

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Roaring 20's Rotation Activities

Mrs. Heacock – US History

The 1920s, a prosperous and optimistic time period, is known by a few names, such as the Roaring Twenties, the Jazz Age, the Age of Wonderful Nonsense, and the Age of Intolerance. It was a boisterous period characterized by rapidly changing lifestyles, financial excesses, and the fast pace of technological progress. It has also been seen as a period of great advance as the nation became urban and commercial. This era embodied the beginning of modern America and would be a time of change for everyone.

**CHOICE** – 90 pts. EACH (1° Must Complete 4; 3° Must Complete 3)

**Direction:** Choose any three or four (depending on your class period) of the following activities to complete during the assigned class.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **1. Book Work Page – 30pts.**  
-Follow the simple directions on the worksheet using your textbook
- \_\_\_\_\_ **2. 20's Slang – 30pts.**  
-Study the 'Slang Chart' and compare it today's slang. Complete the attached assignment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **3. Flapper Vocabulary Page – 30pts.**  
-Study the material provided covering the 1920's Flapper and complete the Vocabulary Sheet for full points.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **4. Web Work (Complete ONLY 2) \*\*AT HOME ONLY!\*\* - 30pts.**  
-Pick 2 out of the 3 1920's websites to visit and complete on the web activity sheet
- \_\_\_\_\_ **5. Great Migration "Push/Pull" Activity – 30pts.**  
-Study the slide show and readings to complete the activity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **6. 'RADIO BROADCAST' Script – 30pts**  
-Study the descriptions and create a 'Radio Broadcast Script' that covers through 'News', 'Advertisements' or a 'Show' including all the topics we are covering in this unit.

**Behavior** – 25 pts. (Must complete assigned number of rotations for class period)

**Direction:** Use your time wisely and without disturbing others to work with no more than 1 partner at a time on any of the above projects. You will also be expected during this class time to:

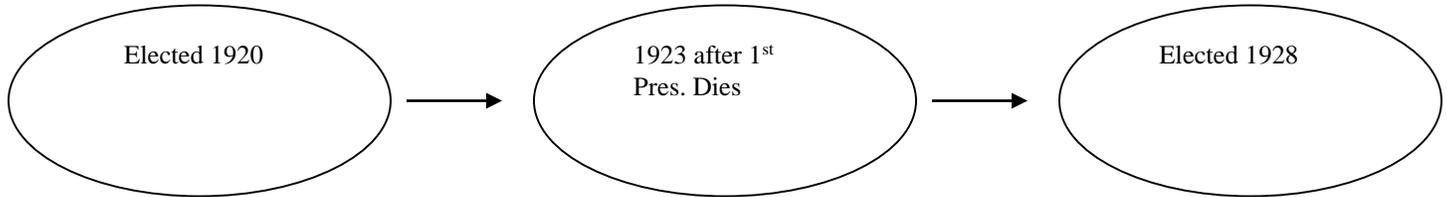
- 25pts. + Work hard with absolutely no messing around and completed more than required
- 24-20pts. Work well, completed assignments required and did not disturb others
- 19-10pts. Limited completion of assignments due to behavior that limited work time
- 0pts Wasted time, did not complete requirements

# #1. Book Activity- 30pts.

Directions: Complete the activity below using Ch. 24 in your textbook below.

## Presidents of the 1920:

Political Party all 3 presidents were? Bottom pg. 704: \_\_\_\_\_



His Quote on Pg. 705

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His Quote on Pg. 706

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His Notoriety Pg. 719

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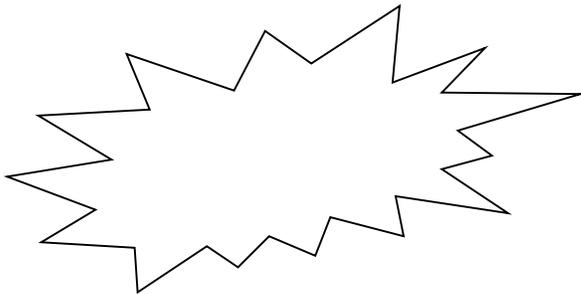
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## To the City in the 1920's:

Main Idea # 3 Pg. 713: \_\_\_\_\_

More People lived here for the 1<sup>st</sup> time in the 1920's. (not the farm)



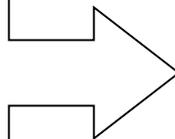
On each side of this Pentagon (5) write one thing young people did in the 1920's that they hadn't done before.

## Red Scare 1920's:

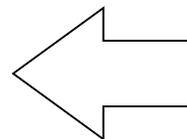
Last Sentence 1<sup>st</sup> Paragraph Pg. 701: \_\_\_\_\_

**Pg. 701 REDS** ( Also known as . . . \_\_\_\_\_ )

2 fears of Americans



**RED  
Scare  
1920's**



2 abuses of Immigrants

## #2. Slang in the 1920's

### The Influence of Culture on Slang

1. What 1920s slang (if any) do YOU use today?

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2. What are some of your favorite 1920s slang terms on the list but NOT IN USE TODAY?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_

3. With the members of your table, try to categorize 1920s slang (ex: fashion, automobiles, etc.).

Category 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Category 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Category 3: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What can 1920s slang tell us about society during the Jazz Age?

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5. Give three examples of current slang (and its meaning).

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

6. What will today's slang tell future generations about young people in the late 1990s and early 2000s?

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# Jazz Age Slang

<b>all wet</b> wrong; arguing a mistaken notion or belief	<b>dogs</b> human feet	<b>heebie-jeebies</b> the jitters
<b>banana oil</b> nonsense, a term of derogation	<b>dope</b> drugs, esp. cocaine or opium.	<b>hep</b> wise
<b>bee's knees</b> a superb person or thing	<b>drugstore cowboy</b> a fashionably dressed idler who hangs around public places trying to pick up girls	<b>high hat</b> to snub
<b>belly laugh</b> a loud, uninhibited laugh	<b>dumb dora</b> an absolute idiot, a dumbbell, especially a woman; <i>flapper</i> .	<b>hooch</b> bootleg liquor
<b>blind date</b> a date with an unknown person of the opposite sex, usually arranged by a mutual friend	<b>fall guy</b> a scapegoat who takes the blame for the wrongdoings of others	<b>hooey</b> nonsense
<b>big cheese</b> an important person	<b>fire extinguisher</b> a chaperone	<b>hotsy-totsy</b> pleasing
<b>bull session</b> an informal group discussion	<b>flat tire</b> a dull, boring person	<b>jake</b> okay (used in phrase "Everything's jake")
<b>bump off</b> to murder	<b>frame</b> to cause a person's arrest by giving false evidence	<b>jalopy</b> an old car
<b>cash</b> a kiss	<b>gam</b> a girl's leg	<b>Keen</b> attractive, appealing
<b>cat's meow</b> anything wonderful	<b>gatecrasher</b> a person who attends a party without an invitation or a show without paying admission	<b>I have to go see a man about a dog</b> What a person said when going to buy whiskey
<b>cheaters</b> eyeglasses	<b>giggle water</b> an alcoholic drink	<b>kidido</b> a familiar form of address
<b>copacetic</b> excellent	<b>gold digger</b> a woman who uses feminine charm to extract money from a man	<b>kisser</b> the mouth
<b>darb</b> an excellent person or thing	<b>goofy</b> silly	<b>line</b> insincere flattery
<b>dead soldier</b> an empty beer bottle	<b>hard-boiled</b> tough; without sentiment	<b>lounge lizard</b> a ladies man
<b>main drag</b>	<b>scram</b>	<b>struggle buggy</b>

the most important street in a town or city	to leave hurriedly	a car
<b>neck</b> to caress intimately	<b>scratch</b> money	<b>stuck on</b> having a crush on
<b>ossified</b> drunk	<b>sheba</b> a young woman with sex appeal	<b>swanky</b> elegant, good
<b>pet</b> to caress intimately	<b>sheik</b> a young man with sex appeal	<b>swell</b> marvelous
<b>pinch</b> to arrest	<b>smeller</b> the nose	<b>tight</b> attractive
<b>pushover</b> a person or thing easily overcome	<b>speakeasy</b> a saloon or bar selling bootleg whiskey	<b>torpedo</b> a hired gunman
<b>Real McCoy</b> a genuine item	<b>spiffy</b> having an elegantly fashionable appearance	<b>upchuck</b> to vomit
<b>ritzy</b> elegant	<b>spifflicated</b> drunk	<b>whoopee</b> boisterous, convivial fun



WORD

Who used it?

Definition in my words:

Draw a picture or symbol:

Synonyms: What is it like?

Antonyms: What is it not?

Use the word in a sentence: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use the word Flapper to create an acrostic poem for the 1920's fashions. The words created words should all begin with the letters from the 'FLAPPER'

**F**

**L**

**A**

**P**

**P**

**E**

**R**

Write a slang sentence from the 1920's using the terms provided:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### #3. The Flapper History (Use Worksheet Above)

The costume history image in our minds of a woman of the 'Roaring Twenties' is actually likely to be the image of a flapper. Flappers did not truly emerge until 1926. Flapper fashion embraced all things and styles modern. A fashionable flapper had short sleek hair, a shorter than average shapeless shift dress, a chest as flat as a board, wore make up and applied it in public, smoked with a long cigarette holder, exposed her limbs and epitomized the spirit of a reckless rebel who danced the nights away in the Jazz Age.

The French called the flapper fashion style the '*garconne*'.

### Attainable Fashion for All

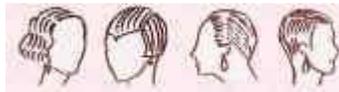
High fashion until the twenties had been for the richer women of society. But because construction of the flapper's dress was less complicated than earlier fashions, women were much more successful at home dressmaking a flapper dress which was a straight shift. It was easier to produce up to date plain flapper fashions quickly using flapper fashion Butterick dress patterns. Recorded fashion history images after the twenties do reflect what ordinary women really wore rather than just the clothing of the rich.

The flapper fashion style flourished amid the middle classes negating differences between themselves and the truly rich, but continuing to highlight some differences with the really poor. The really rich still continued to wear beautifully embellished silk garments for evening, but the masses revelled in their new found sophistication of very fashionable flapper clothes.

### Short Hair

The 1920s saw a universal fashion for short hair a more radical move beyond the [curtain styles](#) of the war era. Hair was first bobbed, then shingled, then Eton cropped in 1926-7. An Eton crop was considered daring and shocked some older citizens, since hair had always been thought a woman's crowning glory. Only maiden aunts and elderly dowagers avoided the severe shorter styles, but by the 1930s softer waved hairstyles were a refreshing change.

**Sketches of the changes to the soft Bobbed hairstyle of 1922 to the severe Eton Crop of 1926. [See more photographs of 1920s hairstyles](#)**



**Hairstyles circa 1922, 1925, 1925, 1926**

[Go to this superb book link on Art Deco Hair](#)

### Cloche Hats

Women wore [cloche hats](#) throughout the twenties. A [cloche hat](#) told everyone that you had short hair. It was only possible to get a close fitting cloche on the skull if the hair was cropped short and flat. The cloche hat affected body posture as it was pulled well over the eyes which meant young women held their heads at a specific angle in order to see where they were going. Foreheads were unfashionable in the 1920s.



#### #4. Internet Activity - 30pts.

Directions: Complete the Internet work below.

A. Website- [www.historychannel.com](http://www.historychannel.com)

\*In the Search Box type in the term “Scopes Trial”.

\*On the Right Side of The screen under ‘Videos on History’

\*Click on “This Day in History July 10, 1925 Monkey Trial Begins” – Watch 1min Video & Read Intro below

a. What was John T. Scopes profession? \_\_\_\_\_

b. What had the state of Tennessee outlawed? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Who were the two lawyers? \_\_\_\_\_

B. Website- [www.americanhistory.abc-clio.com](http://www.americanhistory.abc-clio.com) Login and password: washoeschools

\* Click on “Explore An Era.”

\*SCROLL DOWN to the Section labeled, “A Nation in Transition, 1920-1939.”

\*Click on “Roaring Twenties” under the topic “The Twenties, 1920-1929.”

-On the left side of this page you will see a menu (Intro, People, Visual, Activity, Reference, Quiz, and discussion). Use this menu to navigate and complete the following activity.

a. Read the Introduction to “Roaring Twenties”

1. Copy the very 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name two new appliances that people needed electricity to operate. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Installment Buying allowed people to “put a \_\_\_\_\_ down” and then what later? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What group grew to over 5million people by the 1920’s? \_\_\_\_\_

A. Website- <http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1920s.html>

\*Skim the page and record a fact for each of the following.

1. Cars: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Fashion: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Technology: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. List 3 inventions during the 1920’s that happened in the US.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

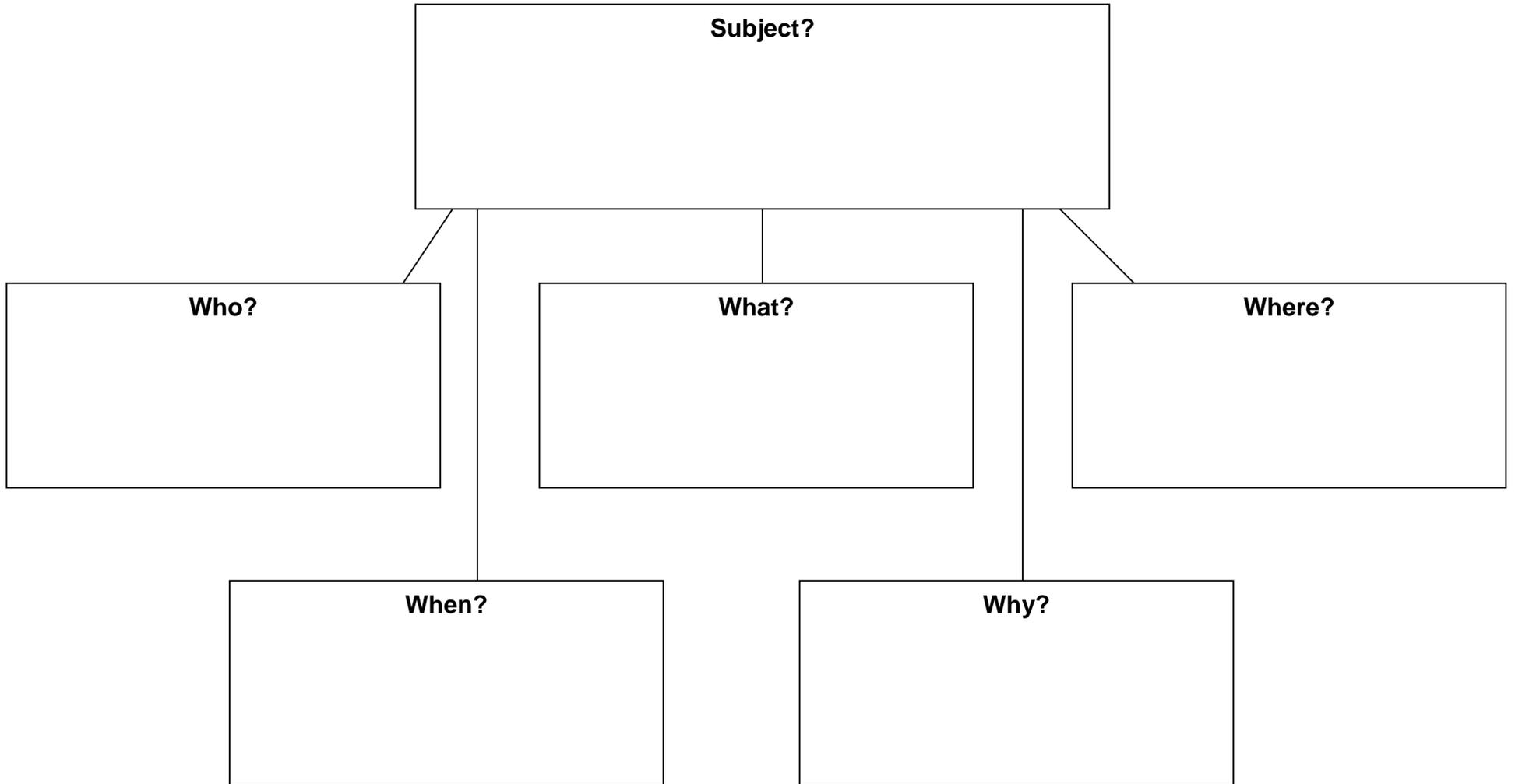
Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **# 5. THE GREAT MIGRATION**

Directions: Use the article below and the Great Migration Slide Show on my website to complete this rotation.

**NOTES:**

# The Great Migration



Excerpted from St. Clair Drake and Horace R. Clayton's *Black Metropolis: A Study of Negro Life in a Northern City*

"In 1914 the tide of European migration was suddenly reversed. As country after country was drawn into the First World War, foreign-born men Cleveland, Detroit shoulder arms. Chicago, too, lost

"The great mass stirred. For had been ravaged Mexico. Flood and harassed the Valley. Prior to

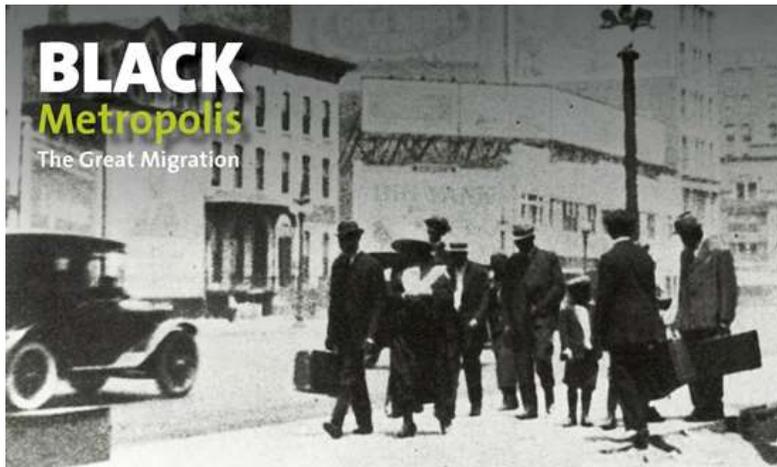
to encourage plantation laborers to risk life in the city streets. Now there were jobs to attract them. Recruiting agents traveled south, begging sometimes carried and always tongues. For the were actually come to Chicago. of them between wave arrived, the

home about the wonderful North. A flood of relatives and friends followed in their wake. [...]

"The Chicago Defender, a Negro weekly edited by Robert S. Abbott, a native of Georgia who had come north in the Nineties and made good, played a leading role in stimulating the migration. It coaxed and challenged, denounced and applauded. It organized a 'Great Northern Drive' and succeeded in getting itself banned from many a southern community. It scoffed at the Southerners' reforms under duress:

Turn a deaf ear to everybody. ... You see they are not lifting their laws to help you. Are they? Have they stopped their Jim Crow cars? Can you buy a Pullman sleeper where you wish? Will they give you a square deal in court yet? Once upon a time we permitted other people to think for us—today we are thinking and acting for ourselves with the result that our 'friends' are getting alarmed at our progress. We'd like to oblige these unselfish (?) souls and remain slaves in the South, but to their section of the country we have said, as the song goes, 'I hear you calling me,' and have boarded the train singing, 'Good-bye, Dixie Land.'

"Eventually America entered the war. More southern Negroes came to replace the men who were drafted. For four years the tug of war between northern industry and southern planters, northern Negro leaders and southern leaders, continued. The migrants kept streaming up the Mississippi Valley, riding the real trains of the Illinois Central over the same route their forefathers had traveled on the Underground Railroad. When the tide slackened in 1920, Chicago had over a hundred thousand Negroes among her population—an increase of 148 per cent in ten years. [...]

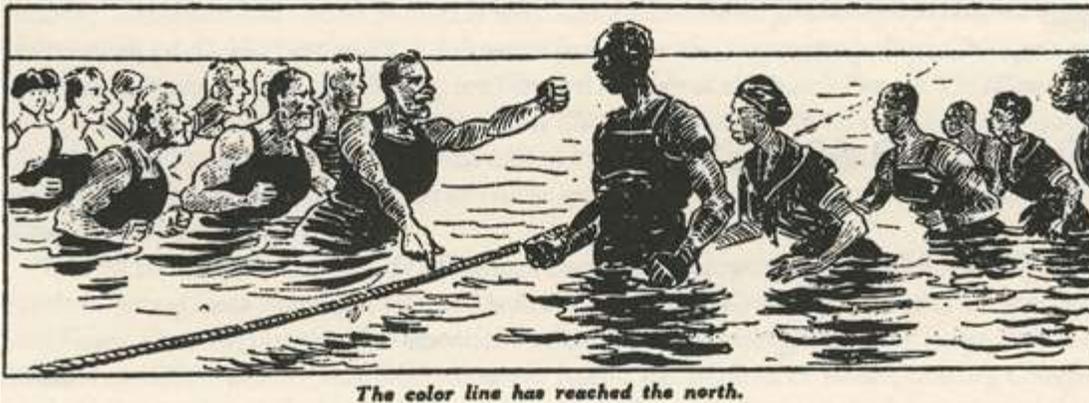


streamed home from Pittsburgh and Toledo, from mills and mines, to Immigration virtually ceased. thousands of workmen. [...]

of caste-bound Negroes in the South several years the cotton kingdom by the boll weevil sweeping up from famine, too, had continually cotton farmers of the Mississippi 1915, however, there had been little



Negroes to come north. They free tickets in their pockets, glowing promises on their first time, southern Negroes being invited, even urged, to They came in droves--50,000 1910 and 1920. And as each migrants wrote the folks back



“Negroes were getting the foothold, but the peace and understanding did not follow. White Chicagoans viewed the migrants with mixed feelings. As laborers they were indispensable. As neighbors they would have to be tolerated. Union men were apprehensive. Only ‘Big Bill’ Thompson, the Republican Mayor, and his coterie of politicians truly welcomed them, as they pondered the traditional political loyalties of the Negro people and watched the First and Second Ward Black Belt precincts swell amazingly.

The attitudes of the general public were undoubtedly shaped to some extent by Chicago’s newspaper headlines and stories which, day after day, commented in a none too friendly vein:

#### **HALF A MILLION DARKIES FROM DIXIE SWARM TO THE NORTH TO BETTER THEMSELVES**

##### **NEGROES INCITED BY GERMAN SPIES**

*Federal Agents Confirm Reports of New Conspiracy in South; Accuse Germans for Exodus from South*

##### **2,000 SOUTHERN NEGROES ARRIVE IN LAST TWO DAYS**

*Stockyards Demand for Labor Cause of Influx*

##### **COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH NEGRO INFLUX**

*Body Formed to Solve Problem Due to Migration to Chicago from South*

##### **WORK OUT PLANS FOR MIGRATING NEGROES**

*Influx from the South Cared For by the Urban League and Other Societies [...]*

“The sudden influx of Negroes into Chicago immediately resolved itself into a struggle for living space. Between 1900 and 1914, the Black Belt and its satellite areas had absorbed over ten thousand Negroes without any serious difficulty. Now the saturation point was reached, and although the migrants had jobs, there were literally no houses to accommodate them. Building construction had virtually ceased with the outbreak of the war. Doubling-up and overcrowding became inevitable. The Black Belt had to expand, and this situation aroused exaggerated fears throughout the city. Where would the black masses, still bearing the mark of the plantation upon them, find a place to live?”

**SOURCE:** Drake, St. Clair and Horace R. Clayton. *Black Metropolis: A Study of Negro Life in a Northern City*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993 (original publication 1945).

# # 6. RADIO BROADCAST

Directions: Study the descriptions and create a 'Radio Broadcast Script' that covers 'News', 'Advertisements' and/or a 'Show' including all the topics we are covering in the 1920's.

In 1920, KDKA radio of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania was the first to broadcast to the public. Soon after cities across the country gained their own stations. By the end of the 1920's almost every home in America had a radio. It brought each home information, entertainment and helped bring the country together. Study the pictures and descriptions attached and create a radio *NEWS*, *ADVERTISEMENT*, *SPORTING EVENT* or *SHOW* that mentions something from each of the three categories of pictures provided.

**Background:** The 1920s, a prosperous and optimistic time period, is known by a few names, such as the Roaring Twenties, the Jazz Age, the Age of Wonderful Nonsense, and the Age of Intolerance. It was a boisterous period characterized by rapidly changing lifestyles, financial excesses, and the fast pace of technological progress. It's also seen as a period of great advance as the nation became urban and commercial. This era embodied the beginning of modern America and would be a time of change for everyone.

Station: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Show: \_\_\_\_\_  
*NEWS, ADVERTISEMENT, SPORTING EVENT or SHOW*

Participants: \_\_\_\_\_

Who will be speaking \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Documents Referenced:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**\*\* Write-Out Your Own Script\*\***

**\*\*Extra Credit if you actually create a recording\*\***