

The 1920s: A Clash of Cultures Between Rural and Urban Americans

I. The 1920s were an era of change:

- A. Increased wealth, _____, leisure time, & new forms of entertainment led to a “_____”
- B. By 1920, more Americans lived in _____ than in _____ areas
- C. Rural Americans reacted to these changes by attacking behaviors they viewed as “_____”

II. Prohibition

- A. In 1920, the _____ Amendment went into effect and _____ began:
 - 1. Supported by rural Protestants who believed _____ led to _____, abuse, and job accidents
 - 2. 26 states had already _____ alcohol before 1920
 - 3. The _____ made the sale, manufacture & transportation of alcohol _____
 - 4. As a result of prohibition, alcohol consumption _____
- B. But, many urban Americans _____ prohibition:
 - 1. Most _____ considered drinking part of socializing
 - 2. Wealthy urban Americans wanted to _____ themselves
 - 3. _____ made illegal alcohol and _____ smuggled foreign alcohol into the country
 - 4. Secret saloons (_____) were created to sell booze
- C. Prohibition had some _____ effects on America in the 1920s:
 - 1. Smuggling and bootlegging increased _____ and lawlessness
 - 2. _____ grew and took control of the illegal alcohol trade
 - 3. Mob bosses _____ politicians, judges, and _____ departments
 - 4. The federal government could not _____ prohibition effectively
- D. By the end of the 1920s, only _____% of Americans supported prohibition
 - 1. The strongest _____ of prohibition were _____ Americans
 - 2. But, most Americans believed prohibition caused _____ than it _____
 - 3. In 1933, the _____ Amendment _____ prohibition

III. Intolerance in the 1920s

- A. In the 1920s, America experienced a new wave of _____:
 - 1. 800,000 _____ and _____ European immigrants arrived each year in the early 1920s
 - 2. Rural folks associated _____ with “anti-American” cultures: non-Protestant religions and supporters of _____ or socialism
- B. The Red Scare
 - 1. In 1917, _____ led the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution & created the 1st _____ gov’t
 - 2. During WWI and 1920s, Americans feared a similar _____ in the U.S.
 - a. _____ formed an American Socialist Party & ran for president
 - b. Unskilled workers were _____ with low wages & went on _____
 - 3. During the _____, suspected immigrants were under attack:
 - a. In 1920, two Italian immigrants named _____ & _____ were arrested & charged with murder
 - b. Sacco & Vanzetti were anarchists (believed in _____) but claimed to be innocent of the crime
 - c. With only circumstantial evidence, they were found _____ and _____
- C. In 1921 & 1924, the gov’t passed new laws _____ immigration:
 - 1. These laws created _____ that placed a maximum number on how many immigrants could _____ the United States
 - 2. The laws _____ against Southern & Eastern European immigrants & Asian immigrants

D. The Ku Klux Klan

1. The 1920s saw an increase in _____ in the Ku Klux Klan:
 - a. The KKK promoted _____ values and “ _____% Americanism”
 - b. Used violence and fear to attack African Americans, immigrants, _____, Jews, unions, _____
2. By 1924, the KKK had _____ members and elected _____ to power in several states

IV. Religious Fundamentalism

A. In the 1920s, rural Americans found comfort in religious fundamentalism (a _____ interpretation of the _____)

1. Disliked the immigrants, _____, socialists they saw in _____
2. Evangelists used the _____ to broadcast _____ messages
3. Rejected many modern _____ theories; Towns in the South & West outlawed teaching _____

B. The Scopes “Monkey Trial”

1. In 1925, teacher _____ was arrested in Dayton, TN for _____ evolution in his biology class
2. The Scopes “ _____ ” was a national sensation
 - a. ACLU attorney Clarence _____ defended Scopes; Represented _____ America, science and modernity
 - b. Former presidential candidate _____ served as prosecutor; Represented _____ & rural America
 - c. Scopes was found _____ and fined \$100, but evolutionists believed they _____ because Darrow got Bryan to admit that the world might not have been made in six 24 hour days

V. Conclusions: America in the 1920s experienced a decade of change:

- A. Wealth, consumerism, credit, cars, radios, _____
- B. Pro-business gov’t attitude and _____ foreign policy
- C. New freedoms for _____ and African Americans
- D. Attempts by tradition-minded rural folks to _____ against the rapid changes of America

| Urban America | Rural America |
|---------------|---------------|
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