

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Graphic Organizer for Conflicts of the 20's Chart

Topic	Description	Causes	Consequences
The Scopes Trial			
The Second KKK			
Prohibition			

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Consequences</b>
<b>The New Woman</b>			
<b>Nativism</b>			
<b>The Lost Generation</b>			

Topic	Description	Causes	Consequences
<b>Harlem Renaissance</b>			
<b>Red Scare (Palmer Raids, Sacco and Vanzetti)</b>			

### Graphic Organizer for Conflicts of the 20's Chart

Topic	Description	Causes	Consequences
<b>The Scopes Trial</b>	A court case in Tennessee in 1925. A science teacher, Scopes, taught his class about Darwin's theory of evolution. This violated state law. The case became a battleground between the ACLU and religious fundamentalists.	Tensions had been growing for some time between some of those who championed science and some who subscribed to religion. In addition to that there was an issue about separation between church and state. There were also some who pursued their political careers or the possibility of monetary gain.	States became more tolerant of teaching evolutionary theory. The images of some who had participated in the trial were forever tarnished. Unhappily, however, the issue is still with us as perspectives remain at variance about what should or should not be taught in the classroom.
<b>The Second KKK</b>	In 1915 at Stone Mountain, Georgia William Simmons revived the Ku Klux Klan. This racist organization mainly targeted African-American citizens but were also anti Jewish, Catholic and Immigrant.	With many white men away at war, some racists assumed African-Americans would attack white communities. They also resented the growing confidence in Black communities brought on by higher wages received during the war and the return of justifiably proud African-American veterans who had served their country.	Membership in the Klan peaked in the mid 1920's but after a series of investigations by newspapers and the trial of some prominent Klan leaders membership in the organization plummeted to around 10,000 by 1930.
<b>Prohibition</b>	The 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the constitution prohibited the sale, manufacture, transport or import of alcoholic beverages. It was an attempt to deal with a whole range of problems caused by the consumption of alcohol.	Temperance societies had existed for a long time in America but by the 20 <sup>th</sup> century some citizens associated its use with immigrants. With the onset of the war some citizens felt that the use of alcohol would compromise the troops fighting ability and the grain used to make alcohol was better used as food for America and its allies.	The "noble" experiment failed. Organized crime marketed the forbidden substance and made millions in the process. Most of the American people were against or indifferent to Prohibition. People continued to consume alcohol but the government was unable to tax it as it was illegal. In 1933 the 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment was repealed by the 21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment.

Topic	Description	Causes	Consequences
<b>The New Woman</b>	During the 1920's many young mainly middle class white women sought to redefine themselves and exercise more direct control over their lives. This effort manifested itself in many different ways. Speech, fashion and smoking in public were all choices pursued by some of these "New Women". The <b>flapper</b> was the name given to young women who lived a more independent lifestyle.	The 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the constitution was passed in 1919 and ratified in 1920. The right to vote made women feel more empowered. Women had also experienced greater economic freedom during the war and were reluctant to give it up. The trauma and savagery of the war made some question the basic values of American society.	Some of the activities and goals of the younger women were seen as frivolous by the older suffragettes causing somewhat of a split in the "movement". Some of the personal liberties exercised by women were accepted by the larger society and became commonplace. Many obstacles remained, however, and prevented women from enjoying the same rights and opportunities as men.
<b>Nativism</b>	Anti-immigrant sentiment spread throughout the country after World War I. It preferences white native inhabitants of the US over immigrants and was evident through immigration policy and propaganda.	Fear, ignorance, conservatism and racism contributed to the rise of nativism in the 1920s. It was based on the fear of immigrants with socialist tendencies and economic threats to working class whites. Opponents of immigration used eugenics as a foundation for discrimination.	Resulted in quotas on immigration ( <b>National Origins Act of 1924</b> ), anti-immigrant feelings, efforts to Americanize immigrants, the Palmer Raids, the Red Scare, and the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.
<b>The Lost Generation</b>	The term "Lost Generation" was used to describe the young American expatriates living in France after World War I. Writer Ernest Hemingway popularized it in the epigraph (the quotation set at the beginning of a literary work or one of its divisions to suggest its theme) to his novel <i>The Sun Also Rises</i> .	Post WWI society (modern culture/art) repelled these people (writers/artists), so they moved to Europe (mainly Paris, France) because they found life/society better there.	The "Lost Generation" would form a group of people who were disconnected with core American values and represented a sort of counter culture to mainstream America.

Topic	Description	Causes	Consequences
<p align="center"><b>Harlem Renaissance</b></p>	<p>The Harlem Renaissance was a cultural movement that was rooted in Harlem, NY. The word "renaissance" means "rebirth." The HR was primarily a African American literary movement that focused on the success and challenges of African Americans in the U.S.</p>	<p>Massive migration of blacks to the North (New York City) along with growing frustration over discrimination. It can be inferred that expanding educational opportunities for blacks also contributed.</p>	<p>The HR gave way to a flood of African American literature and helped blacks gain further acceptance into mainstream U.S. culture. HR poets/writers captured the good and bad experiences of being black in America.</p>
<p align="center"><b>Red Scare (Palmer Raids, Sacco and Vanzetti)</b></p>	<p>An intense fear of communism and other "radical" ideas. This could border on levels of paranoia and extreme suspicion of people from certain areas of Europe, especially Eastern Europe.</p>	<p>The Russian Revolution brought communism to Russia when Lenin came to power in 1917. Russia was now known as the U.S.S.R. Americans feared that the Soviets intended to spread communism around the world including in the U.S. Communism was viewed as being very much against core American beliefs about the government and economy.</p>	<p>The U.S. government reacted harshly against anyone suspected of communist/anarchist activity. A. Mitchell Palmer, the Attorney General, believed that many strikes that were occurring in the early 1920s were being sponsored by communists. In 1920, the "Palmer Raids" were conducted to arrest hundreds of "identified" communists/socialists. The Red Scare may have also played a role in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti. These two Italian immigrants were arrested on murder charges. Many believe they were arrested because of their "radical" beliefs and not because there was strong evidence that they committed the crime. Nonetheless, they were both found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.</p>