anyone** is free to make a **profit** from their work, and that wealth **isn't** shared equally. Many Americans **worried** foreign **communists** and **anarchists** might come to the USA and try to **change** their society. These fears got **worse** after **two** major events in 1919.
- 2) In 1919, post-war difficulties led workers in **Seattle** to go on strike to demand **fair wages**. Many worried that the workers wanted to start a **communist revolution** like the one in Russia. Later that year, supporters of Luigi Galleani (an **Italian anarchist**) carried out **bombings** against **important figures**, such as politicians.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Red Scare	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Capitalist	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Communist	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 9: What impact did the 'Red Scare' have on American society?

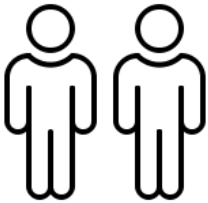


LO: To know why so many Americans come to fear communism.

LO: To be able to explain the impact that the 'Red Scare' had on American society.

PRACTICE 1

Explain the difference between a Communist and an Anarchist
In the outline of the men, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Equality

wealth

economy

government

laws

unnecessary

PRACTICE 2

Explain what is meant by the term 'capitalism'.

In the outline of the people, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Inequality

entrepreneur

wealth

money



Lesson 9: What impact did the 'Red Scare' have on American society?



LO: To know why so many Americans come to fear communism.

LO: To be able to explain the impact that the 'Red Scare' had on American society.

NEW INFO

The Red Scare led to greater Intolerance of Immigrants

1) After the bombings in **1919**, the government arrested suspected **communists** and **anarchists** in a series of operations called the **Palmer Raids**. Those arrested in the Palmer Raids were mostly **immigrants**, as they were often held responsible for bringing **radical views** to America. **Hundreds** of them were **deported**, even if they'd done **nothing wrong**.

Some said the Palmer Raids were against the Constitution (see p.24). Many of the arrests were made without warrants (permission from legal authorities), so were illegal.

2) In **1921**, two **Italian anarchists** called **Nicola Sacco** and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti** were convicted of **murder** and **robbery**. Many thought the justice system **discriminated** against them because of their **political views** and their status as **Italian immigrants**.

Sacco & Vanzetti Case

- When Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested, police found **anti-government** leaflets in their car. It was also revealed that they had gone to Mexico during the **First World War** to **avoid** being called up to **serve** in the US Army. This made the two men seem **unpatriotic**.
- It is thought that the judge in their trial was **biased** against Sacco and Vanzetti. He disregarded **107 witness statements** that said the two men had been seen **elsewhere** at the time of the crime.
- There was no clear-cut **evidence** that Sacco and Vanzetti were **guilty**, and another criminal even **confessed**, but the judge **refused** to give them a **second trial**. They were **executed** in 1927.

KEY TERMS

Complete the table below, explaining what each key phrase means

Key Term	Definition / Explanation
Anarchists	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Palmer Raids	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Sacco & Vanzetti	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 9: What impact did the 'Red Scare' have on American society?



LO: To know why so many Americans come to fear communism.

LO: To be able to explain the impact that the 'Red Scare' had on American society.

PRACTICE 1

Complete the flowchart below explaining the development of the Red Scare.

a) Fear of anarchism and communism in America

b) Strike in Seattle

c) Bombings

d) Palmer Raids

PRACTICE 2

Explain how prejudice affected the outcome of the Sacco & Vanzetti case.

In the outline of the people, write key words to remind you of the reasons.



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Unpatriotic

scared

biased

evidence

execution



Lesson 9: What impact did the 'Red Scare' have on American society?



LO: To know why so many Americans come to fear communism.

LO: To be able to explain the impact that the 'Red Scare' had on American society.

CONSOLIDATE

Key Knowledge Check

What was the 'red scare'?	What is communism?	What did the anarchist movement want?	What is capitalism?	What happened in Seattle in 1919?
Who was Luigi Galleani?	What did his supporters do?	What were the Palmer Raids?	What did the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti show?	What happened to Sacco and Vanzetti?

APPLY

Key Knowledge Question

What impact did the 'Red Scare' have on American society?



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

worried **fear** foreigners **jobs** communism **anarchists** as a result