

Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution Adopted in 1920

In 1920, women won the right to vote. The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed on August 26, 1920. Find each letter in the graph and then write the letter on the line provided. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1920.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

Giving _____ the right to _____, or
 A4-D1 A3-D3 A5-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2 A2-D4 A3-D3 A1-D4 A4-D3

_____ for women, was opposed for many
 A5-D5 A1-D2 A3-D5 A3-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A1-D5 A4-D3

_____. In July 1848, _____
 A4-D2 A4-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A5-D5 A4-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A5-D1 A2-D5 A4-D5 A4-D3 A1-D4 A3-D4

_____ and
 A4-D4 A2-D5 A2-D1 A4-D2 A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A3-D2 A1-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2

_____ headed a convention in
 A2-D2 A1-D2 A4-D4 A5-D4 A4-D3 A1-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5 A5-D3 A3-D3 A1-D4 A1-D4

_____, _____
 A5-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3 A4-D4 A2-D5 A3-D5 A2-D5 A2-D2 A2-D2 A5-D5 A3-D2 A4-D3 A4-D1

_____. A document entitled the Declaration of Sentiments, which included
 A4-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D3

_____ relating to women's
 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A3-D3 A2-D2 A1-D2 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____ was presented. One of these resolutions was women's
A5-D4 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D4 A1-D4 A5-D5

suffrage. It is interesting to note that the only one of the resolutions that did not pass the
convention _____ was the one calling
A1-D2 A3-D2 A2-D5 A3-D2 A3-D1 A5-D3 A3-D3 A1-D2 A5-D5 A2-D2 A4-D2

for the right to vote for women. Many of the people present were concerned that the
_____ to women's voting rights was too
A3-D3 A5-D2 A5-D2 A3-D3 A5-D5 A3-D1 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

_____ at the time and that if they tried to get it passed, they would
A5-D5 A1-D4 A5-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A1-D5

lose their chance to _____ on other
A1-D5 A2-D5 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5 A5-D4 A3-D3 A1-D2 A3-D2 A2-D1

resolutions, such as guaranteeing _____
A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A1-D4 A4-D2

_____ in _____ and
A5-D4 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D4 A1-D4 A5-D5 A5-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A5-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5 A1-D5 A4-D3

_____ opportunities in education and employment. The resolution did
A4-D3 A2-D3 A1-D2 A2-D5 A2-D2

pass, but it resulted in much _____ and mockery.
A4-D4 A5-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D1 A5-D5 A5-D3

With the coming of the Civil War, the push for women's rights _____,
A3-D5 A2-D5 A2-D1 A4-D3 A2-D1

and when it again became popular, it _____ mainly on the
A3-D5 A3-D3 A4-D4 A1-D2 A5-D5 A4-D3 A2-D1

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

right to vote. Many thought that the right to vote for women would be included in the

_____ Amendment, adopted in 1870, which did not
A3-D5 A3-D1 A3-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4 A3-D4

allow restricting the right to vote based on _____. Abolitionists, however, did
A5-D4 A2-D5 A4-D4 A4-D3

not all support the right of _____ to vote. It was not until 1920, with the
A4-D1 A3-D3 A5-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2

passage of the _____ Amendment to the
A3-D2 A3-D1 A3-D2 A4-D3 A1-D4 A4-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4 A3-D4

Constitution, that women received the right to vote.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

In five to seven sentences, give a summary of the life of Lucretia Mott and her involvement in the women's suffrage movement.

In five to seven sentences, give a summary of the life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her involvement in the women's suffrage movement.

In five to seven sentences, give a summary of the life of Susan B. Anthony and her involvement in the women's suffrage movement.

<p>In five to seven sentences, give a summary of the life of Carrie Chapman Catt and her involvement in the women's suffrage movement.</p>	
<p>When was the first year that an amendment to the Constitution was proposed to give women the right to vote?</p>	<p>What was the first state to guarantee women the right to vote? In what year did this happen?</p>
<p>What presidential candidate, running as a candidate for a third party in 1912, was the first to include a constitutional amendment for suffrage for women as a part of their platform?</p>	<p>In what year did the amendment for women's suffrage finally pass the House of Representatives but fail to pass the Senate?</p>
<p>In what year did the amendment for women's suffrage finally pass both the House and the Senate?</p>	<p>What state was the thirty-sixth state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, guaranteeing its adoption?</p>

Who was Josephine Dodge?

What organization did she lead concerning women's suffrage?

What basis did she have for her beliefs?

Early Preparations for Climbing Mount Everest Made in 1921

The year 1921 saw serious preparations being made for an attempt to climb Mount Everest. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box on the next page to learn more about the preparations to climb Mount Everest in 1921.

In the 1890s, _____ officers serving in _____ began to consider the possibility of climbing _____.

These officers, Sir _____ Younghusband and _____

(C.G.) Bruce joined two organizations known for _____, and interest in climbing Mount Everest began to grow. The organizations, the _____

Geographical Society and the _____ Club, continued to work to increase

interest in _____ the mountain even though the politics of the time

prevented anyone getting _____ to try. Finally, permission was granted,

and in 1921, the Mount Everest _____ was formed. Sir Francis

Younghusband headed the committee, and they sent a group to _____

the _____ to find the best possible route to climb the mountain. Parts

of the possible routes were explored during the _____, but there was

still much work to do. One of the members of the expedition _____ on
 the approach to Mount Everest and another became very _____. The
 main part of the work that remained fell to _____ Mallory and
 _____ Bullock. They mapped a route from the side of the mountain that
 was in _____, and in September of 1921, they began a climb, taking O.E.
 _____, a surveyor, with them. The winds caused them to turn back, but
 a _____ to the top had been planned and more
 _____ would be made. They had taken the first steps in a very long and
 _____ journey.

Francis	Royal	George	India
explore	summer	Everest	Wheeler
map	British	Tibet	Committee
permission	attempts	exploring	died
Mount	ill	Himalayas	Alpine
Guy	climbing	dangerous	Charles

Where is Mount Everest located?	How high is Mount Everest?
Who was Mount Everest named for?	What is the Tibetan name for Mount Everest?
What is the Nepalese name for Mount Everest?	Who led the expedition that attempted to climb Mount Everest in 1922?
What was the famous reply given when George Mallory was asked why he wanted to climb Mount Everest?	

What happened to George Mallory in the expedition to climb Mount Everest in 1924?

What happened in 1950 concerning Tibet that caused that route up Mount Everest to no longer be a possibility for a climb?

Who was the leader of an expedition sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club in 1953?

Who were the first people known to finally reach the summit of Mount Everest on May 29, 1953?

President Warren Harding Dies While Still in Office in 1923

President of the United States Warren G. Harding died in 1923 while still in office. His vice president filled the office for the remainder of the term. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box on the next page to learn more about President Warren G. Harding in 1923.

When Warren G. Harding ran for President of the United States in 1920, his running mate

was _____. After the great upheaval caused by

World War I, Harding used a _____ slogan of “_____

to _____.” He won the election by a _____ and was

the first _____ to be elected while he was still serving as a

_____. During his term, the major _____ of the world

agreed to stop _____ large _____ and to destroy

some _____. Unfortunately, President Harding was a

_____ judge of _____. He appointed some people,

such as his _____ and _____

of the _____, who were not men of _____ and were

only concerned with serving themselves, not the _____ of the nation.

There were many _____ involving those _____

leaders. Scandals such as the _____ Scandal and the misuse of funds in the _____ did not become known to the public immediately, but Harding was informed. This caused him a great deal of _____. He went on a _____ tour and became ill while traveling. They thought it was _____. _____ . When he arrived in _____ , his condition _____. He died there on August 2, 1923. The exact cause of his death is not known, but it is thought to have been a _____ or a _____. Crowds of people who thought _____ of President Harding came together to see the _____ as it returned the body to _____. When word reached Vice President Calvin Coolidge of Harding's death, Coolidge was visiting his _____ in _____ , _____. His father, a _____ , administered the oath of _____ to Coolidge at 2:47 a.m. on August 3, 1923. However, to be

certain that it was an _____ swearing in of a _____

official, the oath of office was later given by a federal _____.

character	heart	Teapot	campaign
landslide	Veterans'	speaking	highly
stress	Attorney	Plymouth	powers
public	Dome	Calvin	General
producing	train	Bureau	bad
attack	Back	Secretary	food
Interior	office	warships	family
federal	poisoning	president	notary
Coolidge	Francisco	judge	integrity
worsened	battleships	people	appropriate
Washington	senator	stroke	scandals
corrupt	Vermont	San	Normalcy

What change, adopted August 26, 1920, had been made in the Constitution that changed the makeup of the voters for the 1920 election?	
Who were the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President who ran against Warren G. Harding in 1920?	
What state did Warren G. Harding represent as a senator when he was elected President of the United States?	Whom did Harding appoint as his Secretary of the Treasury?
What later President did Harding appoint as his Secretary of Commerce? When did this person become President? What major economic disaster happened about one year into his presidency?	
Whom did Harding appoint as his Attorney General?	Whom did Harding appoint as his Secretary of the Interior?

What was the name of the conference where major powers discussed naval disarmament?	When did the conference concerning naval disarmament take place?
What countries participated in the conference?	
What three treaties were signed as a result of the conference?	
In a few sentences, tell what the Teapot Dome Scandal was.	
In a few sentences, tell about Calvin Coolidge's background before becoming Vice President.	

Hirohito Becomes Emperor of Japan in 1926

In 1926, Hirohito became the emperor of Japan. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter *e*. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about Hirohito and his reign that began in 1926.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

Hirohito, whose original name was _____
A5-D3 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D4 A3-D1 A3-D2 A3-D3 A5-D3 A3-D1 A4-D2 A2-D5

Hirohito, became _____ of _____ on
A4-D3 A5-D3 A5-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D1 A2-D5 A5-D2 A2-D5 A3-D2

_____ 25, 1926, after his _____
A2-D1 A4-D3 A4-D4 A4-D3 A5-D3 A4-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D5 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4

died. The Emperor of Japan had _____ authority, but he
A5-D5 A1-D2 A5-D2 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D3 A4-D3

generally followed _____ made by his advisers. As
A5-D2 A3-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D1 A4-D3 A5-D5

emperor, Hirohito did sometimes use his authority, though. There has been much

_____ about how much involvement Hirohito had in planning the
A2-D1 A4-D3 A4-D5 A2-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3

_____ expansion of Japan _____ the
A5-D3 A3-D1 A2-D2 A3-D1 A1-D4 A2-D5 A5-D4 A4-D2 A3-D5 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D3

1930s to the _____ of World War II. Some believe he felt he had to go along with
A4-D3 A3-D2 A2-D1

the _____
A2-D5 A1-D5 A1-D5 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A5-D5 A3-D1 A2-D4 A4-D3 A3-D5 A3-D3 A5-D4 A4-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

that existed in his _____. Others feel he was
A1-D5 A3-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D2 A5-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

very much in favor of the _____ of Japan and
A4-D3 A5-D1 A5-D2 A2-D5 A3-D2 A5-D5 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

_____ an _____. Regardless
A4-D5 A1-D2 A3-D1 A2-D2 A2-D1 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5 A4-D3 A5-D3 A5-D2 A3-D1 A5-D4 A4-D3

of his _____ early in his _____, he agreed to accept
A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A3-D2 A2-D1 A5-D4 A4-D3 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D2

_____ in 1945 rather than continue to fight in World War II. With the
A5-D2 A4-D3 A2-D5 A4-D4 A4-D3

new _____ after the war, Japan
A4-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A1-D2 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

became a constitutional _____. Hirohito began to try to
A5-D3 A3-D3 A3-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A4-D4 A3-D4 A4-D2

increase the _____ of the monarchy by being
A5-D2 A3-D3 A5-D2 A1-D2 A2-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A4-D2

closer to the people through _____ in
A2-D5 A5-D2 A5-D2 A4-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A3-D2 A4-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5

_____ settings. He was the _____
A5-D2 A1-D2 A4-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A2-D2 A3-D3 A3-D2 A1-D5 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D4

reigning emperor in Japan, and he was the first reigning Japanese emperor to

_____ outside Japan as well as the _____ to
A1-D4 A5-D4 A2-D5 A2-D4 A4-D3 A2-D2 A3-D5 A3-D1 A5-D4 A5-D5 A1-D4

meet with the _____ of the United States.
A5-D2 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A3-D1 A2-D1 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

When and where was Hirohito born?	What interest did Hirohito have, about which he wrote several books?
When did Hirohito's father retire and name him prince regent?	What name did Hirohito give to his reign?
What does the name of Hirohito's reign mean?	Who were the two main Axis Powers that Japan aligned itself with in World War II?
What was Hirohito's oldest son's name?	What famous destination in California did Hirohito visit in 1975?
What President of the United States did Hirohito meet in 1975?	When did Hirohito die?

The Stock Market Crash of 1929

The year 1929 brought about a sudden stop to the prosperity that had been enjoyed by many in the 1920s. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box on the next page to learn more about the stock market crash of 1929.

During the 1920s, the _____ was booming and growing _____. By the end of the _____, many people

thought that _____ in the stock market was the best way to get rich.

People even _____ money to _____ it in the stock

market, planning on _____ enough to _____ the

_____ and still have money left over. This was an extremely risky and

_____ practice, and it continued to grow through the first part of 1929.

The _____

_____ reached a high of 381.17 _____ on September 3,

1929, and then began to _____. People expected the market to

_____ and, since many of them had borrowed money to invest,

felt they would still make money if they just _____ out this little

“_____.” However, on _____ 18, 1929, stock prices

began _____ rapidly, and people _____ to sell their
stocks before _____ any _____ than they already had.

The real _____ began on October 24, 1929, known as
_____, _____, when approximately 12.9 million shares
were traded in _____ day. It was a _____ number, but
because banks and _____ bought many of the
stocks while trying to _____ the panic, the Dow closed down only
_____ points. On October 28, 1929, Black _____, the
market closed down 12.8 percent. Then on Black _____, October 29,
1929, the Dow closed down another 12 percent. Major businesses
_____ huge losses. American _____ and Telegraph
dropped 100 points; DuPont went from a high of 217 to 80; and _____
Corporation of _____ (RCA) went from a high of 505 to 26. After the
drop, _____ of the stocks that people had borrowed money to buy were
almost _____. People had lost the _____ of the stocks

but still _____ the money they had borrowed in the first place. Some people had even mortgaged their homes to get the _____ to invest. Now they had to repay those loans or face the _____ of their _____.

rapidly	stop	suffered	Jones
Black	Industrial	repay	value
worthless	investing	mortgaged	Average
points	more	Thursday	decade
loans	Monday	fall	companies
waited	investment	stock	Tuesday
America	rebound	many	earning
invest	money	borrowed	rushed
one	dangerous	loss	bump
October	Telephone	record	homes
owed	falling	Dow	six
losing	market	Radio	panic

When was the New York Stock Exchange established?	What was the huge increase in stock prices called that occurred during the first six months after Herbert Hoover was inaugurated?
Many compared this rapid growth of the stock market to the South Sea Bubble. In a few sentences, what was the South Sea Bubble?	
Many also compared this rapid growth of the stock market to the Mississippi Bubble. In a few sentences, what was the Mississippi Bubble?	
What does it mean to “speculate” in the stock market?	
What was the purpose of the government raising interest rates in 1928 and 1929, as it relates to the stock market?	

What does it mean to buy stocks "on margin"?

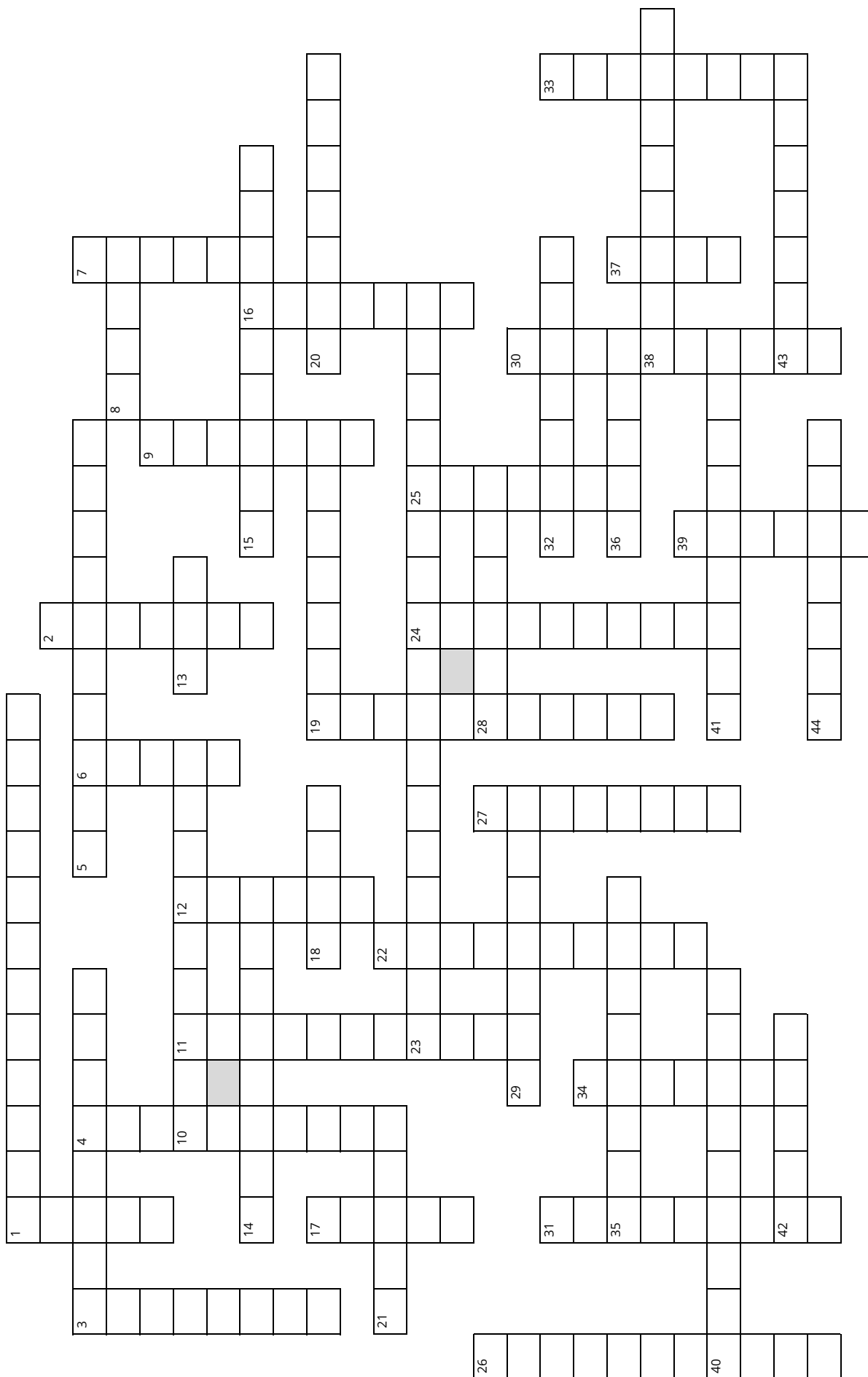
What are securities?

What was the Securities Act of 1933?

What commission did the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 establish?

Crossword

Using the clues on the next page, complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

1. city where President Harding died (2 words)
3. Harding's Vice President was Calvin _____
5. another name for stocks, bonds, etc.
8. state Warren G. Harding represented in the Senate
10. word meaning "having complete agreement"
13. Democratic nominee for President in 1920: James M. _____
14. Albert B. Fall was Harding's Secretary of the _____
15. mountain chain of which the highest mountain in the world is a part
18. name of an early women's suffrage leader: Lucretia _____
19. name of an early women's suffrage leader: Elizabeth Cady _____
20. name of the New Zealander who first reached the top of the highest mountain in the world in 1953: Edmund _____
21. highest mountain in the world lies on the border between Tibet and _____
23. third-party presidential candidate in 1912 who supported women's rights (2 words)
28. club working with early attempts to climb the highest mountain in the world: _____ Club
29. Harry Daugherty was Harding's Attorney _____
32. name of Sherpa who climbed to the top of the highest mountain in the world with the New Zealander in 1953: _____ Norgay
35. Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1920: _____ D. Roosevelt
36. Charles Evans Hughes was Harding's Secretary of _____
38. October 24, 1929, was known as Black _____
40. stock prices fell for American _____ and Telegraph
41. thirty-sixth state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment
42. city where Hirohito was born
43. October 29, 1929, was known as Black _____
44. explorer who disappeared in 1924 while trying to climb the highest mountain in the world: George _____

Down

1. reign name of Hirohito from 1926 to 1989
2. Hirohito wrote books about marine _____
3. Herbert Hoover was Harding's Secretary of _____
4. Dow Jones _____ Average
6. stock prices fell for almost every company during the _____
7. October 28, 1929, was known as Black _____
9. first U.S. state to allow women the right to vote in its constitution
11. Henry C. Wallace was Harding's Secretary of _____
12. city in Ohio where President Harding was buried
16. name of his oldest son who became emperor upon Hirohito's death
17. country where Hirohito was emperor
19. town where a convention took place in July 1848 concerning women's rights (2 words)
22. falling stock prices throughout the stock market contributed to the Great _____
24. word meaning "state of being resistant to something"
25. highest mountain in the world: Mount _____
26. stock prices fell for Radio _____ of America
27. stock prices fell for General _____
30. amendment granting women the right to vote
31. amendment banning restricting the right to vote based on race
33. after World War II, Japan became a constitutional _____
34. famous women's suffrage leader: Susan B. _____
37. Name given to soaring stock prices during the beginning of Herbert Hoover's term: "Hoover _____ market"
39. Secretary of the Treasury during the panic: Andrew W. _____

Answer Key

1920

Giving women the right to vote, or suffrage for women, was opposed for many years. In July 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott headed a convention in Seneca Falls, New York. A document entitled the Declaration of Sentiments, which included resolutions relating to women's rights, was presented. One of these resolutions was women's suffrage. It is interesting to note that the only one of the resolutions that did not pass the convention unanimously was the one calling for the right to vote for women. Many of the people present were concerned that the opposition to women's voting rights was too strong at the time and that if they tried to get it passed, they would lose their chance to gain ground on other resolutions, such as guaranteeing property rights in marriage and equal opportunities in education and employment. The resolution did pass, but it resulted in much criticism and mockery.

With the coming of the Civil War, the push for women's rights faded, and when it again became popular, it focused mainly on the right to vote. Many thought that the right to vote for women would be included in the Fifteenth Amendment, adopted in 1870, which did not allow restricting the right to vote based on race. Abolitionists, however, did not all support the right of women to vote. It was not until 1920, with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, that women received the right to vote.

1921

In the 1890s, British officers serving in India began to consider the possibility of climbing Mount Everest. These officers, Sir Francis Younghusband and Charles (C.G.) Bruce joined two organizations known for exploring, and interest in climbing Mount Everest began to grow. The organizations, the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, continued to work to increase interest in climbing the mountain even though the politics of the time prevented anyone getting permission to try. Finally, permission was granted, and in 1921, the Mount Everest Committee was formed. Sir Francis Younghusband headed the committee, and they sent a group to explore the Himalayas to find the best possible route to climb the mountain. Parts of the possible routes were explored during the summer, but there was still much work to do. One of the members of the expedition died on the approach to Mount Everest and another became very ill. The main part of the work that remained fell to George Mallory and Guy Bullock. They mapped a route from the side of the mountain that was in Tibet, and in September of 1921, they began a climb, taking O.E. Wheeler, a surveyor, with them. The winds caused them to turn back, but a map to the top had been planned and more attempts would be made. They had taken the first steps in a very long and dangerous journey.

1923

When Warren G. Harding ran for President of the United States in 1920, his running mate was Calvin Coolidge. After the great upheaval caused by World War I, Harding used a campaign slogan of “Back to Normalcy.” He won the election by a landslide and was the first president to be elected while he was still serving as a senator. During his term, the major powers of the world agreed to stop producing large warships and to destroy some battleships. Unfortunately, President Harding was a bad judge of character. He appointed some people, such as his Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior, who were not men of integrity and were only concerned with serving themselves, not the people of the nation. There were many scandals involving those corrupt leaders. Scandals such as the Teapot Dome Scandal and the misuse of funds in the Veterans’ Bureau did not become known to the public immediately, but Harding was informed. This caused him a great deal of stress. He went on a speaking tour and became ill while traveling. They thought it was food poisoning. When he arrived in San Francisco, his condition worsened. He died there on August 2, 1923. The exact cause of his death is not known, but it is thought to have been a stroke or a heart attack. Crowds of people who thought highly of President Harding came together to see the train as it returned the body to Washington. When word reached Vice President Calvin Coolidge of Harding’s death, Coolidge was visiting his family in Plymouth, Vermont. His father, a notary public, administered the oath of office to Coolidge at 2:47 a.m. on August 3, 1923. However, to be certain that it was an appropriate swearing in of a federal official, the oath of office was later given by a federal judge.

1926

Hirohito, whose original name was Michinomiya Hirohito, became emperor of Japan on December 25, 1926, after his father died. The Emperor of Japan had supreme authority, but he generally followed policies made by his advisers. As emperor, Hirohito did sometimes use his authority, though. There has been much debate about how much involvement Hirohito had in planning the military expansion of Japan from the 1930s to the end of World War II. Some believe he felt he had to go along with the aggressive forces that existed in his government. Others feel he was very much in favor of the expansion of Japan and building an empire. Regardless of his stand early in his reign, he agreed to accept peace in 1945 rather than continue to fight in World War II. With the new constitution after the war, Japan became a constitutional monarchy. Hirohito began to try to increase the popularity of the monarchy by being closer to the people through appearances in public settings. He was the longest reigning emperor in Japan, and he was the first reigning Japanese emperor to travel outside Japan as well as the first to meet with the President of the United States.

1929

During the 1920s, the stock market was booming and growing rapidly. By the end of the decade, many people thought that investing in the stock market was the best way to get rich. People even borrowed money to invest it in the stock market, planning on earning enough to repay the loans and still have money left over. This was an extremely risky and dangerous practice, and it continued to grow through the first part of 1929. The Dow Jones Industrial Average reached a high of 381.17 points on September 3, 1929, and then began to fall. People expected the market to rebound and, since many of them had borrowed money to invest, felt they would still make money if they just waited out this little “bump.” However, on October 18, 1929, stock prices began falling rapidly, and people rushed to sell their stocks before losing any more than they already had. The real panic began on October 24, 1929, known as Black Thursday, when approximately 12.9 million shares were traded in one day. It was a record number, but because banks and investment companies bought many of the stocks while trying to stop the panic, the Dow closed down only six points. On October 28, 1929, Black Monday, the market closed down 12.8 percent. Then on Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929, the Dow closed down another 12 percent. Major businesses suffered huge losses. American Telephone and Telegraph dropped 100 points; DuPont went from a high of 217 to 80; and Radio Corporation of America (RCA) went from a high of 505 to 26. After the drop, many of the stocks that people had borrowed money to buy were almost worthless. People had lost the value of the stocks but still owed the money they had borrowed in the first place. Some people had even mortgaged their homes to get the money to invest. Now they had to repay those loans or face the loss of their homes.

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