

Name: _____

Date: _____

CHAPTER 15: FROM FLAPPERS TO WORLD WAR II

Section 1: The Roaring Twenties

Directions: Use the information from pages 553-562 to complete the following statements.

Introduction

1. World War I has often been described as “the _____ to _____ all wars.”
2. The desire to return to an earlier, _____ time played a role in the 1920 _____ campaign.
3. Warren _____, the Republican candidate, promised to return the country to “_____” if he were elected.

Life in the Roaring Twenties

4. Convenience _____— quick-cooking rolled oats, _____ mix, and _____ goods—became available. By the end of the _____, families could even buy _____ bread.
5. Electricity became more widely _____, and electric _____ became more common.
6. One result of the new _____ was that people had more _____ time. Some used this time for _____.
7. In November 1920, _____ station KDKA started broadcasting in _____, and it _____ America forever.
8. The first radio station in West Virginia was _____ to West Virginia _____ in 1922 as _____.
9. In 1927, the first _____ motion picture, *The _____ Singer*, with Al Jolson, opened in theaters.
10. Those looking for more _____ entertainment went to clubs called _____, where illegal _____ drinks were available during _____.

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11. Jazz was different from _____ music styles because it relied on _____ and did not follow _____ notes.
12. Blues music was based on _____ folk music.
13. When the Nineteenth Amendment, giving women the right to _____, was ratified on August 24, 1920, _____ lives changed.
14. Women had a newly found freedom of _____ that included making changes in their _____ appearance.
15. Women also changed their _____ behavior.
16. Writer and publisher H. L. _____ described the _____ as “a somewhat foolish girl, full of _____ surmises and inclined to _____ against the precepts and admonitions of her _____.”
17. Seven women served in the West Virginia _____ in the 1920s.

Discrimination Continues

18. After World War I, there was renewed _____ against _____.
19. As work _____, a number of _____ lost their jobs and moved to new locations.
20. Congress passed the National _____ Act of 1924. This legislation set _____ for each _____.
21. After World War I, the (Ku Klux) Klan revived and targeted not only _____ but also immigrants, _____, and _____.

Labor Unrest

22. The end of World War I also brought labor _____.
23. Some of the strikes turned _____ and included a number of _____. Many people believed the violence was part of a larger _____ to _____ the United States government.
24. John L. _____ became president of the _____ in 1919. In January 1920, he

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- announced a campaign to unionize the _____ coalfields.
25. The coal operators in _____ County paid _____ Don Chafin and a number of his _____ to keep union organizers out of the _____.
26. However, miners had learned that _____ the UMWA had secured a _____ percent wage increase for its members. They began to think more and more about _____ the union.
27. Mine owners in nearby _____ County announced they would start operating their mines _____.
28. On May 19, 1920, thirteen _____, including Thomas Felts and his two younger _____, Albert and Lee, arrived in _____ to evict miners and their families.
29. After the guards succeeded in _____ the miners from the Stone Mountain _____, they returned to _____.
30. (Police Chief Sid) Hatfield attempted to _____ Albert Felts outside the railroad _____ for “illegally” conducting the _____.
31. In the confrontation that followed (known as the _____), seven _____, Mayor Caleb Testerman, and two _____ were killed.
32. Sid Hatfield became a _____ in the eyes of the _____, but he was charged, along with _____ others, with the _____. The men were tried in Williamson, where they were _____ of all charges.
33. The open _____ between the miners and the mine owners eventually earned the county the title of “_____.”
34. One year after the Matewan massacre, E. F. Morgan, the new _____, declared _____ law in Mingo County.
35. The state supreme court declared that the government _____ martial law.
36. On August 1, 1921, Sid _____ found himself in court again, along with _____

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police officer Ed Chambers. But as the two men were standing on the _____ steps in Welch in McDowell County, where they had gone to stand _____, they were _____.

Blair Mountain

37. On August 7, miners held a _____ at the West Virginia _____ to protest the _____ of Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers.
38. Union leaders prepared the miners for a _____ to Mingo County.
39. To get to Mingo County, however, the miners had to march through _____ County, crossing a ten-mile long _____ ridge called _____ Mountain.
40. On August 24, 1921, about three thousand miners met in _____, in Kanawha County.
41. As they proceeded toward _____, the number of marchers, some of whom carried _____, increased.
42. (Governor Ephraim) Morgan asked President Warren _____ for help.
43. Harding sent World War I _____, Henry Bandholtz, to Charleston and put federal _____ on alert while union, state, and _____ officials tried to _____ the marchers.
44. She (Mother Jones) read a telegram, supposedly from President _____, that asked the marchers to return to their _____. Doubting union leaders contacted the _____ to learn that no such _____ had been sent. This _____ only made the miners more _____ to go to Logan County.
45. Logan Sheriff Don _____, however, vowed “no armed _____ will cross Logan County.”
46. The miners had started to _____ when news came that armed _____ had killed five miners.
47. Angered by this news, the miners immediately set out again and finally reached _____ Mountain, where the _____ was positioned.
48. Finally, on September 1, President Harding sent federal troops to _____.

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49. The scene was set for a major _____. However, many of the miners had served in _____ and refused to fight the _____.

50. Most of the miners _____ on September 3, but some continued _____ until the next day. After September 4, almost _____ of the miners had either _____ Logan County or _____ to federal troops.

51. Over 1,000 people were _____ and more than 500 were brought to _____.

52. Governor Morgan _____, or lessened, many of the sentences; later, Governor Howard Gore _____ all of the miners.

The End of the Roaring Twenties

53. During the month of March, a series of “_____” occurred in the _____ market. Each time, however, the economy _____.

54. On Tuesday, October 29, 1929—a day known as “_____”—the stock market “_____.” By the end of that day, millions of Americans had _____ everything they had.

55. The country went deeper and deeper into an economic _____, which today we call the Great _____.

West Virginia Portraits: Minnie Buckingham Harper and Elizabeth Simpson Drewry

56. Minnie Buckingham became a _____ after her marriage to E. Howard Harper.

57. When Harper died in 1927, the county Republican executive committee _____ recommended his wife (Minnie) to _____ him.

58. Minnie became the _____ African American woman in U.S. history to serve in a state _____.

59. Deciding not to run for a full _____, Minnie returned to private life.

60. (Elizabeth Simpson Drewry) was born in Motley, Virginia, in _____.

61. In 1910 she began _____ in the black schools of _____ camps along Elkhorn

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Creek and later taught in _____ County's black public school system.

62. During Drewry's _____ years in the Legislature, she was an _____ for education and labor.
63. In 1955, she introduced _____ to allow women to serve on _____.
64. When her legislation became _____, West Virginia was no longer the only state to _____ women that opportunity.