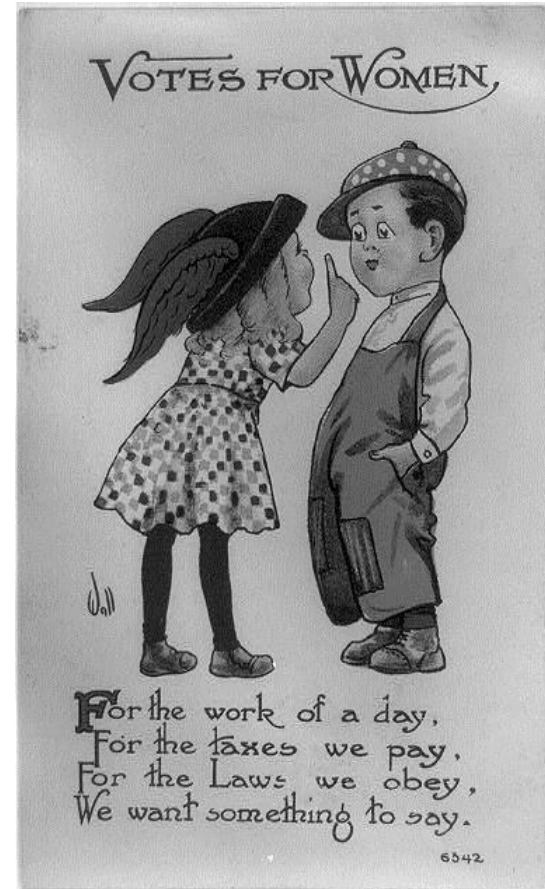


# The 1920s



# The 19th Amendment

- Several states granted women suffrage in late 19th and early 20th centuries
- Constitutional amendment proposed in 1918
- Ratified in 1920
- Guarantees the right to vote regardless of gender



Cartoons such as this one highlighted the arguments of woman suffrage leaders

# Flappers



- Symbolic “new woman” of the 1920s
- Called “flappers” after their unbuckled galoshes
- Bobbed hair, makeup, short skirts
- Smoked and drank in public
- Frequently featured in 1920s literature, such as Fitzgerald

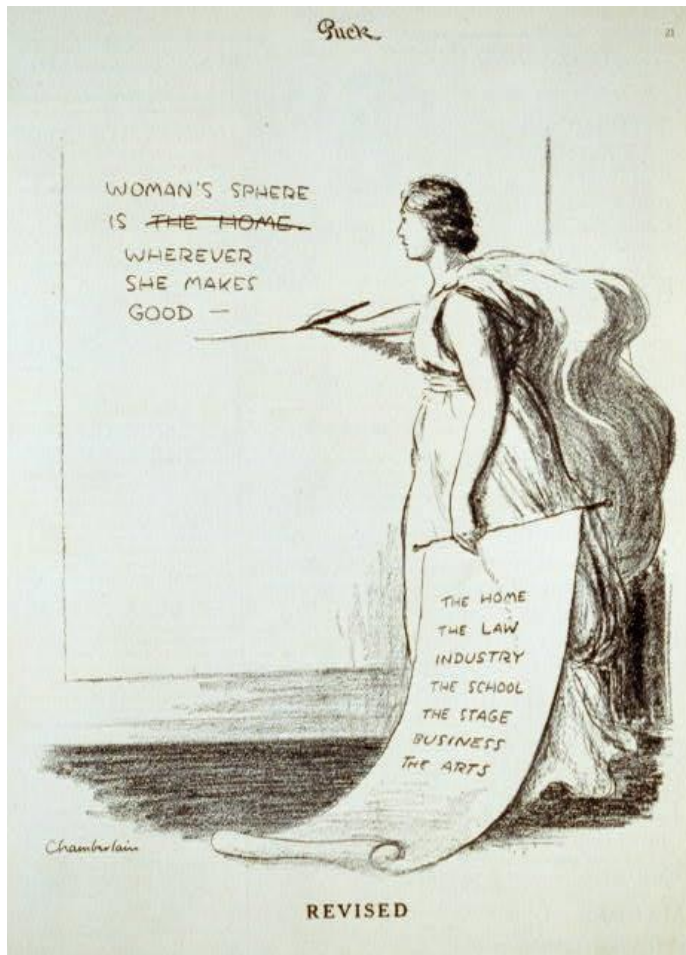
1920s actress Louise Brooks poses in typical flapper attire

# The Double Standard

- Relationships between the sexes evolved
- Society's "double standard" gave men more sexual freedom than women
- Women frequently found themselves pulled between Victorian morals and 1920s lifestyles



# Feminism in the 1920s



- More women worked outside the home
- Feminists worked for laws benefiting women
- Sought to gain voting rights
- Fought for an equal rights amendment

# Women and Politics

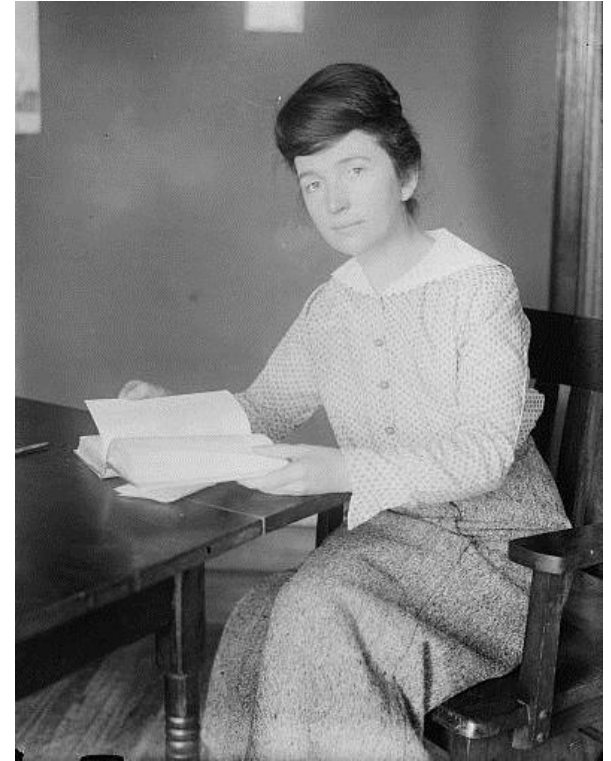


1920 magazine cover urging women to vote

- Male dominance of political parties
- Lack of female political candidates
- Lack of voting experience
- African American women kept from voting in the South
- Feminist groups had divergent goals

# Changing Family Life

- Birthrate declines due to birth control
- Marriages based more on love
- Technology made household labor easier; most household necessities “ready-made”
- Public agencies began to care for elderly
- New labor laws allowed children to stay in school



Margaret Sanger

# The 19th Amendment



Cartoons such as this one highlighted the arguments of woman suffrage leaders



# Flappers

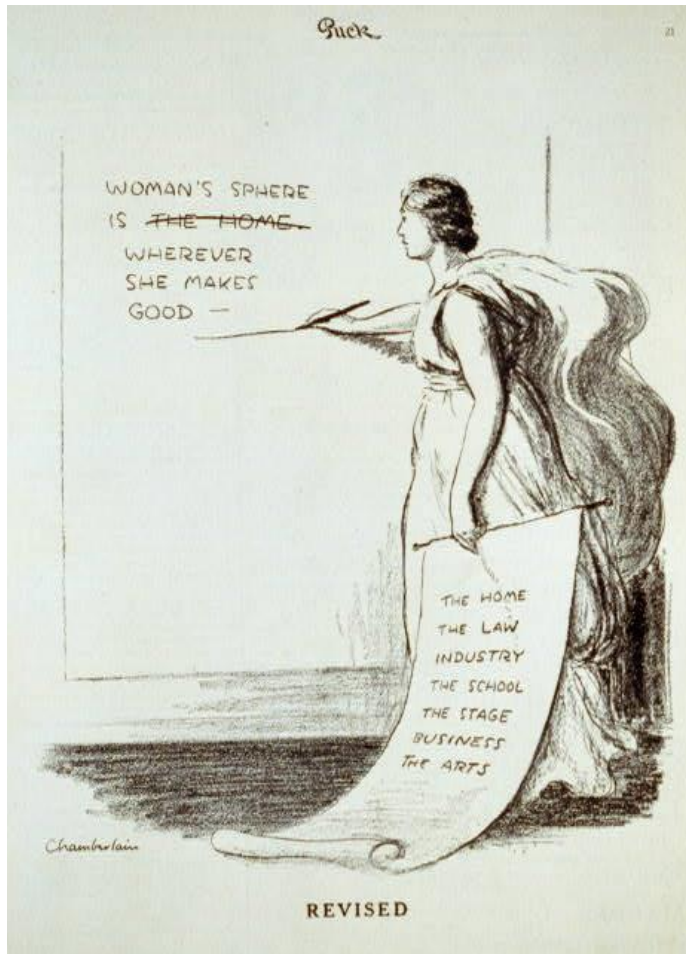


1920s actress Louise Brooks poses in typical flapper attire

# The Double Standard



# Feminism in the 1920s

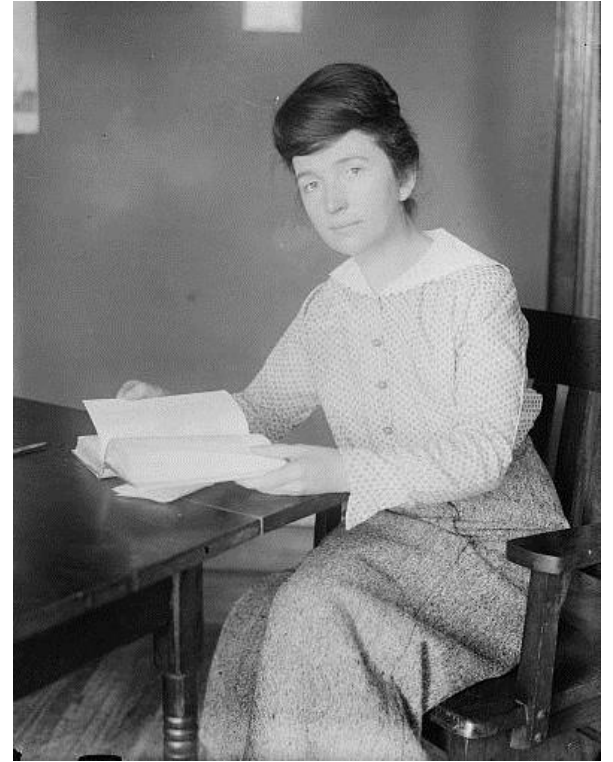


# Women and Politics



1920 magazine cover urging women to vote

# Changing Family Life



Margaret Sanger