1920s Document Based Question

This question is based on the accompanying documents (1-7). This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of the documents have been edited for the purpose of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

**Historical Context:**

Though the 1920s was a decade referred to as “roaring” & an “era of wonderful nonsense,” many serious changes occurred in the 1920s.

**Task:**

Using information from the documents & your knowledge of social studies, answer the questions that follow each document. Your answers to the questions will help you write your essay in which you will be asked to:

- Discuss 3 changes that occurred during the 1920s. Evaluate whether or not the changes made were positive. Identify the groups affected by each change.

*Use complete sentences to complete your scaffolding questions!*

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**SCAFFOLDING SCORE (OUT OF 29):**

**ESSAY SCORE (OUT OF 41):**
- EACH CHANGE 10 PTS
- INTRO & CONCL 5.5 PTS EACH

**TOTAL SCORE (OUT OF 70):**
1. How does the cartoonist want the government to deal with immigration? (1)

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_______________________________________________________________________________________

2. What image does the cartoonist use to depict immigrants as undesirable? (1)

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DOCUMENT 2

1. Who are Sacco & Vanzetti? (2)

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_______________________________________________________________________________________

2. What is the creator of this poster advertising? Why? (2)

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_______________________________________________________________________________________
**DOCUMENT 3**

1. Who does this cartoon portray? (1)

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2. Why did this group grow during the 1920s? (2)

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3. List 2 groups targeted by this group. (2)

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________________________________________________________________________

**DOCUMENT 4**

1. What does this group support? (1)

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2. What role did John Scopes play in the anti-evolution movement of the 1920s? (2)

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At midnight, January 16, 1920, the United States went dry. Breweries, distilleries, and saloons were forced to close their doors.

Led by the Anti-Saloon League and the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, the dry forces had triumphed by linking Prohibition to a variety of Progressive era social causes. Proponents of Prohibition included many women reformers who were concerned about alcohol’s link to wife beating and child abuse and industrialists such as Henry Ford who were concerned about the impact of drinking on labor productivity. Advocates of Prohibition argued that outlawing drinking would eliminate corruption, end machine politics, and help Americanize immigrants.

The noble experiment ended at 3:32 p.m., December 5, 1933, when Utah became the 36th state to ratify the 21st Amendment, repealing Prohibition. By then, even some proponents admitted that the 18th Amendment resulted in "evil consequences." The Rev. Sam Small, an evangelist and temperance advocate said that Prohibition had created "an orgy of lawlessness and official corruption." John D. Rockefeller, a teetotaler, observed in 1932, "drinking has generally increased, the speakeasy has replaced the saloon; a vast army of lawbreakers has been recruited and financed on a colossal scale."

1. According to the document, who are 2 groups who fought for Prohibition? (2)

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_________________________________________________________________________________

2. According to the document, what was the benefit of Prohibition? (1)

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3. According to the document, was Prohibition successful? Why / why not? (2)

_________________________________________________________________________________
In 1920, after 72 years of struggle, American women received the right to vote. After the 19th Amendment passed, reformers talked about female voters uniting to clean up politics, improve society, and end discrimination.

At first, male politicians moved aggressively to court the women's vote, passing legislation guaranteeing women's right to serve on juries and hold public office. Congress also passed legislation to set up a national system of women's and infant's health care clinics as well as a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor, a measure supported by many women's groups.

But the early momentum quickly dissipated, as the women's movement divided within and faced growing hostility from without. The major issue that split feminists during the 1920s was a proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution outlawing discrimination based on sex. The issue pitted the interests of women professional against those of working class women, many of whom feared that the amendment would prohibit "protective legislation" that stipulated minimum wages and maximum hours for female workers.

1. Other than the right to vote, name 2 positive changes made for women in the 1920s. (2)

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_______________________________________________________________________________

2. (a) According to the document, what issue did many women not agree on? (1)

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(b) Based on what we have learned, what was the purpose of this legislation? Was it successful? (2)

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I, Too, Sing America
by Langston Hughes

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.

They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes,
But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.

Tomorrow,
I'll be at the table
When company comes.
Nobody'll dare
Say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen,"
Then.

Besides,
They'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed--

I, too, am America.