

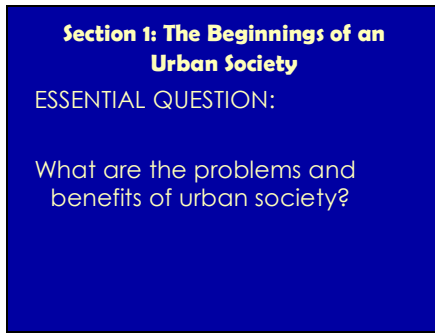
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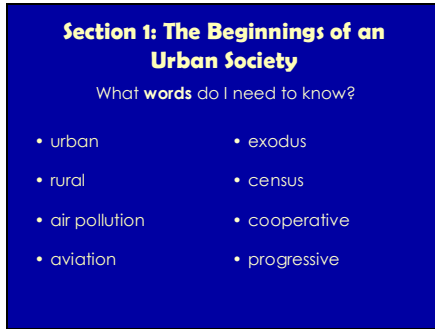
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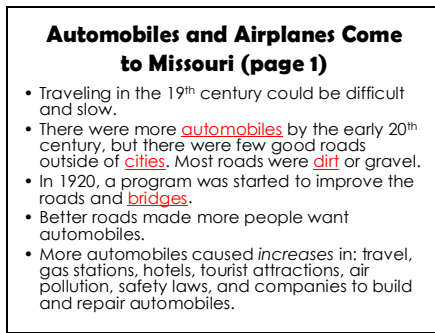
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Automobiles and Airplanes Come to Missouri (page 2)

- More automobiles caused decreases in: use of general stores, and train travel.
- Airplanes were invented and began carrying passengers.
- Airplane factories were started in St. Louis and Kansas City.
- Air shows with barnstormers were popular.
- [Charles Lindbergh](#) and his plane The Spirit of St. Louis made the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Paris.

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Changes on the Farm

- Gas-powered tractors began to replace steam-driven tractors and farm animals on farms.
- New technology meant farmers could farm more land with fewer workers.
- Children of farmers often moved to cities for jobs in factories.
- More farm goods on the market caused prices to fall. Many farmers went into debt or left farms for other jobs.
- By 1930, more people in Missouri lived in urban areas than rural areas.

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Political Changes

- Missouri Farmers Association (MFA) was a cooperative, or group, that worked to share the costs of running a farm.
- The MFA built storage buildings to store grain until prices went up.
- They bought and sold seed at better prices for farmers.
- "Populists" pushed the government to pass laws to protect farmers and children.
- "Progressives" believed the government should work to improve the lives of all people. They passed laws to protect children, force businesses to treat people fairly, and started more colleges to train teachers.

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Section 2: World War I and the 1920s

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How was life in Missouri different after World War I?



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Section 2: World War I and the 1920s

What **words** do I need to know?

- neutral
- ratify
- prohibition
- gangsters

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The Great War

- [World War I](#) (the Great War) started in 1914.
- Germany and its allies fought against France and Great Britain.
- The U.S. started out as a neutral country partly because the U.S. had many immigrants from all the countries.
- The U.S. did send supplies to Great Britain, and later the U.S. joined the war against Germany.
- This was a hard time for German-Americans. Many were mistreated by their neighbors.
- The war ended on November 11, 1918. This is celebrated as [Veterans Day](#). Missouri supplied over 156,000 soldiers, more than 6,000 mules, and food, weapons and other supplies.
- [General John Pershing](#) from Missouri was an important leader.

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The Roaring Twenties

- Airplanes, radios, [phonographs](#), and [motion pictures](#) were new inventions.
- Women got the right to vote with the 19th amendment.
- The 18th amendment banned sales of alcoholic beverages. Gangsters continued to sell alcohol and crime increased.
- The 21st amendment allowed sales of alcohol again.
- Farmers continued to have problems. They had too much debt because they could not make enough selling their crops.
- People in Europe were too poor after the war to buy American goods.
- Factories could not find enough customers for their products.

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Section 3: The Great Depression

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How did the Great Depression affect the lives of Missourians?



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Section 3: The Great Depression

What **words** do I need to know?

- stock market
- depression
- stock
- Dust Bowl
- profit
- New Deal
- supply and demand
- ragtime
- credit
- blues
- interest
- jazz

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The Start of the Depression (page 1)

- The law of supply and demand affected the stock market in the 1920s.
- Many people wanted stocks, so the price went up.
- It seemed the price would keep going up, so many people borrowed money to buy stocks. Their plan was to sell the stocks later for a profit.
- In 1929, companies found they could not sell their goods. The value of the stocks in the companies began to drop.
- People who sold their stock could not get as much for them as they had paid.
- If they borrowed money to buy the stock, they did not have the money to pay back the loan.
- This caused a panic and people thought they should sell their stocks before things got worse.
- Selling the stocks so quickly caused a "crash."

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The Start of the Depression (page 2)

- Since many people could not pay back their loans, the banks ran short of money.
- People were afraid they would lose the money they had in the bank, so they rushed to take it out.
- Many banks failed (went out of business).
- These events caused more people to lose their jobs, so they did not have money to buy goods, which caused more factories and stores to close.
- These bad times were called the **Great Depression**.
- At the same time, drought in the Great Plains had turned the area into a "**dust bowl**."
- Many farmers left for other parts of the country to find better land.

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The New Deal

- Over 1/4 of Missourians lost their jobs in the Great Depression.
- Many with jobs worked for much less money.
- President Roosevelt started the New Deal to get people back to work.
- People were hired to build public buildings, parks, schools, roads, and to plant trees and stop soil erosion.
- The New Deal also brought electric power to many farms in **Missouri**.



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Life Goes On

- Radio programs grew more popular.
- Movies like westerns helped people forget their problems.
- Travelling shows called **vaudeville** were popular, too.
- Cartoons by Walt Disney began to appear. Mickey Mouse was a famous new character.
- Disney's *Snow White* was a full-length animated movie.

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Music

- Missouri is famous for several types of music from this time:
 - Ragtime: blended negro spirituals, marching music, and popular tunes; **Scott Joplin** was famous for ragtime.
 - Blues: based on black folk music; W.C. Handy was famous for blues.
 - **Jazz**: more upbeat than blues; Count Basie and Bennie Moten were famous for jazz.
 - Hillbilly or "old-time": later known as blue grass music; country and western music grew out of the hillbilly style.
- Phonographs, or record players, helped spread the popularity of this music.
- Some towns built bandstands for outdoor music performances.

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Literature

- A famous author from Missouri was Harold Bell Wright who wrote *Shepherd of the Hills*.
- Other writers with a link to Missouri were poets:
 - **Sara Teasdale**
 - **Marianne Moore**
 - T.S. Eliot

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Baseball

- The most popular sport was baseball.
- Many towns had teams that played on Sunday afternoons.
- St. Louis had two teams (Cardinals & Browns).
- Dizzy and Daffy Dean were famous Cardinals pitchers in the 1930s.
- Only white players could play on these teams, so black players had their own "**Negro Leagues**."
- Satchel Paige and Cool Papa Bell were famous black players.

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Section 4: World War II

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How were Missourians affected by World War II?

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Section : World War II

What **words** do I need to know?

- dictator
- Holocaust
- ration

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The Holocaust

- Germany's dictator, Adolf Hitler, blamed Jews and others for Germany's problems.
- Hitler and his followers (Nazis) took away Jews' property and later put them in **concentration camps**.
- Between 1933 and 1945, six million Jews were killed by the Nazis.

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The War Begins

- Germany was punished severely at the end of World War I.
- During the 1930s, Germany began to build up its army and navy again.
- In 1939, Germany invaded Poland. The Soviet Union and Italy sided with Germany.
- Great Britain and France declared war on these countries, but the U.S. planned to stay neutral.



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The United States Enters the War

- Japan's dictator planned to control a large part of Asia.
- Japan attacked the U.S. Navy at **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii on December 7, 1941. They wanted to make sure the U.S. did not stop their plans.
- The U.S. declared war on Japan. Japan's ally, Germany, then declared war on the U.S.

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Missourians at War Again

- Men and women from Missouri joined the armed forces.
- Others worked in factories building weapons and other goods to help in the war.
- Tires, gasoline, cars, food, and paper were among the things **rationed** to make sure there was enough for the soldiers.
- Communities and families helped by turning in old tires and metal and by buying war bonds.
- General Omar Bradley was an important leader from Missouri.

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