***Guided Reading Chapter 21: The 1920’s***

***Section 1:***

1. The economy grew during the 1920’s, what products helped in this growth? New technology, electricity, automobiles
2. What brought more conveniences to urban households? Electricity – allowed for washing machines, water heaters, fans, telephones
3. As opposed to the modern conveniences of the urban areas, what was life like in the rural areas? They continued to live like their ancestors, no electricity.

**Urbanization**

1. What was the purpose of the Forward Atlanta Commission? Convince businesses to come to Atlanta, promoted Atlanta as a center of transportation where goods could be shipped out easily to the rest of the country; was successful, created many jobs

**Transportation**

1. What made the automobile more affordable? The assembly line and installment plans
2. What were installment plans? Consumers could make regular payments over time instead of paying the whole price up front
3. How was paving the new roads in Georgia paid for? A tax on gasoline
4. Who worked to make Atlanta an aviation center in the South? William Hartsfield
5. What role did Candler Field play in Hapeville? An airport used for airmail by the U.S. Postal Service

**Women & African Americans**

1. How did many women start making their living? Education, nursing, librarians
2. What was a flapper? Independent young women who bobbed their hair, wore comfortable clothing with shorter dresses/skirts, often had jobs and had more social freedom
3. Why did many of the southern African Americans leave to go North? They were discouraged by continued segregation and KKK violence/intimidation, especially after many had risked their lives in WWI. There were also more jobs in the North.

**Cultural Changes**

1. Why did the radio become so important? News, sports, entertainment, advertisement of new products
2. What radio station becomes important from Atlanta? WSB
3. Who was “Ma” Rainey? Popular blues singer from Columbus; the “Mother of the Blues”

**Political Change**

1. What was Richard Russell’s platform that helped him win the governorship in 1930? He had a platform of saving money and reorganizing state government; he did that, reducing executive departments from almost 100 to 19; created the Board of Regents to run the state colleges and universities.

**Resistance to Change**

1. What groups did the KKK target? African Americans, Jews, Catholics, immigrants from southern & eastern Europe; feared/hated change, modernization, different cultures
2. How did Julian Harris fight the KKK? Helped bring about the decline of the KKK by writing articles against them for the *Columbus Inquirer*

***Section 2:***

**Agriculture**

1. What insect wreaked havoc on Georgia’s cotton production? Boll weevil
2. Why were Georgia’s farmers considered to be in a depression before the crash of the stock market in 1929? Declining cotton prices, drought, boll weevil
3. What other agricultural products did farmers turn to during this time of crisis? Corn, pecans, peanuts, beans, squash, peas, sweet potatoes; raising hogs, cows for milk

**Industry**

1. Where did many of the former farmers move to create a new life for themselves? Cities to work in factories, especially textile mills
2. Why did the northern business move to the south? Southern workers were paid less and had few unions
3. What role did Robert Woodruff play in the Coca-Cola Company? Led the company through an expansion in the 1920’s; used advertising to promote the product widely; made Coca-Cola go worldwide

**Beginnings of the Great Depression**

1. When did the stock market crash? October 1929 What does “crash” mean in terms of the stock market? The values of the stock dropped quickly, many becoming worthless. This caused stock investors to lose some/all of their money.
2. What two groups of people were not doing well in the 1920’s? farmers and textile workers
3. What effect did no insurance for people’s deposits have on banks? When banks failed and closed after the stock market crash people lost all of their money that was in the banks because there was not insurance to protect it.