

Semester 1 LT3: I can evaluate the tension between change and tradition in 1920s society.

What was the KKK's role and beliefs in the 1920s?	The Klan was at its height – with up to 8 million members, bringing people into their ranks by promoting Protestantism , patriotism, and white supremacy. This version of the Klan wasn't just anti-black, it was anti-immigrant, anti-Jew, anti-Catholic, and very much against race mixing.
What was the Great Migration and why did it happen.	The Great Migration started around 1915 and involved black southerners moving from the South to Northern cities. This changed the demographics of northern cities as African-Americans tried to escape the segregation, inequality, and racism of the south.
How did the Scopes Monkey Trial exemplify the conflict between tradition and change in the 20s.	John T Scopes taught biology and he was arrested for teaching evolution, which was against the law. He was defended by Clarence Darrow and the prosecutor was William Jennings Bryan (3 time presidential candidate and Christian Fundamentalist). Bryan was cross examined by Darrow on the bible and even though Scopes lost, idea-wise evolution gained momentum in the US.
What was eugenics and how were its goals carried out.	Eugenics was a pseudo-science embraced by many people in America. It was based on the idea that society needed to practice selective breeding in order to filter out undesirable traits and promote desirable ones. Forced sterilization , anti-immigration laws, and anti-miscegenation (mixed-race marriage) laws all stemmed from eugenics. Hitler eventually took ideas from eugenicists from California to take eugenics to the next level – euthanasia (killing people of “undesirable stock”)
What were the differing viewpoints around prohibition?	Wets were people who wanted alcohol to be legal. Drys wanted it to be illegal. It was viewed as being a societal problem, especially for women and children who suffered from domestic abuse. Groups the Anti-Saloon League and Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) were able to successfully get prohibition written into the constitution with the 18th amendment .
What was suffrage and how did women come to earn suffrage?	Suffrage is the right to vote. Women earned this by fighting for it for almost 100 years. Pioneers of the fight like Susan B Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton died before they could legally vote. Women earned this right in 1920 with the 19 th amendment.
What was the outcome of the passage of prohibition laws?	Prohibition was eventually repealed. The era of prohibition help to grow organized crime and created gangsters in the US who raised funds running underground bars called speakeasies and selling bootleg alcohol.
What were the different areas where black America flourished and was celebrated during the Harlem Renaissance?	The Harlem Renaissance was an outpouring of black art, literature, and music, that was focused in Harlem, NYC. Writers like Alaine Locke , Zora Neale Hurston , and Langston Hughes were being read across the country. Entertainers, artists, and musicians were celebrated and Harlem become the unofficial black capital and the definition of what was “cool” in a America and across the world.
Describe the burning of Black Wall Street	Greenwood was an affluent black neighborhood in the Northern part of Tulsa, Oklahoma. They had nice homes, a substantial amount of small businesses,

	<p>black lawyers, doctors, dentists, and a flourishing economy. After an incident in 1921 where a black boy and a white girl were in an elevator and the boy was accused of rape, the Greenwood residents, including WWI veterans attempted to avoid a lynching by going to the courthouse armed. A white mob grew and eventually they rioted and destroyed greenwood through arson, bombing, and even machine gun fire, killing around 300 people. The riot was blamed on the black community and it was very challenging to rebuild due to new zoning restrictions and claim refusal by insurance agencies. The city eventually rebuilt but it holds a legacy of being one of the most deadly race riots in history.</p>
<p>Who were Emma Goldman and Margaret Sanger?</p>	<p>These women were both early proponents of birth control in a time when it was illegal. They both faced legal problems because of this – Emma Goldman, and anarchist who was connected to multiple assassinations including President McKinley was eventually deported. The most common birth control was a diaphragm, which like many other forms of birth control at the time served as a cervical cap to prevent the fertilization of an egg. Sanger was the founder of Planned Parenthood. She wanted to help poor women who were burdened with more children than they could care for. She devoted her life to helping women control their own fertility and decide when they would have children and when they would not. Goldman was more radical politically and eventually Sanger severed ties with her because Goldman was not held in high regard by the general public. Sanger also, like many at the time, believed in eugenics.</p>
<p>Who were Jane Addams & Florence Kelley?</p>	<p>Jane Addams was a feminist who helped found the field of social work. She was most known for her work with Hull House in Chicago where she pulled many other middle class women into the settlement house movement supporting communities with a variety of centralized services. She was also against the US joining WWI and was ostracized for this view. Florence Kelley worked at Hull House as well, and worked to improve conditions in Chicago factories, inspecting living and working conditions, writing reports that changed child labor laws. She was also active in the NAACP. Laws passed based on her work included limiting womens work hours, prohibiting child labor, and regulating working conditions. She devoted her life to improving working conditions and helping women.</p>
<p>How did the role of women change in the 1920s?</p>	<p>The introduction of women’s colleges and the enfranchisement of women let to more women working, less women getting married, and a shift away from traditional expectations for some women. There was a push for sexual equality, and New Women focused on self-fulfillment and independence, often working to help improve the lives of women through supporting them, changing labor laws, and providing access to contraception.</p>
<p>Who were Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony?</p>	<p>These two women were lifelong friends and two of the earliest leaders in the women’s suffrage movement. They fought and petitioned their whole lives for women to get the right to vote, but both unfortunately died before the amendment was passed</p>

Suffragettes & Anti-Suffragettes (Antis)	Women who fought for the right to vote / women who fought AGAINST women having the right to vote.
15th Amendment	1871 Black men granted enfranchisement [given the right to vote] (relevant to this target because women were disappointed they were not included in the amendment).
19th Amendment	1920 - Grants women the right to vote.
What happened in the 1920s with regard to divorce rates and why?	As women became more empowered with the vote, many other traditional aspects of female life started to be questioned. Because of this divorce rates increased dramatically.