

## **GUIDED READING**

### **South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State**

#### **Chapter 13: The Transition Twenties and Depression Thirties**

##### **Section 1 The Twenties: An Era of Transition**

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 396 - 400 to complete the following.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ went into high gear in the 1920s.
2. Its main effect was to \_\_\_\_\_ produce \_\_\_\_\_, such as automobiles, washing machines, electric irons and toasters, vacuum cleaners, radios, and telephones.
3. Many of these items could be bought on the " \_\_\_\_\_ " — pay a little now and a little each week until paid for.
4. America entered an age of consumerism, credit, and \_\_\_\_\_ (love of possessions).
5. A flood of \_\_\_\_\_ dwellers poured into the cities to take the new jobs in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Advancement in mass \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1920s brought about a \_\_\_\_\_ of different \_\_\_\_\_ trends from all over the nation.
7. One of the trends that "went national" during the decade was \_\_\_\_\_ (a type of music that had its roots in African American music — the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, brass band marches, and improvisation).

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8. Often, the 1920s, are referred to as the **Jazz Age** or the \_\_\_\_\_, titles that imply a pursuit of excitement and pleasure.
9. Young \_\_\_\_\_ who broke traditions of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. State \_\_\_\_\_ requiring a \_\_\_\_\_ of work hours in urban factories and offices meant more \_\_\_\_\_ time.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ sports — especially \_\_\_\_\_ — developed into big business.
12. The twenties and thirties experienced an explosion of great \_\_\_\_\_ in America.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Americans participated in the literary outpouring with the \_\_\_\_\_ (a blossoming of African American culture, particularly in the creative arts).
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ also contributed a **Southern** \_\_\_\_\_ **Renaissance** (a revitalization of American southern literature that began in the 1920s and 1930s).
15. Archibald Rutledge wrote nature essays and \_\_\_\_\_ and became South Carolina's first \_\_\_\_\_ in 1943.
16. Julia Mood Peterkin of Fort Motte wrote several \_\_\_\_\_ about African American characters in South Carolina.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ America and \_\_\_\_\_ were often horrified at the declining \_\_\_\_\_ standards of the Jazz Age and city

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life.

18. Rural Americans viewed \_\_\_\_\_ as the source of all \_\_\_\_\_ in modern society — saloons, foreigners, Catholics, atheists, communists, and \_\_\_\_\_ moral standards.
19. Conservative ministers wanted \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ strictly enforced.
20. In this quest to enforce a certain \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, the churches had the assistance, whether they wanted it or not, of the new \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The \_\_\_\_\_ Klan was dedicated to \_\_\_\_\_ not just blacks but also \_\_\_\_\_, Catholics, and \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Most of the Klan activity in South Carolina was in the \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1919, prohibited \_\_\_\_\_ beverages within the United States.
24. The law was widely \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ states — including South Carolina.
25. In 1933, the Eighteenth Amendment was \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Section 2**                    **The Economy: From Hard Times to Desperate Times**  
**Directions:**                **Use the information from pages 402 - 407 to complete the following.**

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ depression began in 1920 following a sharp drop in cotton, tobacco, and grain \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Then came the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (tiny insects that ate the immature cotton bolls).
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ plague to hit the \_\_\_\_\_ of South Carolina was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A fourth factor in the farmers' woes was that \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ at an alarming rate, and farmers had to use more \_\_\_\_\_ to keep up production.
5. One of the responses to this economic agony on the farms was the \_\_\_\_\_ (a massive movement of African Americans from the state and the South to the North), which had begun during World War I, with the promise of \_\_\_\_\_ jobs and \_\_\_\_\_ freedoms.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ who moved \_\_\_\_\_ did not find \_\_\_\_\_ (a perfect place), but most did find better-paying jobs. However they still faced \_\_\_\_\_ on raises and promotions.

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7. But blacks were free to \_\_\_\_\_, and the concentration allowed them to develop \_\_\_\_\_ clout that their southern relatives would not experience for several more decades.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ industry in South Carolina \_\_\_\_\_ by leaps and bounds from the 1880s to the 1920s.
9. Two causes for this growth were the state's special \_\_\_\_\_ to mills and state government's *laissez-faire* policy, which allowed mills to operate without many \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ regulations.
10. The most important cause for this growth was \_\_\_\_\_ labor.
11. State government lowered the maximum \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ from sixty to fifty-five.
12. Most of the workers' houses were wired for \_\_\_\_\_, and many had running \_\_\_\_\_ and flushing toilets.
13. Many \_\_\_\_\_ began \_\_\_\_\_ money before the end of the decade.
14. Management responded by \_\_\_\_\_ up the machines and increasing the \_\_\_\_\_ of machines each worker tended.
15. This led to worker \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and legislative investigation, which concluded that too \_\_\_\_\_ was expected of the employees.

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16. The crash of the New York \_\_\_\_\_ in October 1929 is usually considered the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_ (a severe economic downturn that began with the stock market crash of 1929 and continued until World War II).

17. The fundamental cause of this depression was that most Americans' \_\_\_\_\_ were not high enough to \_\_\_\_\_ all the goods they were \_\_\_\_\_.

18. This led to \_\_\_\_\_ (or under consumption), \_\_\_\_\_ of workers, and \_\_\_\_\_ of production.

19. At the depth of the Great Depression in 1933, about one-fourth of the workers in America and South Carolina were \_\_\_\_\_.

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##### Section 3 The New Deal

Directions: Use the information from pages 408 - 415 to complete the following.

1. \_\_\_\_\_, the Republican president, had not caused the Great Depression.
2. However, Hoover and the \_\_\_\_\_ got most of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In 1932, Democrat \_\_\_\_\_ (a distant cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt) was \_\_\_\_\_ by a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Roosevelt promised the American people a \_\_\_\_\_ (programs intended to bring about economic recovery, relieve unemployment, reform banking and credit, and improve society).
5. Roosevelt dealt with the \_\_\_\_\_ crisis by ordering a bank \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ banks, sent federal inspectors, immediately \_\_\_\_\_ those that were healthy, and gave assistance to the others to ride out the storm.
7. He then got Congress to pass a law that created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (\_\_\_\_\_), which \_\_\_\_\_ that bank \_\_\_\_\_ are safe.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ desperate \_\_\_\_\_ need and putting people to \_\_\_\_\_ was the New Deal's highest priority.

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9. The idea was to get \_\_\_\_\_ into the hands of poor people, who would spend the money immediately.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ was the highest priority to prevent starvation and extreme suffering.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ would grow out of the relief and jobs programs.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ was a longer-range goal to make sure this type of collapse \_\_\_\_\_ happen again.
13. The Civilian Conservation Corps (\_\_\_\_\_) allowed young \_\_\_\_\_ from families on \_\_\_\_\_ to sign on for six months of \_\_\_\_\_ work for \$30 per month.
14. The CCC cleared firebreaks in national \_\_\_\_\_, planted \_\_\_\_\_, thinned trees to \_\_\_\_\_ forest fires, worked on \_\_\_\_\_ conservation and worked on state \_\_\_\_\_.
15. South Carolina had no state parks so the CCC constructed Hunting Island, Poinsett, \_\_\_\_\_ Mountain, and \_\_\_\_\_ State Parks to get the system going.
16. The federal Public Works Administration (\_\_\_\_\_) built \_\_\_\_\_, libraries, \_\_\_\_\_, and other \_\_\_\_\_ improvements across the state.
17. The Works Progress Administration (\_\_\_\_\_) built lasting structures such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, bridges, sewer systems, parks, and \_\_\_\_\_.



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18. In addition, the WPA supported artists, writers, musicians, and \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Many South Carolina textile workers had joined \_\_\_\_\_ for protection because they were not happy with mill work procedures.
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ set new \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ that were more advantageous to workers.
21. In 1934, the United \_\_\_\_\_ Workers called a nationwide General Textile \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ mill owners to live up to the new standards.
22. Strikers \_\_\_\_\_ down the mills in South Carolina.
23. Six strikers were \_\_\_\_\_ and twelve wounded, most shot in the back.
24. The Union \_\_\_\_\_ the strike.
25. Many workers in South Carolina were not \_\_\_\_\_ unless they \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ a union.
26. The General Textile Strike disillusioned and disheartened workers so thoroughly that most were reluctant to try to \_\_\_\_\_ for collective bargaining.
27. In \_\_\_\_\_, all workers bargain as a group with their employers on \_\_\_\_\_ and working conditions, giving them more \_\_\_\_\_ than when each worker bargains \_\_\_\_\_ for himself.
28. The South Carolina Public Service Authority, better known as \_\_\_\_\_, a state-owned \_\_\_\_\_ company that provides \_\_\_\_\_ power was the \_\_\_\_\_ New Deal \_\_\_\_\_ in the state.

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29. The New Deal labor legislation created the Fair Labor Standards Act which established

a \_\_\_\_\_ - hour workweek and set the \_\_\_\_\_ wage.

30. One of the most \_\_\_\_\_ reforms of the New Deal was the

\_\_\_\_\_, which set up the federal

\_\_\_\_\_ system that is in place today.

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##### **Section 4 Politics of the Twenties and Thirties**

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 416 - 419 to complete the following.

1. The fundamental fact about South Carolina politics in the first half of the twentieth century is that the state was a part of the \_\_\_\_\_ (electoral support in the southern U.S. for \_\_\_\_\_ Democratic candidates).
2. This meant that \_\_\_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_\_ governor, senator, representative, sheriff, or any other government \_\_\_\_\_ would be a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Elected governor in 1926, John G. \_\_\_\_\_, Jr., made a lasting contribution to the state in \_\_\_\_\_ building.
4. Richards' got the legislature to \_\_\_\_\_ a \$65 million \_\_\_\_\_ (an opportunity for citizens and banks to lend money to a government for specific improvements or public works).
5. This \_\_\_\_\_ money allowed the state to \_\_\_\_\_ the roads and \_\_\_\_\_ them for many years while it was \_\_\_\_\_ the loan.
6. Ellison Durant " \_\_\_\_\_ " Smith, senator for thirty-six years, \_\_\_\_\_ most New Deal programs because they increased the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ government.

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7. Olin D. Johnson, \_\_\_\_\_ of the state, promoted workers' interests, created a department of \_\_\_\_\_, and got a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **law** (a law that provided payments for workers injured on the job) passed for the state.
8. James F. \_\_\_\_\_ is probably the most significant and \_\_\_\_\_ South Carolinian in national \_\_\_\_\_ affairs since John C. Calhoun.
9. He [Byrnes] served as a U.S. representative and \_\_\_\_\_, U.S. Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_, director of the Office of War Mobilization in World War II, U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Byrnes worked very closely with President \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ legislation.
11. He helped \_\_\_\_\_ some of the \_\_\_\_\_ and was a reliable ally in getting many of them passed.
12. He was very active in promoting \_\_\_\_\_ and in getting federal \_\_\_\_\_ for its construction.
13. Mary McLeod \_\_\_\_\_ served as president of the National Association of \_\_\_\_\_ and later as \_\_\_\_\_ and president of the National Association of Negro Women.
14. She was an \_\_\_\_\_ to Herbert Hoover on matters of \_\_\_\_\_ and home \_\_\_\_\_. She also advised President Roosevelt and served as \_\_\_\_\_ of the Office of Negro Affairs and served as a

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\_\_\_\_\_ in drafting the United Nations \_\_\_\_\_.