**Unit 4 Vocabulary– The 1920s and 30s**

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| **Group 1** | | |
| Quota | a limited or fixed number or amount of people or things, in particular | |
| Red Scare | is the promotion of fear of a potential rise of communism or radical leftism | |
| Radical | advocating or based on thorough or complete political or social reform; representing or supporting an extreme section of a political party | |
| Normalcy | A word used by President Warren Harding to describe the calm political and social order to which he wished to return the United States after the idealism and commotion of the presidency of Woodrow Wilson | |
| **Group 2** | | |
| Harlem Renaissance | | An African-American cultural movement of the 1920s and 1930s, centered in Harlem, New York, that celebrated black traditions, the black voice, and black ways of life |
| Prohibition | | the prevention by law of the manufacture and sale of alcohol, especially in the US between 1920 and 1933 |
| Speakeasy | | a saloon or nightclub selling alcoholic beverages illegally |
| Bootlegger | | a person who imports or exports goods secretly and illegally |
| Flapper | | a fashionable young woman intent on enjoying herself and refuses to conform to conventional standards of behavior |
| Double Standard | | a rule or principle that is unfairly applied in different ways to different people or groups |
| Fundamentalism | | a form of a religion, especially Islam or Protestant Christianity, that upholds belief in the strict, literal interpretation of scripture |
| **Group 3** | | |
| Standard of living | | the degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community |
| Urban sprawl | | the uncontrolled expansion of cities / heavily populated areas |
| Superficial prosperity | | An economic upswing and high standard of living supported by consumerism and borrowed money or debt that is unsustainable. |
| Installment Plan | | a system for paying for an item in fixed amounts at specified intervals. An early form of credit before credit cards in the 1950s. |
| **Group 4** | | |
| Stock | | a share of the value of a company which can be bought, sold, or traded as an investment |
| Speculation | | investment in stocks, property, or other ventures in the hope of gain but with the risk of loss |
| Buying on margin | | is borrowing money from a broker or bank to purchase stock |
| Overproduction | | To produce in a quantity in excess of what is sufficient to meet the need or demand |
| Bank run | | occurs when a large number of customers withdraw their[deposits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deposit_account) from a financial institution at the same time |
| Foreclosures | | situation in which a homeowner is unable to make full payments on his/her house loan (mortgage), which allows the lender to seize the property, evict the homeowner and sell the home |
| **Group 5** | | |
| Dust Bowl | | an area of land where vegetation has been lost and soil reduced to dust and eroded, especially as a consequence of drought or unsuitable farming practice |
| Rugged individualism | | the idea that each individual should be able to help themselves out, and that the government does not need to involve itself in people's economic lives nor in national economics in general |
| Bread line | | a line of people waiting to receive free food |
| Hooverville | | a shantytown built by unemployed and destitute people during the Depression of the early 1930s |
| Soup kitchen | | a place where free food is served to those who are homeless or destitute |
| Shantytown | | a deprived area on the outskirts of a town consisting of large numbers of crude dwellings |
| **Group 6** | | |
| direct relief | | cash payment or food supplied by the government to the poor or needy |
| Price Support | | subsidies or price controls that are leveraged by the government to artificially increase or decrease prices, and alter the supply |
| deficit | | the difference between the amount of money being received and the amount being spent. |
| debt | | the total sum of money owed. |