A photograph of the Statue of Liberty at night, illuminated against a dark background. The statue is shown from the waist up, holding a torch aloft in its right hand. The torch's flame is bright and glowing. The background shows a blurred cityscape with lights.

*'Give me your tired,
your poor,
Your huddled masses
yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse
of your teeming shore.'*

**USA
BOOM**

USA Boom: unit key words

 **Mission:** to match and understand 24 unit key words and definitions.



Word	Definition	Similar Word	?
	A place where many types of people live together		A
	To be unfairly treated	B _ _ _ _ _	B
	Lack of money		C
Boom	A period of economic growth		D
	Newspapers / Journalists / Reporters	M _ _ _ _	E
	Gain		F
	Wanting		G
	To do with money		H
	Freedom		I
	Wealth		J
	The first 10 changes to the US Constitution		K
	Making or processing of goods usually in a factory		L
	Adding a tax to an import or export		M
	US political party - conservative, small government (Trump?)	G _ _	N
	A time of economic collapse		O
	Making or processing		P
	Part of US government - includes Senate + House of Representatives		Q
	Voting to elect leaders		R
	Farming		S
	Meaning to leave alone - an economic policy / idea		T
	Rules or laws		U
	A person who moves to another country	M _ _ _ _ _	V
	Number of / amount		W
	US political party - liberal, equal opportunities (Obama)	D _ _	X

The USA 1900 - A Land of Opportunity?

 **Mission:** to consider if America really was a land of opportunity.

Freedom

Smart

Million

Were

Their

Place

Dream

Food

Liberty

Thousand

Beginning

World

There

Hard

Where

Between the years 1850 and 1914 over forty _____ immigrants left their home countries to begin a new life in America. They came from all over the _____, but most left from Europe. In fact about 10 percent of Europe's population boarded the ships and travelled the Atlantic to begin their new American _____. Over half of the 2000 people on the Titanic were migrants in search of a new _____. This migration of people is the biggest in history. Most likely _____ first sight of America would have been the Statue of _____. A poem carved at the base of the statue reads ... *'Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these homeless, tempest-tossed to me. I lift my lamp beside the golden door.'* Upon arrival, new comers _____ taken to Ellis Island in New York. Then they had to pass various inspections and tests before becoming legally able to live and look for work. Many people _____ turned away it but for those who made it through a new life awaited.

The experiences of these immigrants varied. For some the American _____ became a reality - for example Henry Ford's father had been an Irish immigrant. Another less well know immigrant recorded only as 'Tony' a Greek restaurant owner was recorded saying ..*"When I came here I knew nothing, couldn't even speak English. I worked my way up, learning all the time ... I'm a success—in fact, I believe any _____ worker with common sense can make it here"*. However, not all immigrants shared this view or experience. *"I've had my finger broken and my _____ thrown on the floor"*, noted an Irish immigrant in 1919. A modern historian accepts that some people were a success but overall immigrants got *"the worst jobs and the worst pay"*.

America is often described as a melting pot and in some ways a human experiment - huge number of races, cultures, nationalities and beliefs all living together. What can we learn from this experiment past and present?

1: What is the main message from the poem on the Statue of Liberty?

2: Do you agree with Tony's view about what it takes to 'make it' ?

3: Consider America today - can you see any repeating themes?



A view for immigrants from Ellis Island. What can they see?



What is happening here?



New arrivals ... will they experience an America dream OR nightmare?

Famine
EG Irish potato famine.

Wages
Higher here. Especially skilled and farmers.

The First Americans
'Indians'

Blacks
Many were former slaves.

Land
It had space. Areas to be settled.

Overcrowding
In towns and cities. No land left to give.

Natural Resources
Oil, wood, minerals.

Freedom of ...
Speech
Religion
Press

'Old Immigrants'
British, German, and Dutch.
'W.A.S.P.S'

Persecution
EG - Jewish Pogroms in Russia.

New Immigrants
Irish and Italians.

Industrial Growth
Needed workers.

Unemployment
Some killed workers replaced by machines.

New Immigrants
EG Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans.

Strict class societies
Rich
Middle
Working

New Immigrants
Eastern Europeans.

The American Dream



Colour code or label WHO was in the MELTING POT and then WHY they came.
Pushed or Pulled?

How did the USA emerge from the First World?

Research and revision: make notes for revision to show how the First World War changed the United States of America.



Economic Strength



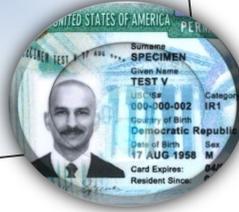
Isolationism

USA POST WW1

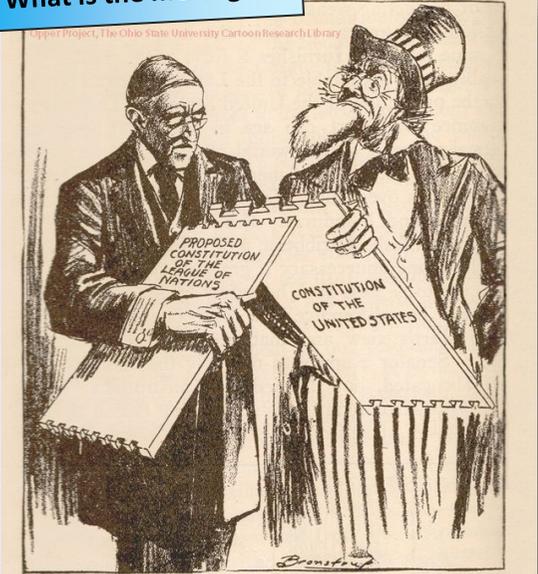
Social + Economic Problems



Immigration Problems



What is the message?



THEY WON'T DOVETAIL
—Bronstrup in San Francisco Chronicle

What is the message?



Bandwagon

*Everyone else is doing it
You should too*



Transfer

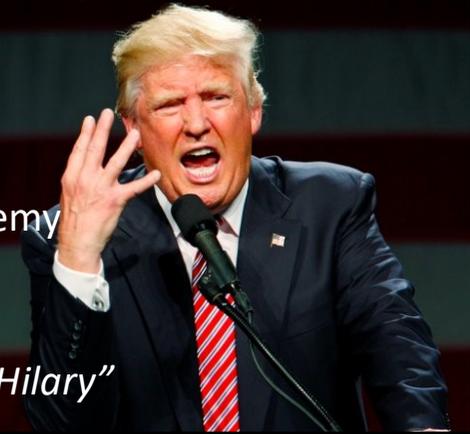
Flags
Logos
Banners
Songs
Catchy Tunes



Name Calling

Create an enemy
Us V Them

"Crooked Hilary"



Generalisation

Strong language
Exaggeration
Boasts
Hyperbole



Nine Propaganda Devices



Plain Folk

I'm just like you



Card Stacking

I am good or
you are bad



Repetition

Repetition

Repetition



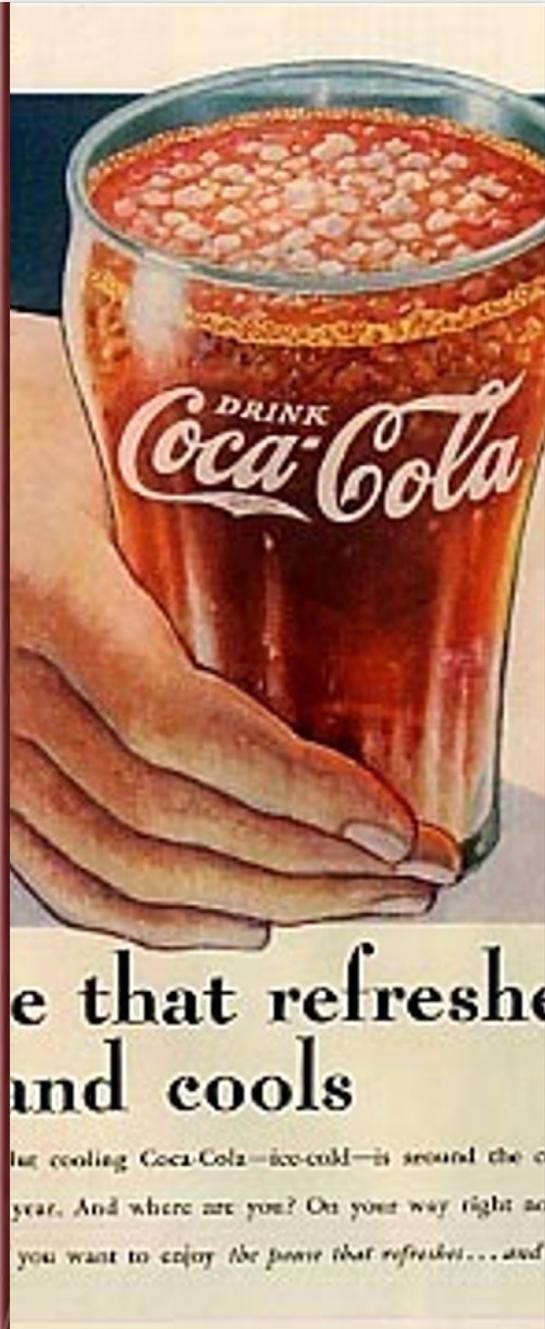
Testimonial

*Connecting
to someone famous
or something views
as important and powerful*



1920s USA: Why Did the Economy Boom?

 **Mission:** to discover why the American economy boomed during the 1920s.



The Rise of a Superpower

There were a number of reasons why the USA became the leading world power during the 1920's. The following sources will further explain the main reasons listed below.

-  **Impact of WW1**
-  **Republican Policies**
-  **Industrial Strength**
-  **New Ideas New Methods**
-  **Other Reasons**

Republican Presidents were in office from 1921 to 1933. They followed a policy of **laissez faire**, meaning that the government interfered as little as possible in the running of the economy. Instead, they believed that business should get on with the process of creating jobs and wealth. The government helped in this by keeping taxes as low as possible. This also allowed businesses to invest more money, expand and giving consumers more money to keep spending.

BBC Bitesize Revision Extract

Marketing : Propaganda

According to a recent Nationwide survey:
**MORE DOCTORS SMOKE CAMELS
THAN ANY OTHER CIGARETTE**

The period from 1920 - 29 is often called the 'Roaring Twenties' because it was a time of noise, lively action and economic prosperity. The First World War had been good for American business. Factory production had risen sharply to meet the needs of the war. America had been able to capture markets that used to buy from Europe. Once the war was over these countries continued to buy American goods.

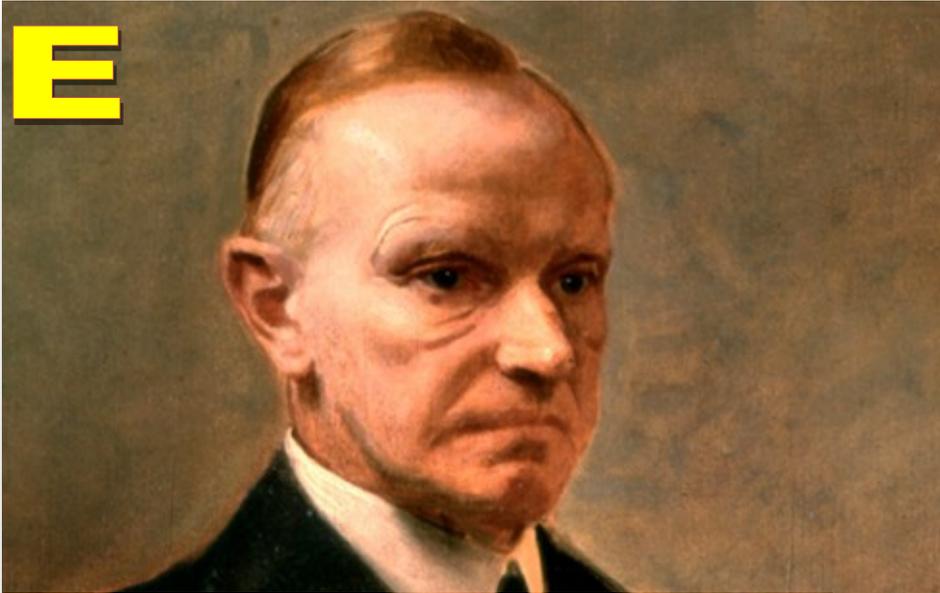
Schoolshistory.org

C

The Republican Presidents - Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, tried to help American businesses by increasing taxes on foreign imports. This was achieved with a new law called the **Fordney – McCumber Tarriff Act in 1922**. These new import taxes were called 'Tariffs' and made goods that were made outside of the USA more expensive to buy. This encouraged Americans to buy goods made in the USA and led to a boom in the amount of goods being made and sold by American businesses.

Schoolshistory.org

D



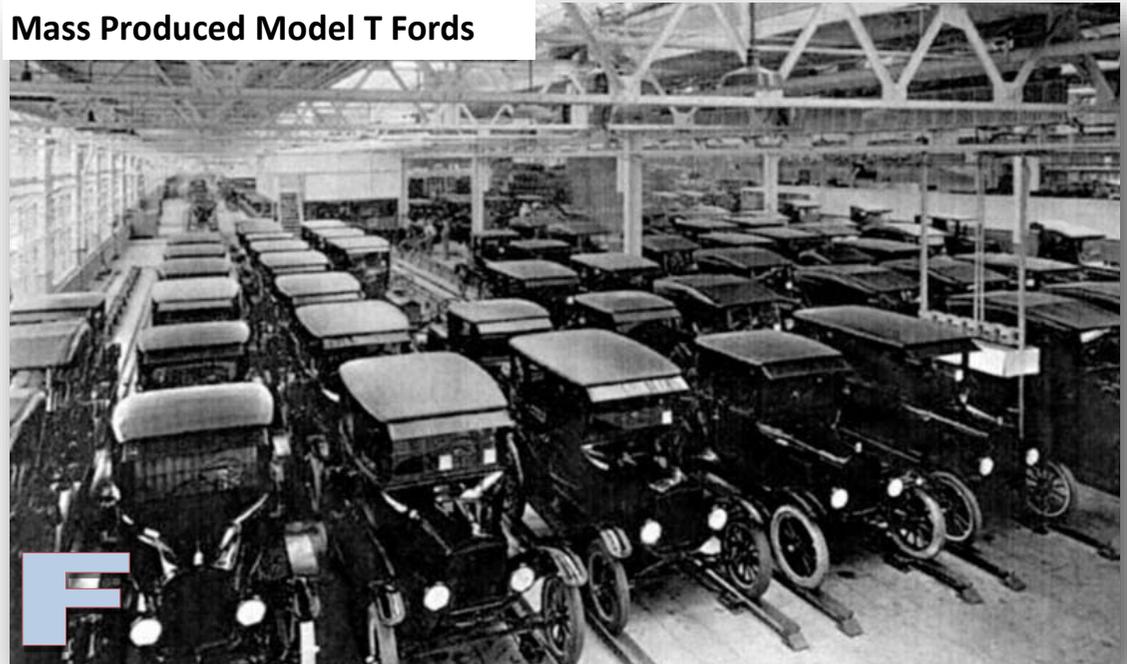
Republican President Calvin Coolidge: 1923 -1929

The Americans stayed out of fighting in the First World War until 1917, but throughout the war they lent money to the Allies, and sold weapons and food to Britain and France. This one way trade gave American industry a real head start before the 1920's. In addition, while European colonial powers fought it out, the Americans were able to take advantage and fill the global trade gap created. There were other benefits too. Before the war Germany had had one of the most successful chemical industries. The war stopped this in its tracks and by the end of the war the USA had taken over Germany in the supply of chemical products. When the USA did join the fighting in 1917, it was not in the war long enough for the war to drain it's morale and resources like it had drained Europe's.

Ben Walsh - Modern World History

G

Mass Produced Model T Fords



F

Electrical power was introduced in factories to drive machinery, and thus it became possible to introduce *mass-production* to a number of factories, eg refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and radio sets The car industry is the best example of mass-production during the period. **Henry Ford** was a pioneer with his idea of mass producing affordable cars for the people of America. As he produced more and more cars, he could reduce his prices. By 1925 the price of a car was around \$290, which was much cheaper than the price of \$850 in 1908.

Henry Ford was of the opinion that it was better to sell more cars for a small profit, as that meant employing more workers. By 1929 Americans owned 23 million cars. The workers earned good wages (\$5 per day), thousands of jobs were created, roads were built, petrol stations were built, as were hotels and restaurants. Therefore the **entire** economy was given a substantial boost due to the car industry

H

School History Textbook.

“Work is planned on the drawing board and the operations sub – divided so that each man and each machine do only one thing ... the thing is to keep everything in motion and take the work to the man not the man to the work.”

Henry Ford c 1924

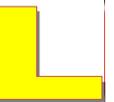


Ever since the 1870s, American industry had been growing quickly. By the time of the First World War, the USA led the world in most areas of industry. It was the leading oil producer. It was leading in developing new technology such as motor cars, telephones and electric lightning. In fact electricity and electrical goods were a key factor in the economic boom. Other new industries such as chemicals were also growing fast. The managers of these new industries were increasingly skilled and professional, and they were selling more and more of their products in the USA and in Europe, Latin America and the Far East.

Ben Walsh—Modern World History



During the First World War **propaganda** was used to persuade people to join the fight - after the war ended, companies hired the same creative people persuade people to **BUY** via **marketing!**



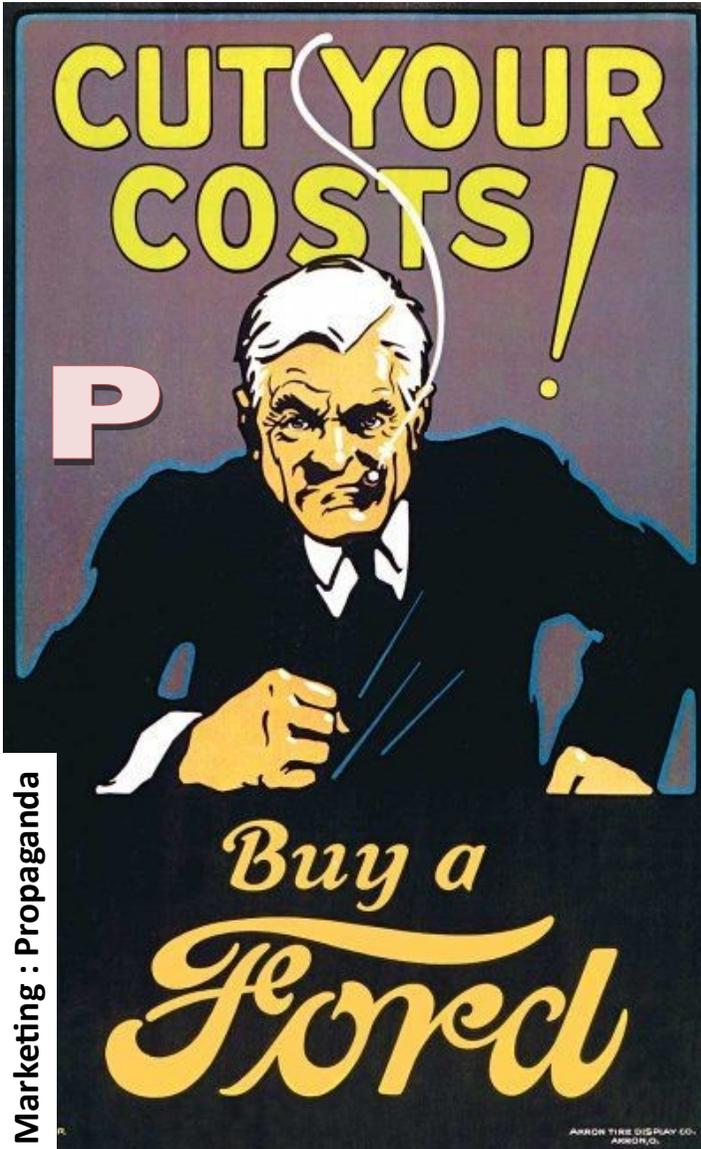
The Republicans allowed the development of trusts. These were super corporations, which dominated industry. Woodrow Wilson and the Democrats had fought against the idea of trusts because they believed it was unhealthy for men such as Carnegie (steel) and Rockefeller (oil) to have a monopoly (complete control) of a whole industry. Republicans allowed the trusts to do what they wanted, believing that these ‘captains of industry’ knew better than anyone what was good for the USA.



New Consumer Goods - The Radio

Ben Walsh
GCSE Modern World History.
Textbook





Marketing : Propaganda

‘The Republicans kept taxes as low as possible. This brought some benefits to ordinary working people, but it brought even more to the very wealthy. The Republican thinking was that if people kept their own money they would spend it on American goods and wealthy people would invest their money into industries.’

Ben Walsh - Modern World History



In order to help American people to purchase the new goods that were available, systems of *hire-purchase and credit* were introduced. This meant that a person could buy something by paying for it on a monthly basis. As a result, the majority of Americans could afford expensive goods. In order to encourage Americans to take advantage of the scheme, advertisements were placed on roadsides, on the radio, in newspapers and in cinemas. During the same period, chain stores appeared for the first time, eg J P Penney. Catalogue shopping also became fashionable as it was a convenient way of buying goods.

BBC History Bitesize



The USA was a vast (very big) country, rich in natural resources. It had a growing population, c120 million by 1923. Most of the population was living in towns and cities. Most worked in industry and usually earning higher wages than in farming. These new town dwellers became an important market for the USA’s new industries. Most companies had no need to export outside of the US and had access to all the raw materials they needed.



Ben Walsh - GCSE Modern World History.



Resources By State

The Impact of WW1

Industrial Strength

WHY

Other Reasons

BOOM ?

Republican Policies

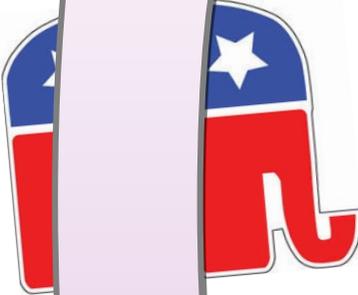
New Ideas - New Methods

BO

Impact of WW1

Republican Polices

OO



OO



Industrial Strength

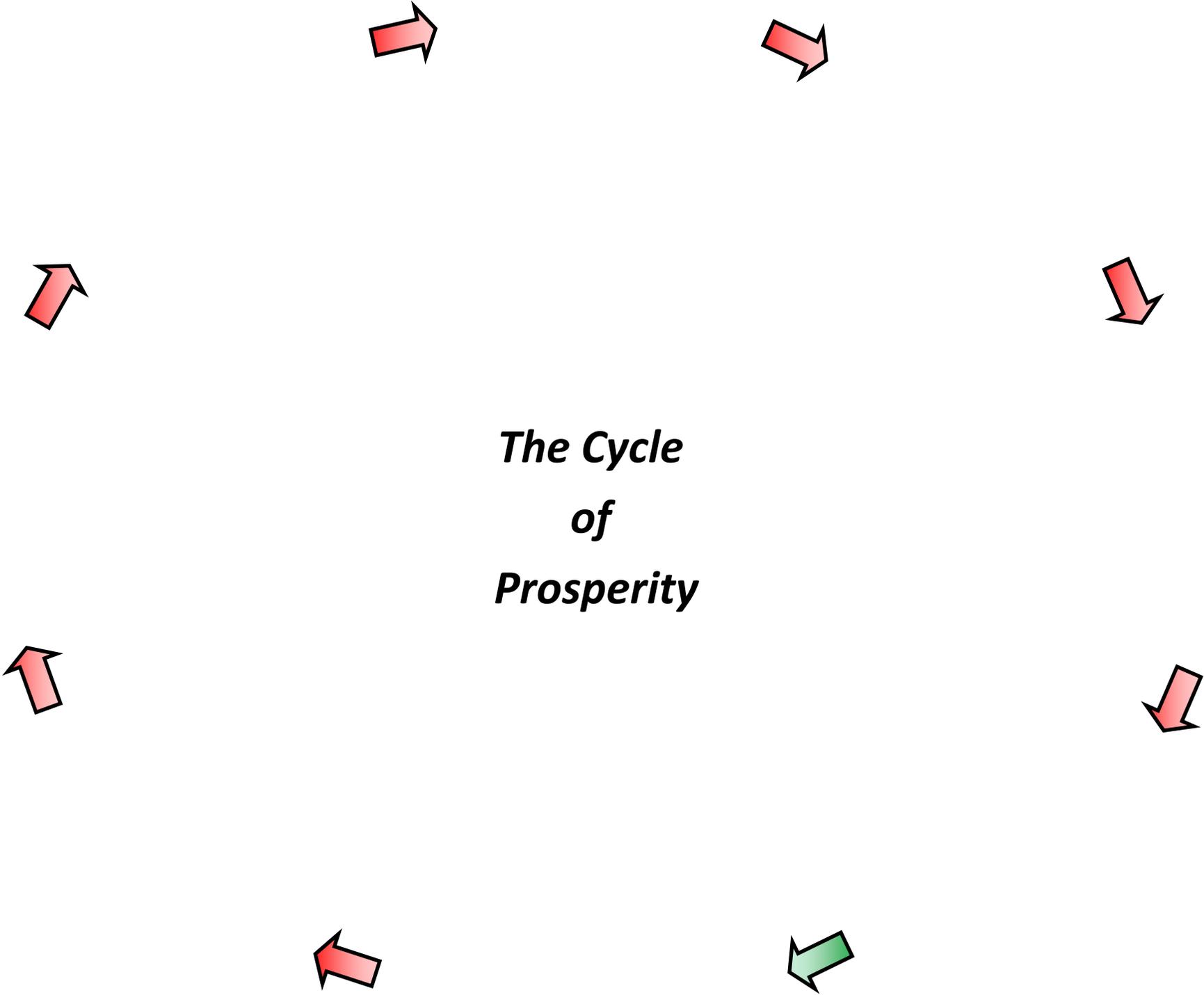
New Ideas + Methods

MM



Make revision notes in and around BOOM

*The Cycle
of
Prosperity*



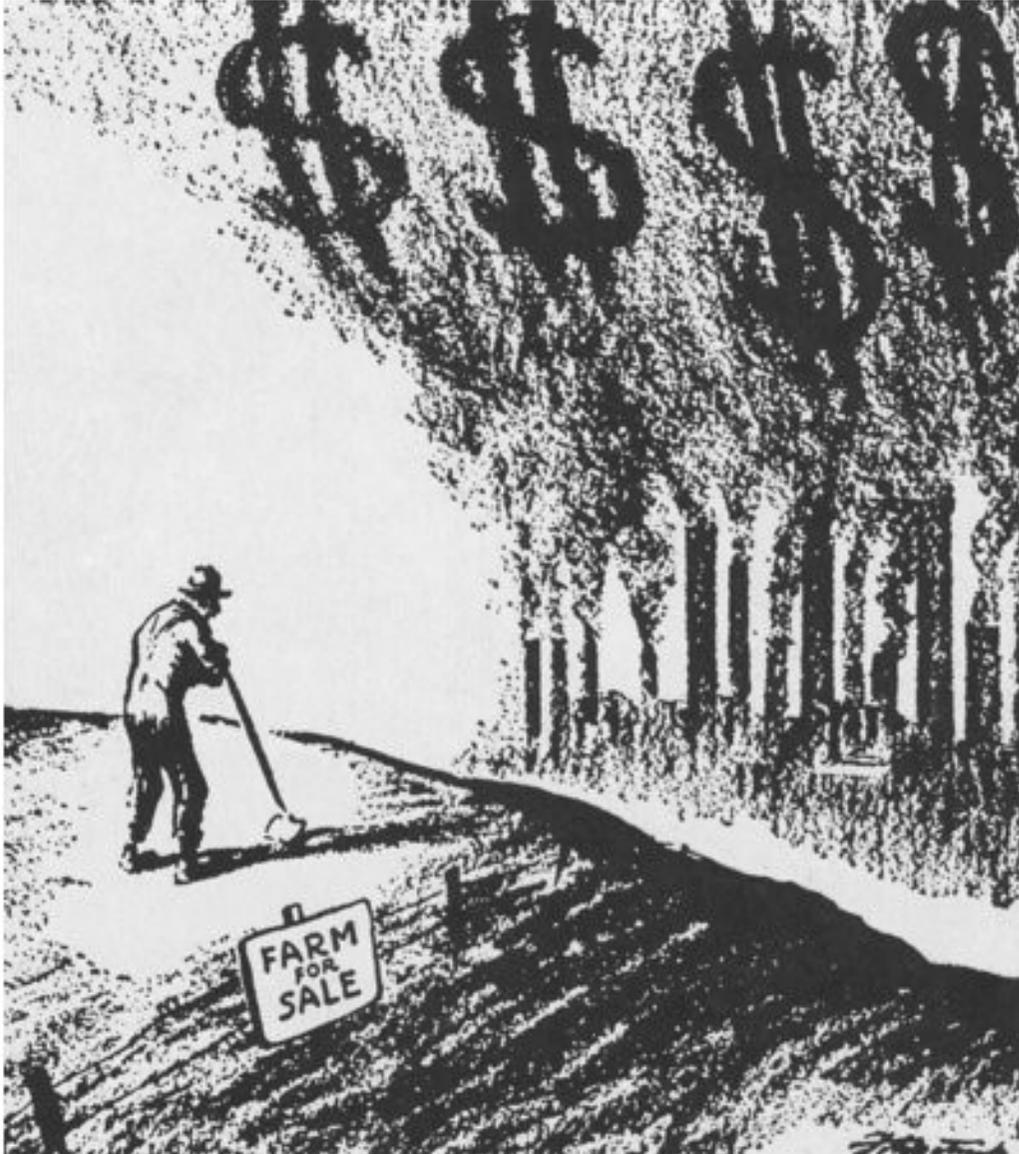




The cartoon about a man leaning on a rake



Know: how to identify the main features of a cartoon **Understand:** how to interpret these features **Skill:** cartoon analysis + evaluation.



Political Cartoon

Origins / Provenance - 1920s USA

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

DESCRIBE the main features of the cartoon / poster

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

EXPLAIN / interpret the main features of the cartoon / poster

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

CONTEXT: what historical event / period is this cartoon about?

Reliable message or not? (circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

Why Did The American Economy Boom?

 **Mission:** use the sources to understand why the USA boomed in the 1920s.


Propaganda


Evaluate


Guess


Do Sum


Choose


Spot Bias


Corroborate


List


Explain

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods

A

Define **laissez faire** and explain how it helped the American economy.



WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods

B

Identify the **propaganda devices** used in this advertisement .

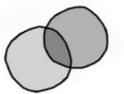


Plain Folk	Bandwagon	Generalisation
Name Calling	Testimonial	Repetition
Symbolism	Card Stacking	Other

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods

C + G

What is **corroborated** in these two sources ?



WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods

D

Explain how the **Fordney – McCumber Tarriff Act** helped the economy



WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods

H

Do some **sums** !



How much cheaper were cars in 1925 compared to 1908 =

Roughly How many days would a car worker need to work to buy a car in 1925 =

The US population was 122 million in 1929 - what was the ratio on car owners to non car owners =

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods

J + F + H

List 3 benefits of Henry Ford's method of mass production



1 -

2 -

3 -

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods



K

What's **new** after 1870?

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods



L

Identify the **propaganda devices** used in this advertisement .

Plain Folk	Bandwagon	Generalisation
Name Calling	Testimonial	Repetition
Symbolism	Card Stacking	Other

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods



M

Trusts in the trusts ?

Trusts were
Captains of industry were ...
Trusts helped the economy by ...

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods



N,L,O

Explain the connection between these 3 sources in relation to the boom

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods



Q

What's **new**?

1.	2.
3.	4.
4.	6.

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods



R + U

How did America's resources helped the economic boom ?

1 -
2 -
3 -

WW1 Legacy Republican Policy Industrial Strength New Ideas / Methods



S

Why did Republicans prefer low taxes ?

Why Did The American Economy Boom?

Major Reasons For The Boom

1= Impact of WW1

2= Republican Policies

3= Industrial Strength

4= New Ideas + Methods

Mission: use the sources and understand reasons for the economic boom.

	Key Point	Explain / develop	1	2	3	4
A	Policy of Laissez Faire	This Republican policy gave businesses a lot of freedom to grow without interference from the government.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B	Marketing and advertisements	Companies became skilled at selling products to the American consumer - even things they didn't need!	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
K			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
M			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
R			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
S			<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



- Laissez Faire
- Tariffs
- Credit
- Mass Production
- Trusts
- Natural Resources
- Marketing
- Workers
- Trade

Ensured Americans bought cheaper American products because ...

Allowed super corporations / experts to dominate or have a monopoly in industry. **And give an example of an expert**

Meant that the USA had little need to import materials. **Examples of USA raw materials?**

Allowed people to buy products they couldn't usually afford. **How?**

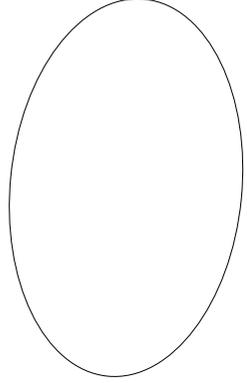
Allowed businesses to run without government interference.

Had been able to increase foreign markets because

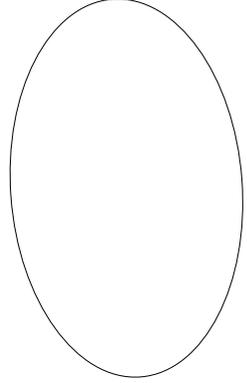
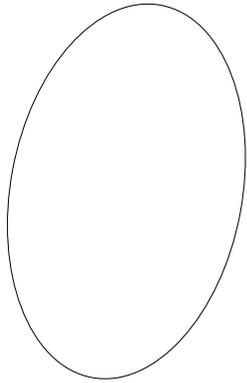
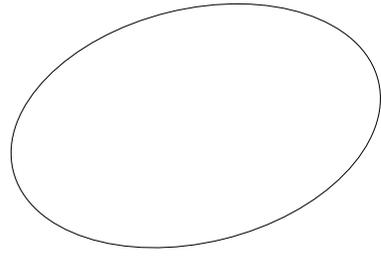
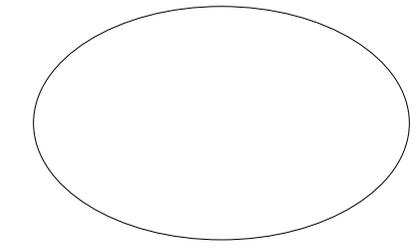
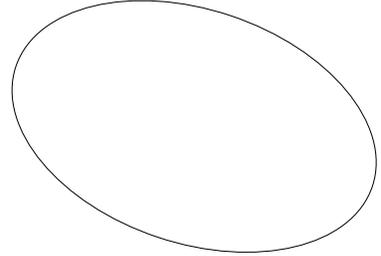
Was more efficient because ...

Came from

Propaganda - done!



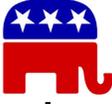
American companies hired those who had created persuasive propaganda during WWI to sell their products.



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Propaganda



Why did the US economy boom ?



Activity 50 / 101 - Jigsaw Summary

How it works ...

Print (preferably A3 size) template sheets depending on class size

Cut out the individual sections and give one to individual or pairs of students. The aim is for students to create a colourful, creative revision summary that will be stuck back onto a blank template to make up a full revision sheet for this topic. Once complete photograph the complete sheet and print out as a shared learning / revision resource.

Note - you could have several students competing on one section EG 4 students designing the section on construction. The 'best one' will be used in the final piece.

icHistory.com (101 Ideas)



Follow Up

Students could give very brief feedback to the class about their section.

Quick presentation or show and tell etc.

Skills

Summary
Revision
Pair / term work

Adapt to

Any topic!

NeW INdUStRieS

TrANSpOrt

CONStRUCtION



**In what ways
did the American
economy
BOOM ?**

AdVertiSiNG

SHOppiNG

EntertAINMEnt INCLUdING CINEMa

To What Extent Did Industry Benefit From The Boom?

 **Mission:** to fill in the text gaps

Industries benefitted from the economic boom to _____ extent. Although many larger, newer industries did _____ many older industries did not.

Firstly, the new _____ industry did benefit. Henry _____ was a pioneer of new methods who did a number of things to help grow his company. For example he mastered the use of mass _____ which meant more cars made for lower _____. Ford said that *“the thing is to keep everything in _____ and take the work to the man and not the man to the work”*. Henry Ford also walked miles in his factory to check and improve processes to make sure that the cars were expertly built. Moreover, Ford raised _____ for his workers ensuring they were well paid for the job they did. This was important because factories were losing workers largely due to the _____ of working on the production line. Higher wages stopped workers leaving and ensured further growth of the car industry. Ford’s new method made the car more affordable. The car industry boomed massively and also helped grow other areas of the economy such as the _____ industry that grew by 90% and rubber by 80%. Construction also benefited due the demand for more and better _____.

Secondly, the _____ industry also benefitted and was busier than ever before in the 1920’s. One reason was due to the increased demand for factories, roads and new buildings such as offices for banks and advertisers. Furthermore, the 1920’s were known as the ‘age of the _____’. Perhaps most famously the _____ State Building was constructed in New York. Companies in large cities raced to build the biggest skyscrapers and towers. Skyscrapers used a lot of _____ and therefore the _____ industry also grew as a knock on effect.

However, not all industries prospered. Many _____ farmers had a hard time in the 1920s. This was largely due to _____ production. A cause of this was that new, combine harvesters (plus better _____) made farming very efficient thus reducing the number of workers needed to harvest crops. Furthermore, the USA faced growing competition from _____ farmers who supplied more grain into the world market. The price of grain collapsed and this ruined many small farms. As farmers’ income dropped they were unable to keep up their mortgage repayments and many lost their farms. Over half of the American _____ lived in rural areas and many of these lived below the poverty line during the 1920s. Small farm owners and _____ were barely able to make enough money to _____.

Some
Can
Prosper
The 8th
Ford
Car
Suspension
Production
The fridge
Costs
Motion
The bar
Boredom
Wages
Diseases
Building
Petrol
Roads
Construction
Garden
Water
Skyscraper
Smelly
Empire
Dirty
Steel
Small
Over
Under
Canadian
Fertilizers
Hands
Population
Labourers
Thrive
Poo
Live
Owner
Rural

In addition, the _____ industry was an older industry that did not benefit. There had been a rise in the use of energy alternatives such as _____ and _____. As the demand for coal decreased there was increase in mine closures and lower wages for miners. In 1922, 60,000 miners in North Carolina went on strike to _____ the long working hours, poor working conditions and _____ standards.

Finally, textile industries such as _____ and _____ suffered in a similar way to the coal industry as newer textiles such as _____ weakened the demand for older textiles. In 1926, cotton workers went on _____ in North Carolina to protest low wages. Here, men were being paid \$18 and women only \$9 compared to an average weekly wage of \$200 for factory workers in New York.

In conclusion, the American _____ was only a reality for a minority of Americans in certain industries. It was mostly achieved for owners and workers in new industries in bigger cities and towns but not achieved by those in largely in rural areas. During the 1920s over _____ % of people lived below the poverty line at this time. This is powerful _____ that the boom was limited in scale and narrow in scope.

Coal
Chicken
Oil
Nuclear
Protest
Electricity
Rayon
Cotton
Safety
Wood
Health
Strike
Wool
Life
Dream
6
60
Evidence
Proof



To What Extent Did Industry Benefit From The Boom?

Answers

Industries benefitted from the economic boom to **some** extent. Although many larger, newer industries did **prosper** many older industries did not.

Firstly, the new **car** industry did benefit. Henry **Ford** was a pioneer of new methods who did a number of things to help grow his company. For example he mastered the use of mass **production** which meant more cars made for lower **costs**. Ford said that *“the thing is to keep everything in **motion** and take the work to the man and not the man to the work”*. Henry Ford also walked miles in his factory to check and improve processes to make sure that the cars were expertly built. Moreover, Ford raised **wages** for his workers ensuring they were well paid for the job they did. This was important because factories were losing workers largely due to the **boredom** of working on the production line. Higher wages stopped workers leaving and ensured further growth of the car industry. Ford’s new method made the car more affordable. The car industry boomed massively and also helped grow other areas of the economy such as the **petrol** industry that grew by 90% and rubber by 80%. Construction also benefitted due the demand for more and better **roads** .

Secondly, the **construction** industry also benefitted and was busier than ever before in the 1920s. One reason was due to the increased demand for factories, roads and new buildings such as offices for banks and advertisers. Furthermore, the 1920’s were known as the ‘age of the **skyscraper**’. Perhaps most famously the **Empire** State Building was constructed in New York. Companies in large cites raced to build the biggest skyscrapers and towers. Skyscrapers used a lot of **steel** and therefore the **steel** industry also grew as a knock on effect.

However, not all industries prospered. Many **small** farmers had a hard time in the 1920s. This was largely due to overproduction. A cause of this was that new, combine harvesters (plus better **fertilizers**) made farming very efficient thus reducing the number of workers needed to harvest crops. Furthermore, the USA faced growing competition from **Canadian** farmers who supplied more grain into the world market. The price of grain collapsed and this ruined many small farms. As farmers’ income dropped they were unable to keep up their mortgage repayments and many lost their farms. Over half of the American **population** lived in rural areas and many of these lived below the poverty line during the 1920s. Small farm owners were barely able to make enough money to **live**.

Some
Can
Prosper
The Hoover
Ford
Car
Suspension
Production
The fridge
Costs
Motion
The bar
Boredom
Wages
Diseases
Building
Petrol
Roads
Construction
Garden
Water
Skyscraper
Effort
Empire
Dirty
Steel
Small
Over
Under
Canadian
Fertilizers
Hands
Population
Labourers
Thrive
Poo
Live
Owner
Rural

In addition, the **coal** industry was an older industry that did not benefit. There had been a rise in the use of energy alternatives such as **oil** and **electricity**. As the demand for coal decreased there was increase in mine closures and lower wages for miners. In 1922, 60,000 miners in North Carolina went on strike to **protest** the long working hours, poor working conditions and **safety** standards.

Finally, textile industries such as **cotton** and **wool** suffered in a similar way to the coal industry as newer textiles such as **rayon** weakened the demand for older textiles. In 1926, cotton workers went on **strike** in North Carolina to protest low wages. Here, men were being paid \$18 and women only \$9 compared to an average weekly wage of \$200 for factory workers in New York.

In conclusion, the American **dream** was only a reality for a minority of Americans in certain industries. It was mostly achieved for owners and workers in new industries in bigger cities and towns but not achieved by those in largely in rural areas. During the 1920s over **60** % of people lived below the poverty line at this time. This is powerful **evidence** that the boom was limited in scale and narrow in scope.

Coal
Chicken
Oil
Nuclear
Protest
Electricity
Rayon
Cotton
Safety
Wood
Health
Strike
Wool
Life
Dream
6
60
Evidence
Proof



US Economy Boom Battle



Mission: to thrash out the extent of the economic boom in the USA.

You will split into two team and prepare to thrash out the key question - **How far did the American economy boom in the years 1920 - 1928?** One team will argue in favour of the boom the other will argue against it. Consider the impact on different sectors of the economy and the groups of people who prospered compared to those who did not.

Note - adapt the following to suit group size and talents.

Who	Suggested Rounds	Jury Card	
Lawyer 1	Introduction = Opening Statements	/ 10	/ 10
Star Witness 1	Lawyer questioning + cross examination	/ 10	/ 10
Star Witness 2	Lawyer questioning + cross examination	/ 10	/ 10
Visual Director	Visual evidence to support your case	/ 10	/ 10
Jazz Hands	Perform a scene, rap, song or dance	/ 10	/ 10
The Professor	Researched evidence to support your case	/ 10	/ 10
Debate Vanguard	Head to head debate with opposing Vanguard	/ 10	/ 10
Debate Crew	Direct questions to specific opponents	/ 10	/ 10
Debate Crew + Team	Open up to an 'all in' debate	/ 10	/ 10
Lawyer 2	Conclusion = Closing Statements	/ 10	/ 10
Total Score		/ 100	/ 100

Team Roles Explained

<p>Team Captain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep track of team progress. - Support all team members. - Make sure everyone is organised and prepared for the 'battle'. - Fill gaps if necessary. 	<p>Lawyer 1 + 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with Star Witnesses 1 + 2 to create characters from the 1920s. Prepare a question and answer performance with them. - Suit up and deliver the open / closers. 	<p>Star Witness 1 + 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You will give testimony in the role of one character from the 1920s USA. This will be someone who did / did not benefit from the boom. Work with Lawyer 1 + 2. - Create a costume.
<p>Visual Director</p> <p>Make a simple poster board to include ..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant political cartoons Photographs Create 'memes' - Explain the images to the jury 	<p>The Professor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find 3 powerful pieces of 'written' evidence to support your argument. Explain why you chose these pieces and their significance. - Say where you found the evidence. Eg: book, author, page number. 	<p>Jazz Hands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a scene, performance, rap or song that encapsulates something positive or negative about the 1920s. - You may enrol other team members as cast support.
<p>Debate Vanguard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Go head to head against the opposing vanguard on an agreed focus area of the Boom period. - Support Debate Crew with their argument development. 	<p>Debate Crew</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with the Debate Vanguard to prepare your key questions and arguments for the question and debate round. - Debate with dignity and respect for your opponents! 	<p>Team BOOM! Power Card</p> <p>Play before round to double round score!</p>

Team Jury



You may wish to have a **Student Jury to score the activity**. Suggested tasks ...

- 1 - Choose a Head Juror who will deliver the verdict.
- 2 - Decide on some rules for the Jury
- 3 - Any suggestions for the running of the activity?
- 4 - Prepare some balanced questions (ask during debate crew question round)
- 5- Make notes / identify key points on areas that did did / not boom below.

- **Did Boom:** key points, examples evidence ...



- **Did Not Boom:** key points, examples evidence ...



USA BOOM: Multiple Answer Review 1.

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is : 46

1	Description of America c1920	11	Why was Henry Ford so important ?
A	A melted pot	A	Other factories / industries copied what he did
B	A land of opportunity	B	He invented rayon
C	A land down under	C	Car sales and production helped other industries like rubber and petrol
D	A melting pot	D	Led to major construction of new roads
2	Why did immigrants go to America ? - PULL factors	12	"The business of America is business"
A	The land of the freedom - worship, speech, press	A	Said Republican president Calvin Coolidge
B	To see the Statue of Liberty	B	Said Democratic president Henry Hoover
C	Higher wages for skilled / factory workers	C	Said Henry Ford
D	Persecution in Eastern Europe	D	Is written on the Statue of Liberty
3	How did the First World War benefit America?	13	Happy during the Boom (H) or Unhappy during the Boom (U)
A	It had loaned money to many countries involved in the fighting		Big farm owner
B	Propaganda methods used in WW1 helped mass marketing		Small farmers owners and labourers
C	The USA provided resources to countries in Europe		Henry Ford
D	The USA was able to fill in global trade gaps		Workers in coal mines
4	Who were Americans ?	14	Happy during the Boom (H) or Unhappy during the Boom (U)
A	BEES, Blacks, Irish, Italian, Chinese, Native Americans, Hispanics		Factory workers
B	HORNETS, Jamaicans. Danish, Belgians and Arabs		Construction workers
C	WASPS, Black People, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Native Americans, Hispanics, Chinese		Owners of rubber production
D	All of the above		Workers in textile industry
5	Why did the US economy boom? - complete using clues	15	The US economy boomed
	W _ _ _	A	For everyone
	M _ _ _ P _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	B	To some extent - especially in older industries
	M _ _ _ M _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	C	To some extent - especially in newer industries
	N _ _ _ _ R _ _ _ _ _ _ _	D	For no one
6	Why did the US economy boom? - complete using clues	16	Coal miners on strike in North Carolina - 1922
	C _ _ _ _	A	600
	R _ _ _ _ _ _ _ P _ _ _ _ _ _	B	6000
	N _ _ T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	C	60 000
	H _ _ _ _ F _ _ _	D	600 000
7	Republican polices that helped the boom	17	Causes of overproduction in farming
A	Weakened the trade unions	A	Great poo
B	Trusts + high taxes	B	New technology such as the combine harvester
C	The government kept taxes for businesses low and let them run themselves	C	Blame Canada
D	Tariffs + trusts	D	Blame Mexico
8	Henry Ford made cars cheaper and more efficiently by using ...	18	The weekly wage in 1926
A	Mass loans	A	North Carolina textile worker = 18 dollars
B	Mass marketing	B	North Carolina textile worker = 22 dollars
C	Mass production	C	New York factory worker = 200 dollars
D	Mass effect	D	New York factory worker = 142 dollars
9	Ford factory in 1920s Detroit made a car every	19	What is the Fordney McCumber Tariff Act in 1922?
A	3 minutes	A	A question on this quiz that should have been put much earlier
B	13 minutes	B	A tariff placed on foreign imported goods
C	30 minutes	C	A tariff placed on foreign exported good
D	10 seconds	D	A tariff placed on foreign imported good
10	Henry Ford stated	20	c1926
A	"the man must be taken to the work"	A	3 million farmers earned less than 1000 dollars a year
B	"take the man to the work and not the work to the man"	B	3 million farmers earned less than 100 000 dollars a tear
C	"take the work to the man and not the man to the work "	C	60 % of Americans lived below the poverty line
D	"man work good if man not smash car"	D	60 % of Americans lived above the poverty line



Many questions have multiple answers.

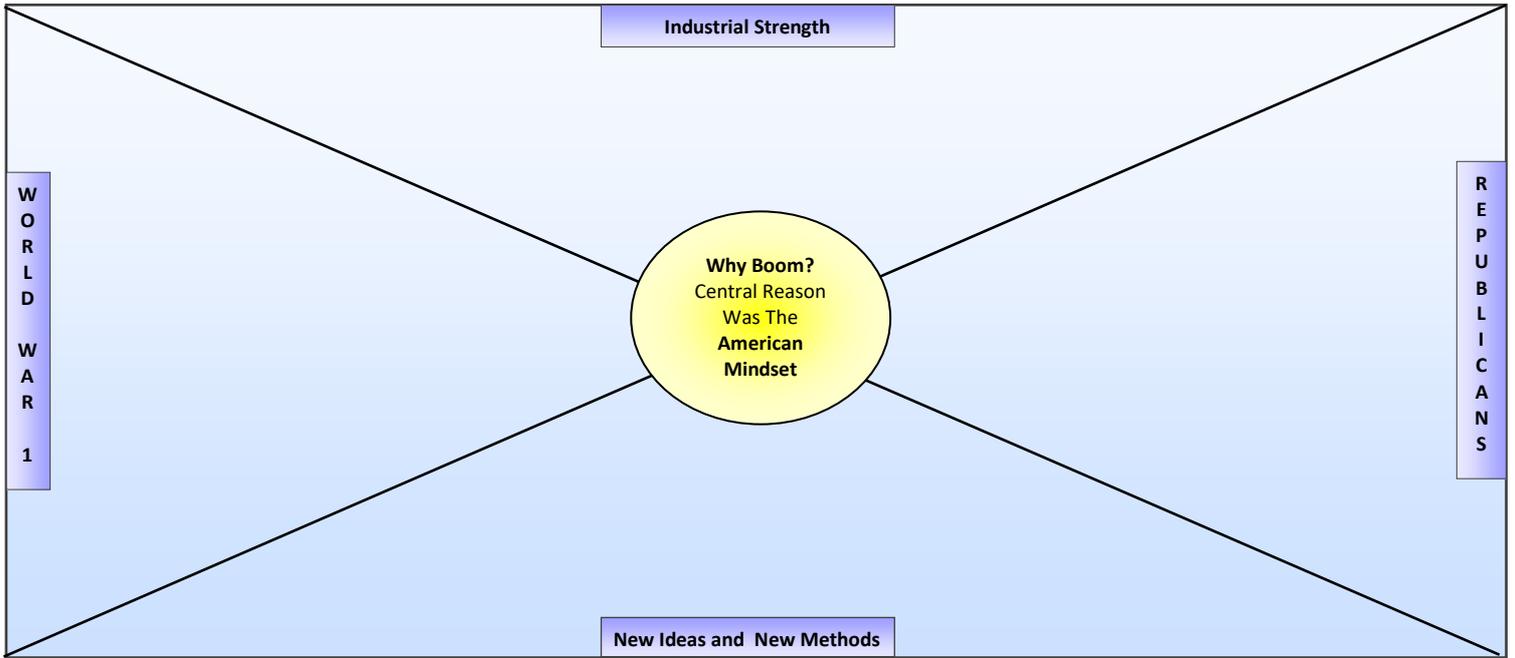
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D	"man work good if man not smash car"	D	60 % of Americans lived above the poverty line

1920's USA - How Far Did The Economy Boom ?

 **Revision Overview:** print out following two pages out (A3 size) and make smart revision notes for the unit.



Why didn't all industries benefit from the boom?

Although many larger, newer industries benefitted from the economic boom, many older industries did not.

The c ___ industry did not benefit. There had been a rise in the use of energy alternatives such as o ___ and electricity. As the demand for c ___ decreased there was an increase in m ___ closures or lower wages for m _____. In 1922, 60,000 miners in N _____ Carolina went on strike due to long working hours, poor working conditions and s _____ standards.

Furthermore, textile industries such as c _____ and w ___ suffered in a similar way because newer textiles such as r _____ weakened the demand for older textiles.

In 1926, cotton workers also went on strike in North Carolina to protest low wages. Here, men were being paid \$18 and women only \$9 compared to an average weekly wage of \$200 for workers in N __ Y ____.

Therefore, not only did some industries not benefit, the new trends and growth of new boom technologies actually damaged many older industries.

Why didn't all industries benefit? (summary plan)

Point: _____
 Explain: _____
 Explain: _____
 Evidence: _____

Point: _____
 Explain: _____
 Explain: _____
 Evidence: _____

Point: Add a summary para for **FARMING** Industry
 Explain: _____
 Explain: _____
 Evidence: _____

Conclusion: _____

Focus on small farmers - why didn't they benefit ?

	Overproduction	New Technologies
	Competition	End of WW1

Focus on farmers - why not benefit (clues)

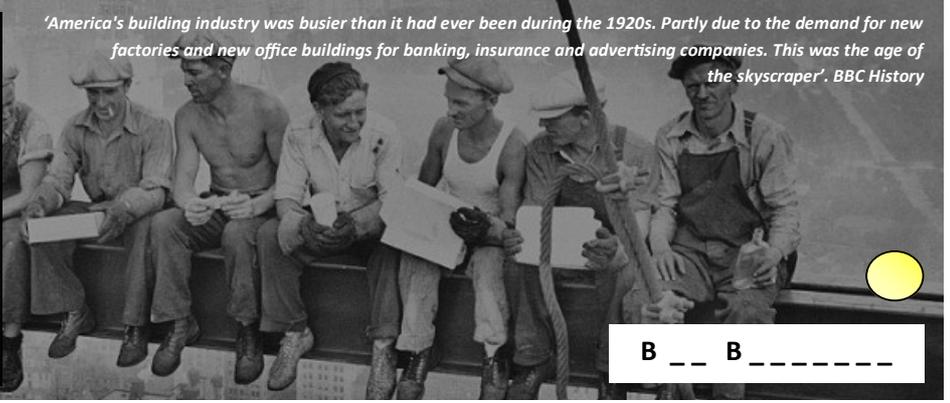


'America's building industry was busier than it had ever been during the 1920s. Partly due to the demand for new factories and new office buildings for banking, insurance and advertising companies. This was the age of the skyscraper'. BBC History

Construction

Steel

B _ _ B _ _ _ _ _



C _ _ I _ _ _ _ _

Mass Production

Mass Marketing

Consumers

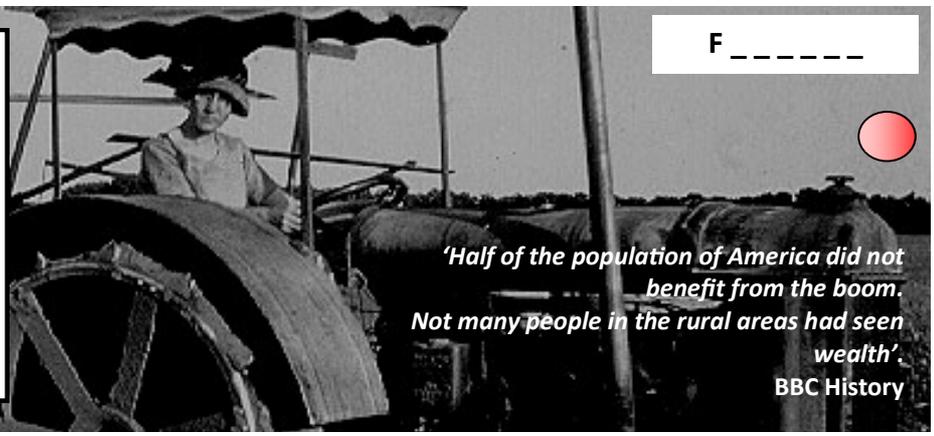


F _ _ _ _ _

Overproduction

Canada

'Half of the population of America did not benefit from the boom. Not many people in the rural areas had seen wealth'. BBC History

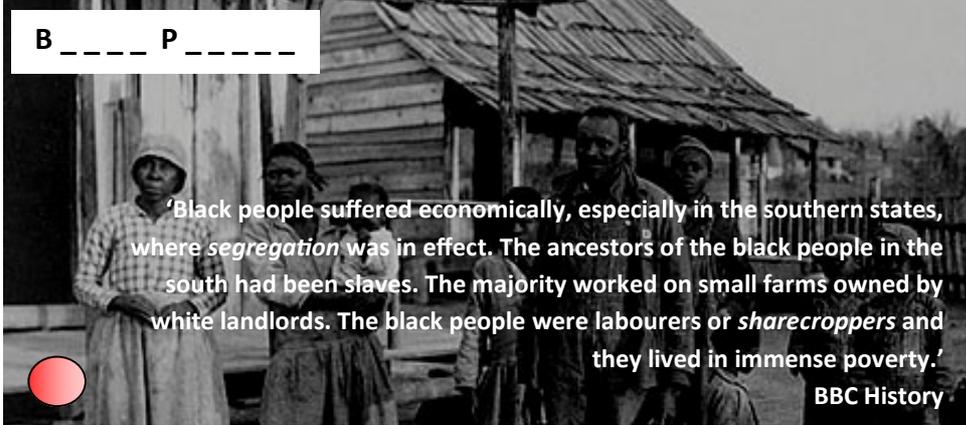


B _ _ _ P _ _ _ _

Sharecroppers

'Black people suffered economically, especially in the southern states, where segregation was in effect. The ancestors of the black people in the south had been slaves. The majority worked on small farms owned by white landlords. The black people were labourers or sharecroppers and they lived in immense poverty.' BBC History

Job + Wage Discrimination

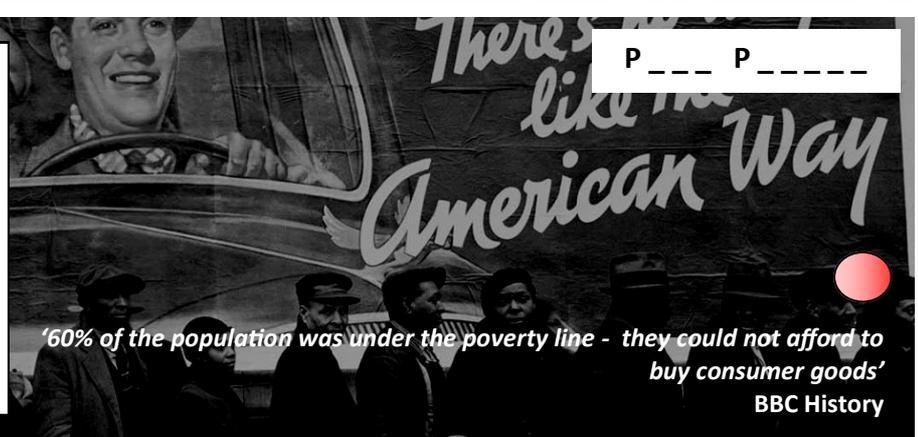


Lower Class

New Immigrants

P _ _ _ P _ _ _ _

'60% of the population was under the poverty line - they could not afford to buy consumer goods' BBC History



Revision Wheel

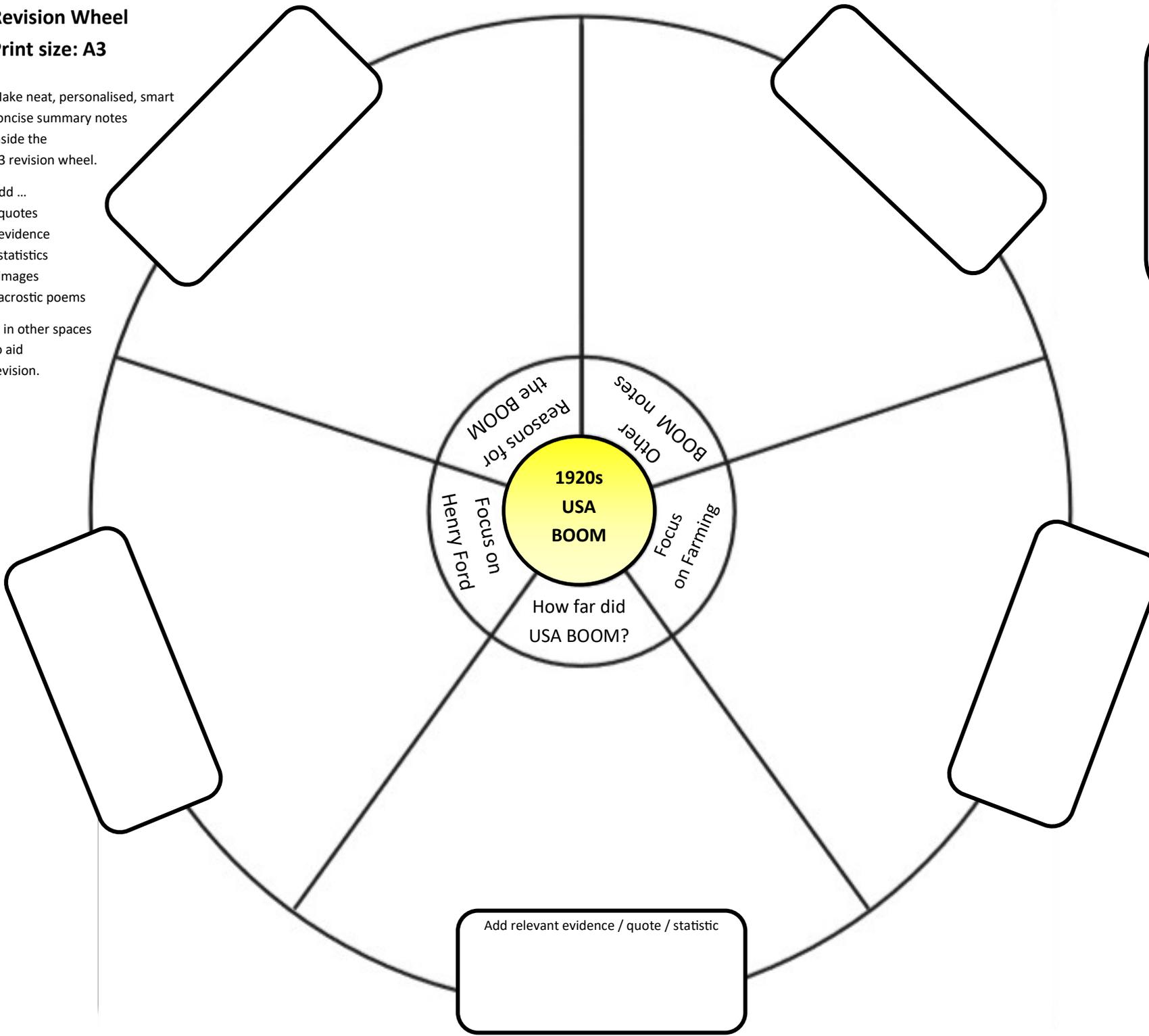
Print size: A3

Make neat, personalised, smart concise summary notes inside the A3 revision wheel.

Add ...

- quotes
- evidence
- statistics
- images
- acrostic poems

... in other spaces to aid revision.



Images / sketches?

USA in the 1920s - Boom

Contact phil@ichistory.com if you have any questions about this resource.

Also available

The Roaring Twenties

The New Deals

Prejudice and intolerance in the 1920s and 1930s

www.icHistory.com