Chapter 6 Study Guide

1. Warren G. Harding – 29th President of the United States who died in office
2. Calvin Coolidge – 30th President of the United States who cleaned up corruption
3. Henry Ford – Developed the modern use of the assembly line
4. Albert Fall – Harding’s Secretary of the Interior who took bribes
5. Andrew Mellon – Harding’s Secretary of the Treasury
6. Nellie Ross Tayloe – First female to be elected a governor of a state.
7. Ohio Gang – Harding’s cabinet of advisors who were corrupt
8. Assembly Line – Manufacturing using a conveyor belt and smaller tasks
9. Laissez-faire – Businesses free of government regulations act for betterment of society
10. Materialistic – Putting the value of material things above the intellectual or spiritual
11. Credit – Arrangement for delayed payments of a loan or purchase
12. Tariff – a tax placed on foreign goods that was favored by President Harding
13. Installment Buying – Paying for an item in small monthly amounts
14. Teapot Dome Scandal – Name of scandal that allowed oil drilling on reserved lands
15. John Scopes – Teacher from Tennessee who challenged the Anti-Evolution statutes
16. Clarence Darrow – Lawyer in the Scopes trial who argued for Evolution
17. William Jennings Bryan – Lawyer in the Scopes trial who argued against Evolution
18. Al Capone – Chicago gangster who used violence to control illegal alcohol sales
19. Charles A. Lindbergh – First American pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic
20. Billy Sunday – Energetic preacher who attracted large crowds of traditionalists.
21. Marcus Garvey – African-American leader who called for a return to Africa
22. Charlie Luciano – Gangster who united all Italian Mafia families.
23. Jazz Age – The other name of the Roaring 20’s
24. Harlem Renaissance – A burst of African-American culture in the 20’s and 30’s
25. Flappers – Young women eager to try the latest fashion dance, or fad
26. Lost Generation – Americans who became disillusioned with society after WWI
27. Expatriates – A citizen of one country who lives in another country
28. Babe Ruth – American sports hero who played baseball
29. Bobby Jones – American sports hero who played golf.
30. Gertrude Ederle – Female American sports hero
31. Jack Dempsey – American heavy-weight boxing champion
32. Red Grange – American sports hero who played baseball
33. Charlie Chaplin – Leading comedic actor of the silent movie era
34. Clara Bow – Leading actress of the silent movie era
35. Douglas Fairbanks – Leading romantic actor of the 1920’s
36. Louis Armstrong – African-American jazz performer on the trumpet
37. Duke Ellington – African-American jazz performer on the piano
38. Bessie Smith – African-American singer of “Down Hearted Blues”
39. Mass Media – Communications that reach a large audience.
40. Popular Culture – Expressions of culture that appeal to many people.
41. Prohibition – Legal ban on alcohol imposed by the 18th Amendment
42. Speakeasies – Nightclubs that illegally served alcohol
43. The Cotton Club – Harlem’s most famous nightclub
44. Bootleggers – Criminals that illegally imported and distributed alcohol
45. Fundamentalism – Belief that every word of the Bible is literally true
46. Evolution –Scientific theory of how life changes
47. Langston Hughes – Harlem Renaissance poet who wrote “I Too”
48. Claude McKay – Poet who wrote about African-American resistance.
49. Zora Neale Hurston – Harlem Renaissance author of “Mules and Men”
50. F. Scott Fitzgerald – Lost Generation author of “The Great Gatsby”
51. Gertrude Stein – Lost Generation leader and mentor.
52. Ernest Hemingway – Lost Generation author of “A Farwell to Arms”
53. Sinclair Lewis – Lost Generation author of “Babbitt”
54. Grant Wood – American Painter of “American Gothic”
55. T.S. Eliot – Lost Generation author of “The Waste Land”
56. Edward Hopper – American painter of “The Automat”
57. Ku Klux Klan – Racist group that used violence to intimidate African-Americans
58. UNIA – Organization founded by Marcus Garvey to improve the lives of African-Americans
59. NAACP- Organization founded in New York to help African Americans.
60. *The Spirit of St. Louis –* The plane that Charles Lindbergh flew over the Atlantic
61. *The Jazz Singer* – The first ever talking motion picture
62. McNary-Haugen Bill - Proposed farm relief bill vetoed by Coolidge
63. Forney McCumber Tariff - Act that raised tariffs to an all-time high
64. Immigration Act of 1924 - Lowered immigration quotas to 2%
65. Revenue Act of 1921 - Lowered taxes on the wealthy in America
66. Essay Question:

What does Claude McKay’s poem “If We Must Die” ask oppressed African-Americans in the 1920’s to do and in what manner does he ask them to do it?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If We Must Die**  |    |
| by [Claude McKay](http://www.poets.org/poet.php/prmPID/25)  |
|  |
| If we must die—let it not be like hogsHunted and penned in an inglorious spot,While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs,Making their mock at our accursed lot.If we must die—oh, let us nobly die,So that our precious blood may not be shedIn vain; then even the monsters we defyShall be constrained to honor us though dead!Oh, Kinsmen! We must meet the common foe;Though far outnumbered, let us show us brave,And for their thousand blows deal one deathblow!What though before us lies the open grave?Like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack,Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back! |  |