Aditya Patel

APUSH

Period 4

02/08/21

Chapter 22 Test

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1. Scopes Trial

As the urban American Middle Class grew and developed separate cultures than others in rural areas, a religious divide began to form between Protestants. As defending “Traditional Values” and a fundamentalist mentality grew in rural areas, urban progressives began to devalue religion, and adapt it to a new scientific mindset. A evangelical fundamentalism movement grew in the South and parts of the West, and Tennessee created a law on their ideals that would outlaw teaching any other story of the past than the Bible’s. The American Civil Liberties Union, a civil rights organization, fought a case to bring attention to this issue, in the Scopes “Monkey Trial”, where they argued that the Bible had multiple interpretations. Their lawyer, Darrow, defended Scopes, a man who was arrested for biology, against the prosecutors and William Bryans. Darrow tricked Bryan into appearing foolish about the Bible and embarrassed fundamentalists, and Scopes was released.

1. Prohibition

The Prohibition movement had been a vital aspect of the Progressive Movement, and at the end of their reign in the 1910s, they, along with the traditionalists, enacted the 18th Amendment, banning the sale of alcohol. This was the culmination of decades of Evangelical Protestantism and the temperance movement of decades prior. However, the talk quickly changed from about Prohibition to the Failure of Prohibition, as the progressive middle class quickly turned against it. This was largely due to disorganization by the government. They assigned few people to enforce the Amendment, and it was mostly unenforced. Initially, local police enforced it, but this died down with public opinion. A rise in Organized Crime also plagued America at the same time, as businessmen built empires on selling alcohol illegally. However, the rural Protestants that initially supported it with the Temperance Movement didn’t back down, and Prohibition continued till the height of the Great Depression.

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1. The Harlem Renaissance

African Americans played crucial roles in the battlefields of the Great War and at home in production centers. After coming home, they continued to face discrimination in the workplace and Unions, but A. Philip Randolph was one of the first to successfully fight for African American workers rights. At the same time, a thriving African American community, with affluent and middle class people developed in Harlem. Here, dance halls, jazz, and literature thrived as African Americans demonstrated their talents and heritage. African American Pride movements thrived as these cultural machines attracted national attention. However, juxtaposing this is the revival of the new Ku Klutz Klan, which reached its peak during the 1920s as “Traditional Values” thrived and spread across the American South and parts of the West. However, the KKK died off as quickly as it rose again, while the black pride movement persevered, as African Americans continued to rise in influence, until the Civil Rights Movement.

1. Women in the 1920s

The battle for influence for women didn’t end with their acquisition of the right to vote. Women continued to fight for equal rights with the Equal Rights Amendment, which would continue reforms of the Progressive Era. There were limited opportunities for women in the professional workplace, despite widespread beliefs that there were. These middle class women did have changes in motherhood, however, as women no longer had to solely focus on children, who they turned over to other professionals, and instead helped their husbands in “Companionate Marriages.” This new era also led to new ideas of womanhood, as people changed from old ideas of female “respectability” to more free, liberated lifestyles. These Flappers expressed their ideas in fashion, behavior, and relations, and a release from repression of the previous centuries. This lifestyle became popular among both middle class and lower class women. However, despite all this freedom, most women were still heavily dependent on men, due to being poorly paid and exploited.

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