1. What were some unintended consequences of Prohibition (18th Amendment)?

Rise in organized crime and an explosion of speakeasies and moonshiners

1. Explain the relationship between the 18th amendment and Bootlegging, Moonshine, and Speakeasies.

The 18th amendment banned the manufacture, transportation and sale of liquor. Bootlegging, Moonshine and speakeasies are the illegal acts violating the 18th amendment.

1. Describe the appearance of the Flapper, and how their behavior changed.

Flappers generally have short hair, shorter skirt, and a cigarette. They generally tended to be more promiscuous and challenge men openly about politics.

1. How did the 19th amendment effect women in the 1920’s?

It gave them the right to vote and thus making them more politically involved/active.

1. What reasons were there for restricting immigration in the early 1920’s?

The fear of communism spreading to America and causing a communist revolution (Red Scare), much like the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Post WWI many Europeans were attempting to come to America for work, leading to a rise in Nativism and immigration quotas.

1. Why was Social Darwinism opposed in the 1920’s?

Promoted the idea that people in lower classes were not capable of economic success.

1. Why did Attorney General Palmer conduct a series of raids and whom did he target?

Attorney General Palmer was target in a series of bombs throughout the US. Believing they came from communist, Palmer created an agency to target communist radicals and sympathizers.

1. Why did many groups, such as the Christian Temperance Union, work to push through prohibition laws?

The Women’s Christian Temperance Union wanted Prohibition because they saw alcohol as the root of evil in American society. Husbands would spend money at bars and not on rent or food, and/or get drunk and commit domestic abuse, and/or get in other fights or cause other mischief while intoxicated. They believed if alcohol was illegal, those problems would go away.

1. Describe a push and pull factor for the Great Migration.

Push factor for the Great Migration was a rise in the KKK and segregation and racism in the South. A Pull factor would be in available industrial jobs in the Northeast.

1. What musical genre was birthed from the Harlem Renaissance?

Jazz\* and Blues

1. What was the Harlem Renaissance and what facilitated its birth?

The Harlem Renaissance was the emergence of African American culture. It sprung out of the closer living conditions resulting from the Great Migration.

1. How did Henry Ford utilize the new production techniques to his benefit?

The used the assembly line and standardization of parts along with paying workers more and working 8 hours days instead of 10 hour days in order to reorganized the manufacturing process to produced the first affordable car for the common man.

1. What was Marcus Garvey’s motivation for things like his “Back to Africa” movement?

He believed in African American cultural pride and African American economic independence.

1. Explain Harding’s campaign slogan, “Return to normalcy”.

America was experiencing war fatigue post WWI and Harding promised to return to “normal” or how things were before WWI when the country was not hyper-focused on supporting the war effort.

1. Although he was Sec. of the Interior, Albert Fall was convicted during the Teapot Dome Scandal and sent to jail. Why?

Although he was in charge of the nation’s resources, he went to jail for accepting bribes and giving the oil leases to his friends.

1. What effect did the Teapot Dome Scandal have on the general public?

It demonstrated the lack of public trust even in the highest levels of government.

1. Where is Harlem?

New York

Define these terms:

Infiltrate— enter or gain access to

Deportation *–* the lawful expulsion of an alien or other person from acountry*.*

Ratify – sign or give formal consent to

Turmoil -- a state or condition of extreme confusion, agitation, or commotion