***Chapter 13, Section 1***

1. What percentage of Americans lived in urban areas (2,500 or more in population) in 1920?
2. Support for Prohibition came primarily from what two parts of the United States?
3. What act of Congress was enacted in 1919 in order to enforced the Eighteenth Amendment?
4. What was a “speakeasy?”
5. What were the three main sources of bootleggers’ liquor?
6. Al Capone, the crime boss of Chicago, was jailed for what crime?
7. What was the focus of the Scopes trial in 1925 and what argument did William Jennings Bryan make during this case?

***Chapter 13, Section 2***

1. What was a “flapper?”
2. The “double standard” faced by women in the 1920s involved was area of a woman’s life?
3. According to men, women were temporary workers, and that their real jobs were – where?

***Chapter 13, Section 3***

1. About how many students attended American high schools in 1926?
2. What was the “most powerful communications medium” to emerge during the 1920s?
3. Who was the first to fly non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean, becoming the world’s greatest celebrity?
4. Why was the film *The Jazz Singer* so revolutionary?
5. Why did some writers of the 1920s call themselves the “Lost Generation?” What was the focus of their literature?

***Chapter 13, Section 4***

1. Who established the Universal Negro Improvement Association?
2. What was the “Harlem Renaissance?”
3. Who was the best known poet of the Harlem Renaissance?
4. Paul Robeson, an African–American actor during the Harlem Renaissance period, left the United States because of racism and because he supported a country not popular in the United States – what country?
5. In what city was jazz “born?”