**Chapter 3 (The 1920’s, Artists, and Dudes).**

 29. In 1915 six well-known artists organized themselves into a single group in Taos, New

 Mexico. What did this group call itself?

* 1. The Taos Art Colony, the Taos Society of Artists, the TSA.
1. What is the name of perhaps the most famous landscape artists in the United States, that took many photographs in New Mexico including “Moonrise, Hernandez, New Mexico” in 1941?
	1. Ansel Adams
2. What was the name of the woman artists who lived at Ghost Ranch, in Abiquiu, New Mexico? By the time of her death she was the most successful woman artists in the United States.
	1. Georgia O’Keefe
3. By the 1920’s many people traveled to Sanatoriums in New Mexico from the Eastern part of the United States for health reasons. They thought the dry climate would help them with their sickness. What sickness did most of these people have?
	1. Tuberculosis
4. A number of hospitals in New Mexico were devoted solely to the treatment of Tuberculosis. What were these hospitals called?
	1. Sanatoriums
5. What road opened in 1927, which allowed travelers to go directly from Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles, California? It passed through several towns in New Mexico as well.
	1. Route 66
6. In the 1920s and the 1930s many resorts opened in New Mexico that enticed people from the East to come “live like a cowboy!” People would pay to stay at these places and experience what it was like to live in a western ranch. What were these resorts called?
	1. Dude Ranches
7. In 1901 a young cowhand named Jim White discovered a huge cave complex in the southern part of New Mexico. Today the area is an extremely lucrative and popular tourist stop in New Mexico, and has been visited by millions of people. What is the name of this cave?
	1. Carlsbad Caverns
8. The Santa Fe Fiesta, started in 1919, was meant to celebrate the 1693 reconquest of New Mexico by the Spanish. During the festival a huge figure (old man gloom) is burned, which is one of the highlights of the festival itself. What is the name of this figure?
	1. Zozobra

**Chapter 4 – The 1920s – Minority Rights, Prohibition, and a national Scandal**

1. The right to vote.
	1. Suffrage
2. What amendment in the US Constitution, passed in 1920, gave women the right to vote in the United States?
	1. The 19th amendment
3. The rights of all people that are guaranteed to the citizens of the United States by the Constitution.
	1. Civil Rights
4. Separating people into different groups because of their ethnicity (for example, sending white kids to one school and black kids to another school).
	1. Segregation
5. A number of laws were passed in the early part of the last century which supported or enforced segregation. What were these laws called?
	1. Jim Crow laws
6. In 1922 a law was introduced in the government of New Mexico that would have caused the Pueblo people to lose a large part of their land. This bill was peacefully defeated, in part, by the political input of the all-pueblo council. What was this proposed law called?
	1. The Bursum Bill
7. What area, sacred to the Natives of Taos Pueblo, became a point of contention during the early part of the 20th century? The cooperative-use agreement put out by the government allowed both Anglos and Native Americans to use the land. Eventually the people of Taos were given full ownership and control of this area.
	1. Blue Lake
8. What amendment in the Unites States Constitution, passed in 1919, banned the sale of alcohol in every state in the United States?
	1. The 18th amendment
9. Identify the period of time, from 1920 to 1933, when the sale and consumption of alcohol was illegal in the United States.
	1. Prohibition
10. In 1921 Albert B. Fall, a senator for the state of New Mexico, was appointed to be the Secretary of the Interior by President Harding. At first this was seen as a great honor, but soon after his appointment he was accused, tried, and convicted of taking a $100,000 bribe and sentenced to a year and a day in jail. What was the name of this scandal?
	1. The Teapot Dome Scandal

**Chapter 5 – NM in the Great Depression**

1. In 1929 the Stock Market crashed, which caused great economic hardships for many Americans. What was this time period called?
	1. The Great Depression
2. Severe drought in the Midwestern part of the United States caused the formation of huge wind and sand storms over a 150,000 square mile area. Nothing could grow there for years, and over 350,000 families were forced to abandon their homes and leave. Many of them became homeless. What was this drought-stricken area called?
	1. The Dust Bowl
3. Many people were forced to leave their farms during the great Depression and travel from the Midwest to California, where they hoped to find work. According to the text, what the commonly used term for these people?
	1. Okies
4. Which president, rightfully or not, was given much of the blame for the Great Depression?
	1. Herbert Hoover
5. What was the name of the President who is often given credit for getting the United Stated through the Great Depression?
	1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR)
6. In an effort to get the country out of the Great depression, president Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) tried a number of innovative new programs to try to get people jobs. Tan together, what were these programs called?
	1. The New Deal
7. What New Deal Program gave jobs to over 14,000 New Mexican, who were paid to build roads, schools, bridges, and other buildings?
	1. The WPA (Works Progress Administration)
8. One of FDR’s programs was designed to give young men, often who had not even finished school, the opportunity to work and make money by performing tasks that often help preserve the environment, such as building anti-erosion dams and planting trees. More than three million young men were enrolled in this group, and over fifty thousand of them worked in New Mexico. Was the name of this program?
	1. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
9. What law passed by the government in 1933 gave all workers the right to form Unions and negotiate Labor Contracts through collective bargaining?
	1. The National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)
10. What is the federal agency, within the department of the interior, that is responsible for managing all the land the government has set aside for Native Americans in the United States
	1. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
11. What law, passed in 1934, allowed Native American tribes to develop their own constitutions and tribal governments?
	1. The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA)