Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Analyzing changes in the 1920s

As you look through the graphs, pictures, and cartoons, work with your group to draw some conclusions about the 1920s and make note of those conclusions in the appropriate category. For example, look at the graph about immigration in the 20th century. What conclusion can you draw about immigration from this graph? In which category would that conclusion be appropriate?

|  |
| --- |
| Economic |
| Political |
| Social |

1. Based on what you know about Europe after World War I, why do you think immigration figures were so high during the period between 1920 and 1930?
2. What percentage did the purchases of automobiles and refrigerators increase from 1921-1929? (just make an estimated guess)

What conclusions about consumer spending can you draw based on these figures?

1. Agriculture continued to be the primary economic source in the southern states. What hypotheses might you draw about the economic policies of Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox?
2. Examine the advertisement with the headline “You think I’m a flapper, but I can keep house.” In what ways does this ad show that women’s roles have changed little?
3. Examine the picture of the Ku Klux Klan marching. Where are they marching? Why would they march there?

From your reading in the textbook, what sentiments [ideas, beliefs] in the U.S. during this period led to the rise in KKK membership?

1. Examine the cartoon with the man in the hospital bed (#8). What does this cartoon communicate about the importance of wealth to people in the 1920s?
2. What do the advertisements tell you about the values of the average American in the 1920s?