

### Quiz on changes to women's lives in the 1920s (answers below)

1. By what percentage did the number of working women increase in the 1920s?
2. Where did women find work?
3. Why in those industries?
4. Which states gave women the right to vote before the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
5. Who was the president of the NAWSA in 1916?
6. What was the name of the rival group that encouraged more radical tactics – including hunger strike (if arrested and put in jail)?
7. Which amendment to the constitution gave women the vote?
8. What did former suffrage campaigners create after they got the vote on August 26th 1920?
9. Identify 4 aspects of the 'flapper' look.
10. Identify 4 aspects of 'flapper' behaviour that defied convention.
11. How many beauty salons were there in 1917?
12. How many beauty salons were there in 1929?
13. What helps account for the rise in cosmetics?
14. Who led the campaign to overturn anti-contraception laws?
15. When did she open the first legal birth control clinic opened in New York?
16. Who published the 'Sex Side of Life'?
17. By how much did the birth rate drop in the 1920s?
18. What was the name of the organisation that resisted the Flappers?
19. Identify 3 of the challenges faced by pro-birth control advocates.

#### Bonus:

1. Were people younger or older when they got married in the 1920s?
2. How do you explain this?
3. What does it tell us about how far women's lives changed?
4. The phrase 'shotgun' wedding first appears in 1921. What does it mean and why did it appear at this time?

## Answers to Quiz on changes to women's lives in the 1920s

1. By what percentage did the number of working women increase in the 1920s?
  - a. 25%
2. Where did women find work?
  - a. Clerical work; retail stores; secretarial work; telephone operators; factories
3. Why in those industries?
  - a. They either served men (and therefore the role was acceptable from the male point of view) or they were dealing with customers who were primarily female; generally, women were paid less so it was cheaper to hire them.
4. Which states gave women the right to vote before the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
  - a. Utah and Indiana
5. Who was the president of the NAWSA in 1916?
  - a. Carrie Chapman Catt
6. What was the name of the splinter group that adopted more radical tactics – including hunger strike (if arrested and put in jail)?
  - a. National Women's Party
7. Which amendment to the constitution gave women the vote?
  - a. The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment
8. What did former suffrage campaigners create after they got the vote on August 26th 1920?
  - a. The Women's Joint Congressional Committee
9. Identify 4 aspects of the 'flapper' look.
  - a. Shapeless, slim short dress; short bobbed hair; stockings rolled down to above the knee;
10. Identify 4 aspects of 'flapper' behaviour that defied convention.
  - a. Smoked in public; held hands with men without wearing gloves; drove motor cars (can you think of a famous example?); went out without a chaperone.
11. How many beauty salons were there in 1917?
  - a. Hardly any.
12. How many beauty salons were there in 1929?
  - a. 18000
13. What helps account for the rise in cosmetics?
  - a. The movie industry
14. Who led the campaign to overturn anti-contraception laws?
  - a. Margaret Sanger
15. When did she open the first legal birth control clinic opened in New York?
  - a. 1924
16. Who published the 'Sex side of life'?
  - a. Mary Dennett
17. By how much did the birth rate drop in the 1920s?
  - a. 20%
18. What was the name of the organisation that resisted the Flappers?
  - a. Anti-Flirt League
19. Identify 3 of the challenges faced by pro-birth control advocates.
  - a. The Catholic Church
  - b. Federal and state laws against contraception didn't change;
  - c. They were blacklisted by radio stations

### Bonus:

1. Were people younger or older when they got married in the 1920s?
  - a. There wasn't much change but the median age went down slightly from 22 to 21.
2. How do you explain this?
  - a. There was more money around so people could afford to get married.
3. What does it tell us about how far women's lives changed?
  - a. The flappers – much like the hippy generation of the 1960s – really only affected a minority who got a lot of publicity.

4. The phrase 'shotgun' wedding first appears in 1921. What does it mean and why did it appear at this time?
- a. It means a quick wedding – usually because a woman had 'fallen' pregnant and the father was forced into marriage to hide her shame.
  - b. Pregnancy outside of marriage was still considered shameful – hence the idea of the 'fallen' woman – so attitudes in general did not change that much.