

Social Studies Study Guide

1- What was the Jazz age or Roaring Twenties characterized by?

World War 1 was over and the US went through an economic boom causing people to celebrate. Americans enjoyed dance halls, jazz music, sports, and new inventions such as the radio and automobile.

2- Who was Louis Armstrong, and what were his contributions during the 1920s?

Louis Armstrong was an amazing jazz musician during the Harlem Renaissance.

3- What was the Harlem Renaissance?

The Harlem Renaissance was a time period where African American writers, artists, musicians who were based out of the Harlem district in New York City revealed the freshness and variety of African American culture. This period was caused from the migration of African Americans to northern cities. Cultural experiences of the African American community were shared during this time and many African American artists, authors, and musicians became popular.

4- Who was Langston Hughes, and what were his contributions during the 1920s?

Langston Hughes was a famous African American poet during the Harlem Renaissance. He wrote about struggled the African American community faced.

5- Who was the Babe Ruth, and what were his contributions during the 1920s?

Babe Ruth was a legendary baseball player in the 1920s. He revolutionized the sport and attracted many new fans with his exciting style of play.

6- This invention helped baseball players gain national fame?

The radio

7- Who was Henry Ford and what were his contributions during the 1920s?

Henry Ford was a famous car manufacturer during the 1920s. He used an assembly line to mass produce cars more efficiently which caused prices to decrease and more people able to buy them. His cars enabled people to live further from work, provided new recreational opportunities, and improved people's standard of living.

8- Who was Charles Lindberg, and what were his contributions during the 1920s?

Social Studies Study Guide

Charles Lindbergh was a pilot who completed the first solo transatlantic flight. He flew non-stop from New York to Paris. He increased US interest in air travel.

9- How did specialization affect the availability of automobiles in the early 1900s?

Specialization reduced the cost of producing cars, and manufacturers such as Ford reduced the cost of them for consumers. As cars became more affordable, more people bought them. This process benefited the US economy.

10- What was the 19th Amendment?

The 19th amendment granted all women the right to vote. It was no longer legal to deny voting based on gender.

11- How did WW1 help the women's suffrage movement in the US?

Women won support in Congress for their contribution to the war effort.

The beginning of the war

1- How was the U.S. involved in the war during the first three years (1914-1917)?

The US supported its trading partners, France and Great Britain. The US aided these Allied Powers by delivering food and supplies to war-torn areas of Allied Europe, by supplying weapons to Great Britain, and by blocking deliveries of food to Germany.

2- What event triggered the conflict in the World War 1?

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by a Serbian in June 1914.

The U.S. Enters the War

1- What was Germany doing in the Atlantic Ocean that led to the U.S. joining the war?

German submarines were attacking US ships and ships with American citizens.

2- What happened to the Lusitania and what was the significance of the events?

Social Studies Study Guide

A German U-boat (submarine) sunk the Lusitania in May 1915 killing over 1,000 people, including 128 Americans. This event led the US to declare war on Germany and enter WW1. Germany torpedoed the boat because it was transporting weapons into a war zone, however it was a British passenger ship, not a battleship which angered many.

3- What other reasons did the U.S. have for joining the war?

1. Sinking of the Lusitania
 2. Zimmerman Telegraph
 3. Germany continued to attack American ships
- **All of these events were caused by Germany

4- What was the impact of the United States joining the war?

It forced Germany to retreat and surrender.

The end of World War 1

1- When did the World War 1 end?

World War 1 lasted from 1914-1918.

2- Which side won the World War 1?

When the US joined the war, Germany was forced to retreat and surrender. The Allies (Great Britain, France, Russia, and the US) won the war.

3- What was the treaty of Versailles and what were its provisions?

Treaty of Versailles was the document Germany had to sign taking blame for WW1. In it they had to accept blame, pay money to the Allied countries, give up its colonies, limit the size of its military, and give land to France. Germany did not have a say on the terms of this treaty and felt it was unfair.

4- How did the U.S. work to keep peace and provide leadership after the war?

Social Studies Study Guide

President Wilson prepared a peace plan known as the Fourteen Points. It called for the formation of the League of Nations, an organization created with the purpose of solving conflicts peacefully. Interestingly, Wilson asked the US Senate to join the League of Nations and they would not believing that this would keep the US out of future world events.