

Name: _____
Class: _____

Station Analysis Worksheet

My Role: _____

Age: _____ Location: _____

Station	What is it?	Does it affect me?	Explain why or why not. Use specific information from the station.
18th Amendment			
19th Amendment			
Consumerism			
Employment			
Flappers			

Station 1: 18th Amendment To Drink or Not To Drink

The 18th Amendment was ratified on January 16, 1919, prohibiting the manufacturing, transportation and sale of alcohol within the United States. For the next 13 years, starting in 1920, people (men and women) would drink in secret.

Starting a hundred years earlier, women protested the drinking of alcohol for a variety of reasons. Women felt that the Temperance Movement, rooted in America's Protestant churches, first urged moderation, then encouraged drinkers to help each other to resist temptation, and ultimately demanded that local, state, and national governments prohibit alcohol outright.

Woman hiding a flask

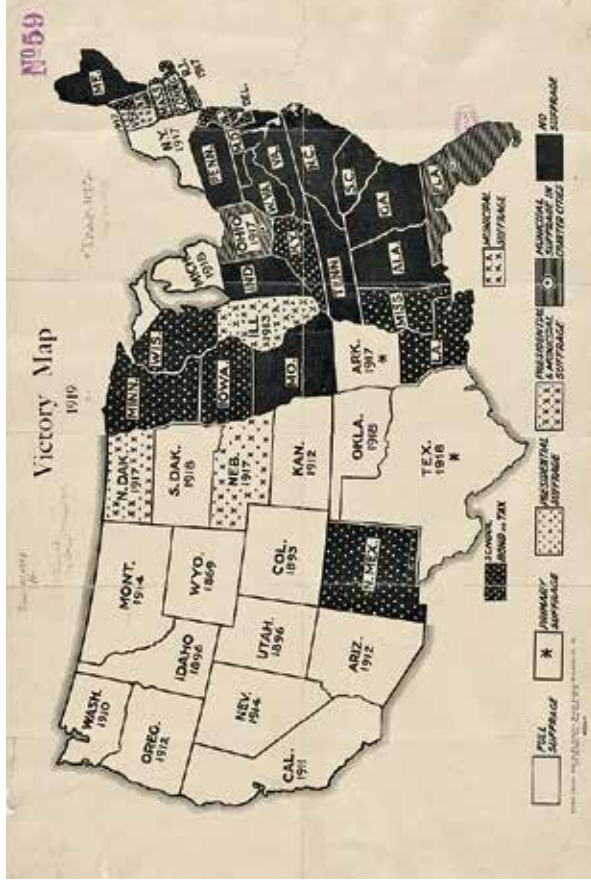


Woman's Holy War: Grand charge
on the enemy's works



Station 2: 19th Amendment Yes We Can!

The 19th Amendment was officially ratified on August 18, 1920. Even though some states chose not to accept the amendment, on November 2nd of that same year, more than eight million women across the U.S. voted in elections for the first time. It took over 60 years for the remaining states to ratify the 19th Amendment. Mississippi was the last to do so, on March 22, 1984.



Station 4: Flappers

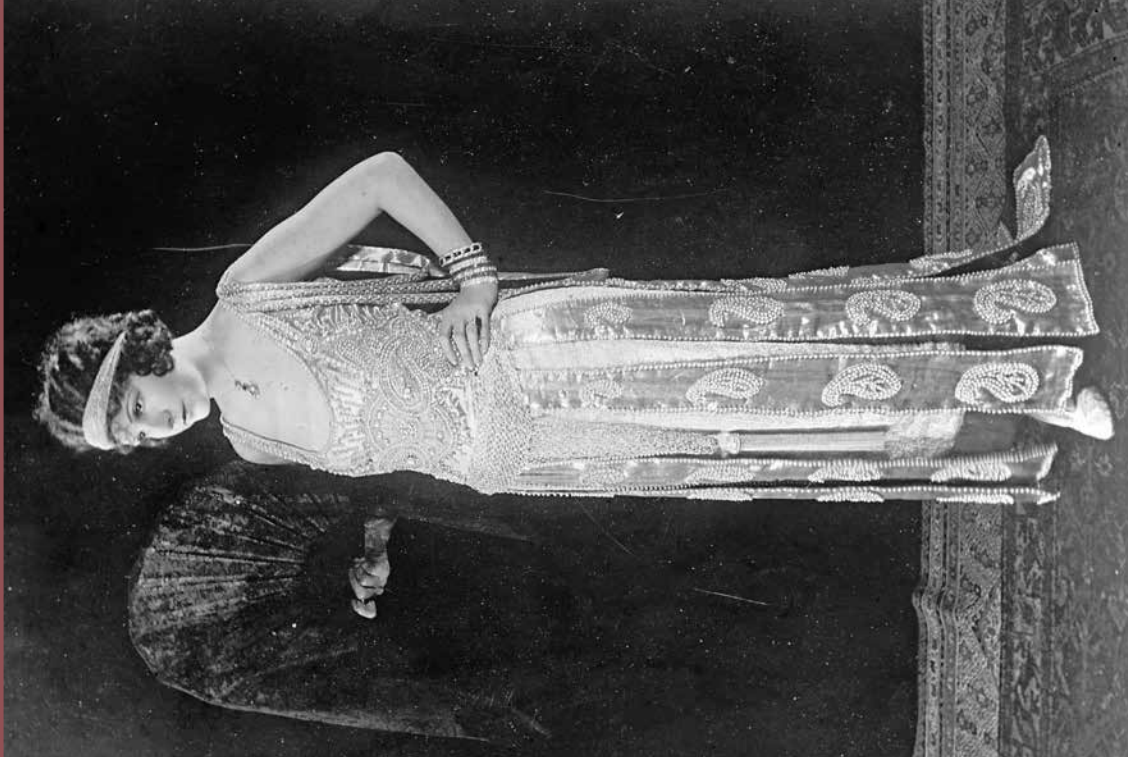
The New Woman of the 1920s

Following World War I, not only did the world undergo various shifts, but the role of women in American society would forever be changed.

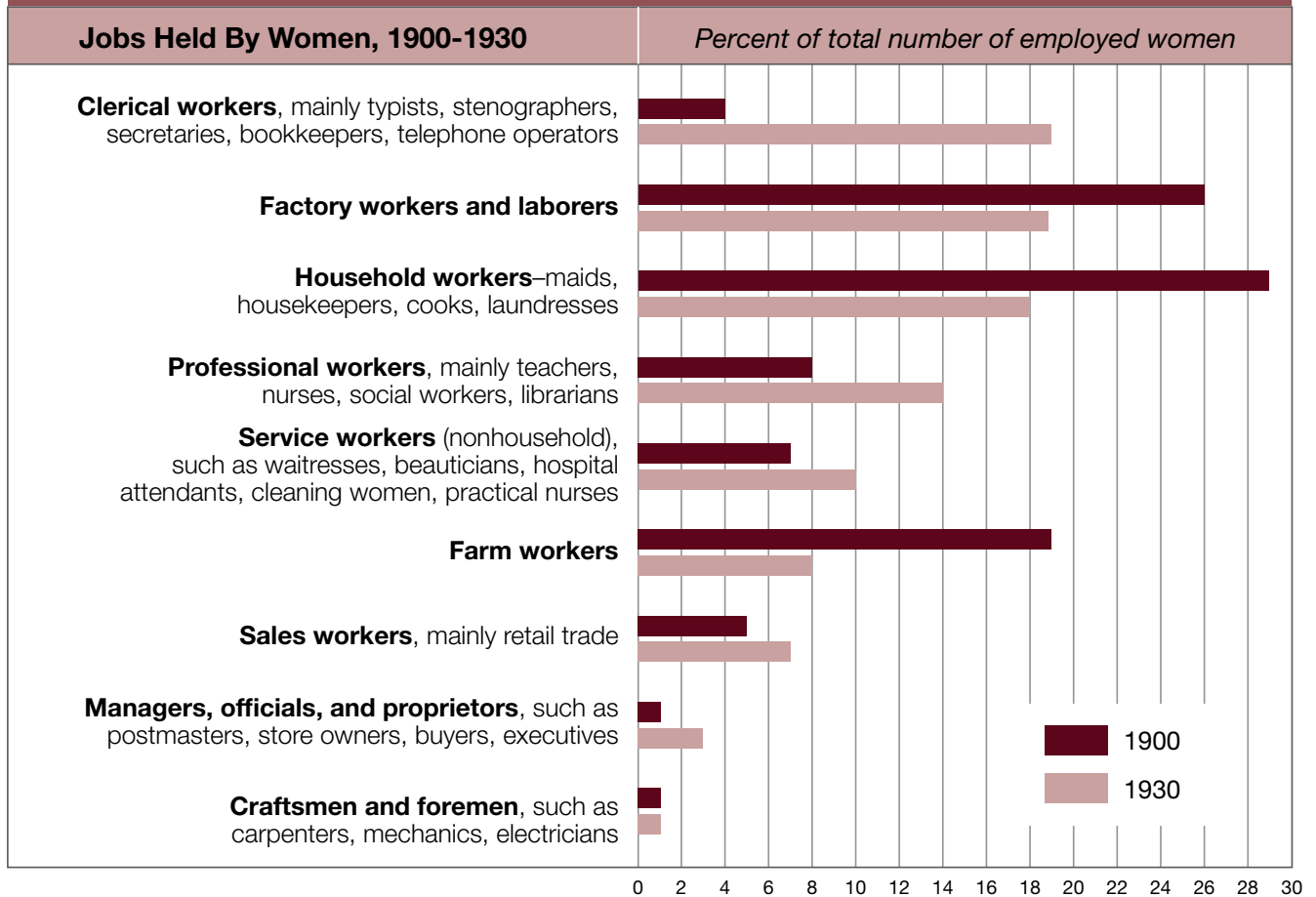
During WWI, the death rate in the trenches left most young men without hope that they would survive the war and return home. They found themselves inflicted with “eat-drink-and-be-merry-for-tomorrow-we-may-die” spirit. While the boys were away, the girls were brought into patriotic fervor and aggressively encouraged to enter the workforce, often taking what used to be thought of as “male” jobs. Additionally, a whole generation of young men had died in the war, leaving nearly a whole generation of young women without potential husbands. Young women decided that they were not willing to waste away their young lives waiting idly for spinsterhood; they were going to enjoy life.

The newfound freedom that women found was put on visual display through a change in acceptable fashion trends and mindsets. Traditionally, a proper woman would always wear her hair long, but this new woman, or “flapper,” had a bobbed or short haircut. She wore makeup, and might have possibly applied it in public, which would have previously not been acceptable. The dress of this modern woman was also altered into a baggy, shapeless dress, which would have revealed her arms and her legs from the knees down. Young women often smoked cigarettes and drank alcohol. They also drove automobiles, once thought to be only for men, and would initiate casual dating, when previously women would marry after seriously dating only one suitor. One of the most popular past times of the flappers was going to clubs and parties where they would dance. These young women were often thought of as a little fast and brazen, but they also embodied the Jazz Age spirit.

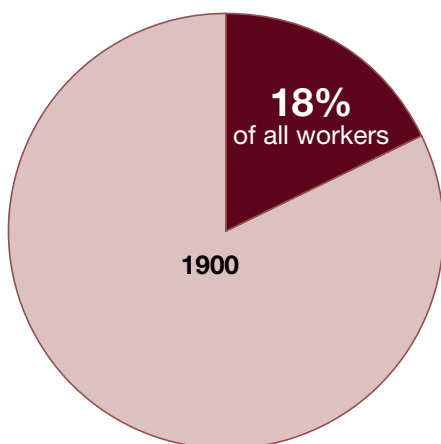
The social meaning of the flapper



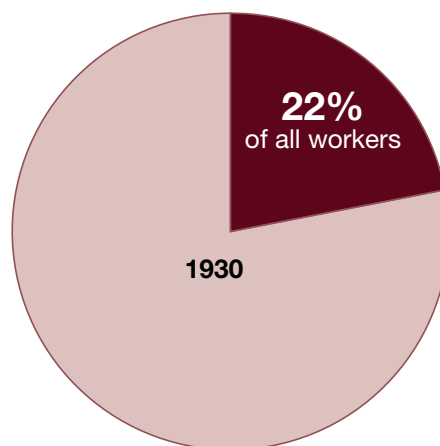
Station 5: Employment



Women Workers, 1900-1930



total number of employed women
5,319,000



total number of employed women
10,752,000