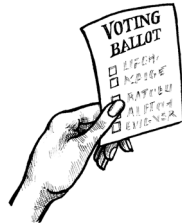




The Roaring Twenties

1920s A.D. Known as "The Jazz Age" and "The Age of Intolerance," this prosperous yet destructive time was marked by the beginning of the prohibition. Because of this, the smuggling of alcohol was rampant and gangster-related crimes were on the rise. The era is symbolized by the flapper, the red scare, labor strikes, talkie movies, jazz, and more.



19th Amendment Gives Women Right to Vote

1920 A.D. Reinforced by the services of women in WWI, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was passed, giving men and women equal voting rights.



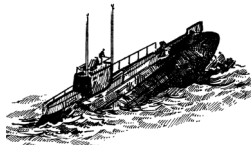
William Franklin "Billy" Graham

1918-2018 A.D. American evangelist whose crusades have reached thousands around the world for Christ and the sake of the Gospel. He established the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association in 1950, and has authored many books, such as *Angels: God's Secret Agents*, and *Answers to Life's Problems*.



RMS Lusitania is Sunk

May 7, 1915 A.D. German U-boat U20 targeted a British unarmed liner off the coast of Ireland, sinking it and killing 1,195 people, 123 Americans among them. This event fed hostility towards the Germans, contributing to the eventual U.S. involvement in WWI.



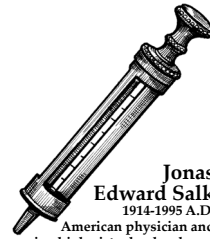
Zimmermann Note

February 1, 1917 A.D. Although Germany had promised to cease attacks on neutral carriers during WWI, an intercepted telegram declared Germany's submarine warfare against all British-bound ships. The telegram was written by German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann and addressed to the Mexican government, proposing a German-Mexican Alliance.



The Prohibition Period

1920-1933 A.D. A period where the 18th amendment, which prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages, was enforced in the U.S.. Due to the rise of bootlegging and speakeasies, gangster-related crime rose and the law was considered unenforceable. The 18th Amendment was soon repealed by the 21st Amendment.



Jonas Edward Salk

1914-1995 A.D. American physician and microbiologist who developed an effective vaccine to kill the polio virus in 1954.



Influenza Epidemic

1918-1919 A.D. Also called "Spanish Flu" or "La Grippe," the influenza pandemic killed between 20 million and 40 million people, being known as the most catastrophic in world history. Worse than the four-year long Bubonic Plague (Black Death) of the Middle Ages, this influenza took more lives in only one year.



"Hollywood" becomes Motion Picture Capital of the World

1920 A.D. A district of Los Angeles, California, this area became the center of the U.S. film industry with the establishment of movie studios and producers such as Samuel Goldwyn and Cecil B. DeMille. Producing 90% of U.S. films, it began with the silent picture industry and eventually "talkies," the first being *The Jazz Singer*.



John Fitzgerald Kennedy

1917-1963 A.D. The 35th president of the United States (1961-1963). The youngest man to be elected U.S. president, his term saw the failed invasion of the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the establishment of the Peace Corps. He was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, by Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963. He won a Pulitzer Prize for his book, *Profiles in Courage*.



League of Nations

1920 A.D. Created after World War I, this international organization was created to promote world peace. Although presented by President Woodrow Wilson in 1918, the U.S. did not participate. Powerless during the 30s and WWII, the League disbanded in 1946.