

**Unit 6 - 1920s and 1930s**

To fold - Participants need to explain their answers

**Roaring Twenties**

<p>The Roaring Twenties are also known as Crazy Years.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>The flapper symbolised the social changes of the 1920s, representing a new, confident yet simple style in fashion.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>The right to vote for women was granted by the 29th Amendment, marking the beginning of the 1929.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>The Great Depression started in 1929.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>The Great Depression lasted 5 years.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>Younger generations rejected the Victorian style of their parents.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>Women's fashion in the 1920s featured shorter skirts and simpler shapes.</p>	<p>True</p>

<p>Women's right to vote did not affect the fashion trends.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>The economic prosperity of the 1920s primarily influenced men's fashion, leading to the widespread adoption of formal suits.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>The term "La Garçonne" comes from a Spanish movie about the rejection of the rules of bourgeois society by a woman.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>The "la garçonne" look of the 1920s was characterized by short hairstyles and smooth, simple clothing styles.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>The term "flapper" was used to identify women with bobbed hair, a long skirt, and conformist behaviour.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>Coco Chanel made la garçonne style very famous.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>The flapper style is characterized by a tight silhouette.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>Ready-to-wear women's fashion constituted more than 70% of the industry production by 1920, thanks to the advent of mass production techniques.</p>	<p>True</p>

<p>Cloche hats, popularized by flappers, were commonly worn with long hairstyles during the Roaring Twenties.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>Men's fashion in the 1920s moved toward a more casual style.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>Oxford University undergraduates made the wide-legged pants popular.</p>	<p>True</p>

### The Great Depression and '30s

<p>The Great Depression led to a return to conservatism in fashion, with waistlines and hemlines returning to their natural positions.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>To combat the economic challenges of the Great Depression, the fashion industry began buying expensive dresses from the boutique Parisien.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>In the 1930s, affordable fabrics like cotton were not used.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>A movie popularized the reuse of garments and the adaptation of old items with new fabric in the '30s.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>Toiles is a type of fabric.</p>	<p>False</p>

<p>In the 1930s, broad shoulders and shoulder pads became prominent features in women's fashion</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>The "hooverette" was an apron-style garment designed for formal occasions, named after President J. Edgar Hoover.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>Evening dresses in the 1930s often featured long hemlines and were typically made of new fabrics like metallic lame.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>Men's fashion in the 1930s became more formal, with suits remaining the only acceptable attire for both formal occasions and work.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>Rayon, a synthetic fabric, became widely used during the 1930s due to its affordability and tactile similarity to silk.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>The zippers were initially limited to men's clothing due to societal norms about women's attire.</p>	<p>True</p>
<p>Hollywood and its movies had no influence on fashion trends during the 1930s.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>Madeleine Vionnet became famous for the invention of a technique crafted for tight evening dresses.</p>	<p>False</p>



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**Co-funded by  
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Project Reference Number: 2022-2-DE04-KA220-YOU-000101981