

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Alabama: Our Beautiful Home

Chapter 11: From Prosperity to Poverty and Back Again

Section 1 Alabama — 100 Years Old

Directions: Use the information from pages 299 - 307 to complete the following.

1. _____ (good economic times) was nationwide during the 1920s.
2. Alabama became a state in 1819, so the year _____ was its _____ (100 years old) celebration.
3. Like blacks, _____ had to battle for the _____ to _____.
4. As early as 1848, some women in the United States began trying to get the right to vote (_____).
5. Susan B. _____ fought nationwide for suffrage.
6. During the writing of the Alabama Constitution of 1901, a _____ was made to _____ women to vote. The proposal was _____.
7. Women _____, made _____, and wrote articles asking for the right to vote.
8. In 1920, the 19th _____ to the United States Constitution _____ women suffrage.
9. _____ was one of the few states that _____ _____ the amendment at the time.
10. In the years after World War I, _____ were _____ to find and the _____ was _____.

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11. This time, the 1920s, is known as the "_____."

12. Most houses in towns had _____.

13. Many families bought _____, electric stoves, and _____.

14. However, people in _____ Alabama had _____ electricity.

15. In Alabama, the 1920s were a time of _____ in many areas.

16. The State _____ of _____ was set up to _____ schools.

17. As the 1920s ended, _____ times began turning into _____ ones.

18. Many _____ and businesses _____. People _____ their _____.

19. The country fell into a _____.

20. A _____ is a time of severe economic problems.

21. This time is called the _____.

22. A _____ in the Great Depression was the _____ of 1929.

23. Many Americans had bought _____.

24. _____ is a share of ownership in a business.

25. They hoped to make a _____ when prices went up.
Some of them _____ money to buy stocks.

26. _____ of stocks started _____ on October 24, 1929.

27. As prices kept falling, more and more people _____.

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28. Another major _____ of the Great Depression was simply
_____ and _____.
29. This means that American industries and farms were _____ more
(_____) than they could _____ (demand).
30. Factories began to _____ workers or close. The
_____ for farm products _____.
31. Many people could _____ enough to _____
their _____.
32. By 1932, over one-fourth of _____ citizens were _____ of
_____.
33. _____ (being without a job) was very high in Alabama for both
whites and blacks in those years.
34. Some _____ did not have enough money to operate, so they closed.
35. By the fall of 1932, the depression was at its _____.
36. That year Franklin Delano _____ was elected
_____.

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Section 2 The New Deal

Directions: Use the information from pages 308 - 311 to complete the following.

1. After his _____, President Roosevelt asked _____ to set up several programs to _____ during these hard times.
2. Together, these programs were called the _____.
3. The Civilian Conservation Corps (_____) was the first _____ program set up by Roosevelt.
4. A _____ is a person who is not military.
5. They [young men between the ages of 18 and 25] did such jobs as _____ and _____.
6. The Public Works Administration (_____) provided _____ to thousands of _____ people.
7. These workers built _____, bridges, and dams.
8. The _____ Electrification Administration (REA) supplied electricity to _____ and thousands of homes.
9. Congress set up the Tennessee Valley Authority (_____) in 1933. TVA _____ on the Tennessee River.
10. The **Social Security Act** (_____) had several parts.
11. One of its goals was to provide basic _____ for _____ Americans.

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12. Another part was to _____ money to workers who had _____ their _____.

13. The states received grants to provide _____ for the _____.

14. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (_____) was an answer to the bank closings.

15. It [FDIC] protected people from _____ they had deposited in banks.

16. By the late 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal _____ were helping to _____ the country out of the depression.

17. Roosevelt was the only U.S. president to be elected _____ times.

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Section 3

World War II

Directions:

Use the information from pages 312 - 322 to complete the following.

1. In the 1930s, there were several _____ and _____ taking place in the world.
2. Germany, led by _____, took over Austria in 1938.
3. Hitler became bolder. His _____ grabbed Czechoslovakia, a country that bordered Germany.
4. In his speeches, Hitler began talking about taking over _____.
5. _____ and France said they would _____ if the Germans moved onto Polish soil.
6. _____ forces crossed the Polish border in the fall of 1939.
7. England and France _____ war on Germany, and _____ began.
8. Hitler _____ the _____ people for Germany's problems.
9. The _____, Hitler's followers, put all _____ that they could in _____.
10. _____ of these innocent people were imprisoned and _____.
11. This murder of the Jewish people is called the _____.
12. The United States _____ of the war for two years.

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13. After _____ lost to Germany in 1940, _____ country prepared to help England.
14. But in the end, _____ brought the United States into the war.
15. On December 7, _____, more than 300 Japanese _____ flew over the Pacific Ocean.
16. They made a surprise _____ on American ships in _____, Hawaii.
17. The attack _____ more than _____ Americans.
18. Our country was looking west and planning its _____ with _____.
19. Then on December 11, _____ and _____ declared war on the United States.
20. Now America had to fight on two fronts — east (_____) and west (_____).
21. The United States, England, France, and the Soviet Union were known as the _____.
22. We called our _____, Germany, Italy, and Japan, the _____.
23. The Medal of Honor was awarded to 13 men from our state for their courage in _____ (fighting).
24. Alabama had many _____ in World War II. One of the most outstanding was General Holland M. _____.
25. He is called the "father of modern amphibious _____."
26. _____ means living on land and in water.

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27. Private George Watson of Birmingham received the Medal of Honor _____ (after death) in 1997. Private Watson is the only _____ American to receive the Medal of Honor for action in the Pacific.
28. Alabama helped _____ several _____ groups.
29. The Southeast Air Corps Training Center trained pilots, _____, and _____.
30. _____ find routes for the flight and the targets.
31. _____ drop bombs from the planes.
32. The _____ were called "Red Tail Angels" for the red paint on their planes' tails. But the Germans called them "_____."
33. The Tuskegee airmen _____ the _____ in the U.S. armed forces by _____ in World War II.
34. _____ served as _____ in the Army Nurse Corps beginning in 1901.
35. But World War II was the first time that women were _____ to serve as _____ of the U.S. _____.
36. They [women] served in almost all areas _____ combat.
37. The warm climate [in Alabama] made the state a good place for _____ soldiers and airmen all year round.
38. Alabama was asked to fill some of the _____ for steel, iron, textiles, food, munitions, and chemicals.

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39. Decatur Iron & Steel and Ingalls Iron Works were two of the major _____ of boats and _____ for the _____.
40. Redstone Arsenal made _____ shells and _____.
41. _____ was called the "Great Arsenal of the South." The entire area worked night and day to produce steel for _____ and other war needs.
42. Bechtel-McCone Aircraft equipped and modified half of the _____ used in the war.
43. Many _____ needed for the war became _____ (hard to find) at home.
44. Gasoline, tires, meat, coffee, sugar, and other goods were _____ (limited).
45. All farmers _____ to fight in the war. There was a _____ of _____ to harvest the crops and fell the trees.
46. **Prisoners of war** (_____) were sometimes _____ (hired out) to help on farms.
47. The American men and women who served in the _____ in World War II are called "The _____."
48. President Roosevelt _____ to see America and its allies _____ the war.
49. Vice President Harry _____ became president.
50. In 1945, after years of fighting, Germany and Italy _____.

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51. A few months later, the _____ in the Pacific.

52. The United States dropped _____ on the
Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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Section 4 The Cold War Leads to the Korean Conflict

Directions: Use the information from pages 324 - 326 to complete the following.

1. After World War II, Alabama was _____ and _____.
2. At the same time, the _____ between the _____ (the United States and the Soviet Union) were growing.
3. America has a _____ form of _____.
4. That means the _____ elect their leaders and have a lot of _____ and rights.
5. The Soviet Union had a _____ form of _____.
6. The people _____ have a say in who _____ the country.
7. These _____ in government and viewpoints turned into a big problem.
8. They [Soviet Union] began _____ communism on other countries.
9. Sometimes they just _____ the government and put in _____ leaders.
10. A situation developed that was called the _____.
11. It was called "cold" because there was _____ actual _____.
12. _____, a country in Northeast Asia, was _____ (taken over) by _____ in 1910.

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13. Japan's _____ in World War II _____ Korea.
14. The _____ [U.S. and Soviet Union] then _____ Korea in half.
15. The United States protected the _____ half of Korea. The Soviet Union was an _____ of the country's _____ half.
16. _____ Korea had a _____ government.
17. Its leaders wanted to make the two parts into _____ country again — a communist country.
18. The Soviet Union _____ helped North Korea in their _____ to do this.
19. A _____ began on June 25, 1950, when North Korea made a _____ on South Korea.
20. Even with international support, _____ soldiers, sailors, and aviators did _____ of the _____.
21. In 1952, Dwight _____ was elected president of the United States. _____ Soviet leaders also came into power.
22. Both countries _____ to stop fighting in Korea.
23. The war ended with a _____ (agreement to end the fighting) signed on July 27, 1953.