

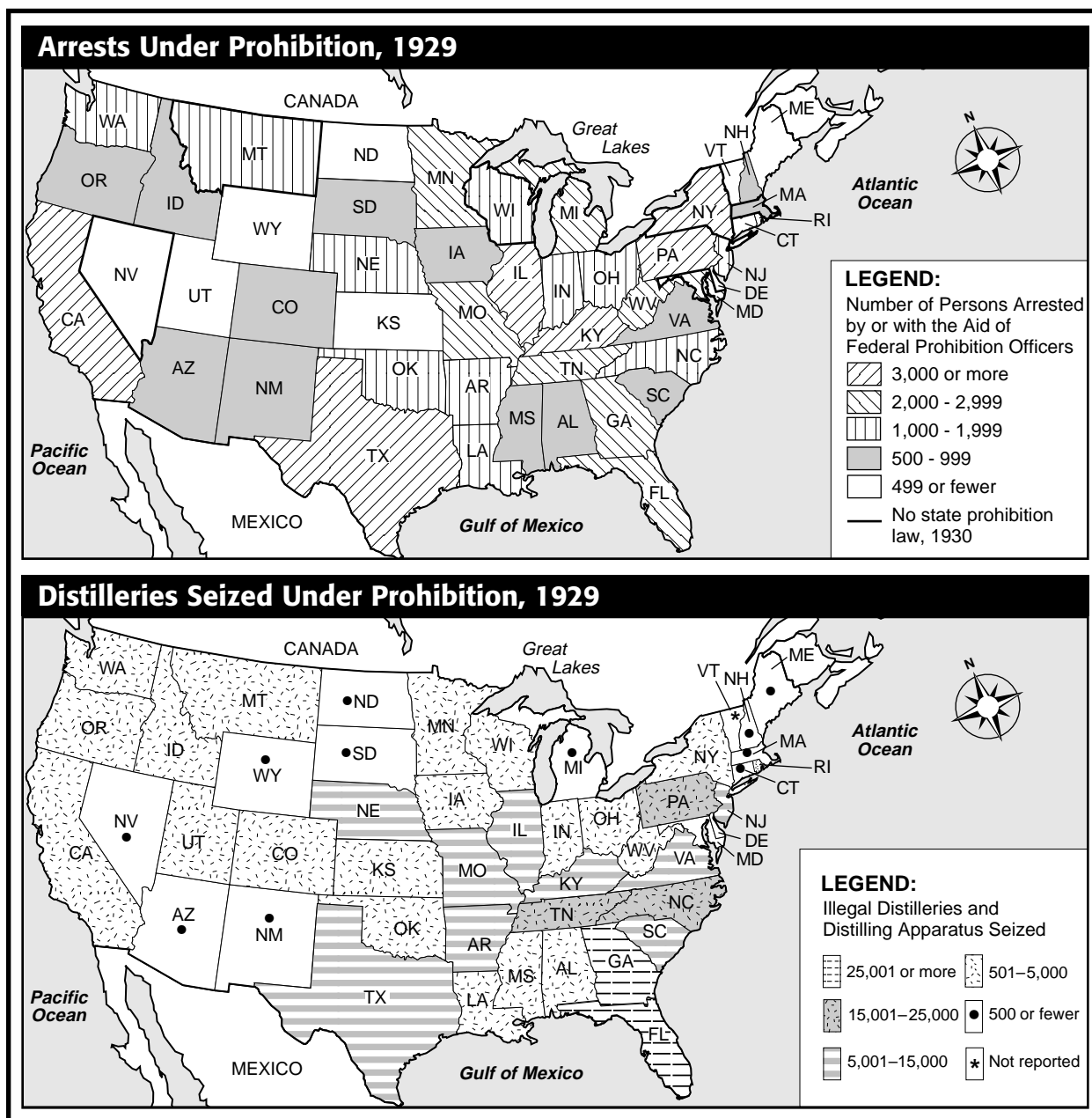
The Jazz Age

GEOGRAPHY ACTIVITY

The Prohibition Era

During the 1920s, the era of prohibition, thousands of Americans were arrested for the possession or sale of alcohol. By 1929 the illegal trade in alcohol showed no signs of slowing

down. The maps below show alcohol-related arrests and seizures of distilling equipment in 1929. Examine the maps and answer the questions that follow.



1. Which states had 3,000 or more alcohol-related arrests in 1929? Which of those states had more than 5,000 seizures of illegal distilleries or distilling equipment?

2. In 1929, which states had fewer than 500 alcohol-related arrests? Which of those states had 500 or fewer distilleries seized?

3. Where were there no state prohibition laws in 1930? Which of those states had 2,000 or more arrests in 1929?

4. Which states had the most distilleries seized? Approximately how many were seized? Which state did not report such information?

5. Were more people arrested in the East or in the West for breaking prohibition laws? Were more distilleries seized in the East or in the West?

6. **Critical Thinking: Places and Regions** Assess the information conveyed in these two maps. What do the number of arrests across the nation and the influence of gangs in Chicago suggest about the public attitude toward prohibition? Do you believe that prohibition laws were an appropriate method of discouraging alcohol consumption?

ACTIVITY



Local libraries and historical societies often have collections of local newspapers published over many years. Search these sources to learn about prohibition in your state or community. Draw a map of your state or community pinpointing locations mentioned in the article. Label the locations with the events that occurred there.

CHAPTER 23

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 23

1. California, Texas, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York; Texas, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania
2. Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Kansas, North Dakota, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maine; Nevada, Wyoming, North Dakota, Connecticut, Maine (Vermont did not report)
3. Nevada, Montana, Wisconsin, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts; New York, Maryland
4. Georgia, Florida; over 25,000 each; Vermont
5. the East; the East
6. **Critical Thinking: Places and Regions**
Answers will vary; however, many students will say that prohibition was counterproductive because of the number of alcohol-related crimes and the growth of gangs that resulted. But some students may argue that the violations reinforced the need for tough laws.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary depending on the information that the students gather. Be sure that students have identified and located important sites. If no local newspapers are available, have students select a location from the Geography Activity map and search secondary sources for information. Then have each student create a map of the state or community he or she chose, based on what he or she learned.

CHAPTER 24

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 24

1. the Harlan County miners' strike of 1931; farmers' strikes in Minnesota and Iowa (1932), Alabama sharecroppers' protests (1931), Southern Tenant Farmers Union marches in Arkansas (1935–36), and farm-worker protests in California (1934)
2. Camden, New Jersey; GM strikes in 1936
3. Washington and West Virginia

4. Tennessee, less than 20%; Missouri, 20–39%; Montana, 20–39%
5. **Critical Thinking: Human Systems** The protests and strikes involved miners, industrial workers, sharecroppers, and independent farmers, as well as general strikes that cut across occupational lines and included the unemployed. The widespread nature of the strikes and protests reflect the frustration of the times and the fact that the Great Depression affected all workers. Students might also point out that strikers were demanding jobs as well as higher wages and that farmers tried to raise crop prices by limiting food supplies.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary depending on the event chosen by students. Students should identify key issues for both sides, labor and management. Their responses should be to the issues at hand.

CHAPTER 25

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 25

1. 6,333 projects
2. 9 projects
3. Ohio (511); Nevada (11)
4. California had more projects than New York. California's public works included schools and irrigation projects.
5. low-cost housing
6. California, Utah, South Dakota, Texas, Iowa
7. **Critical Thinking: Environment and Society** Answers will vary. Some students may feel that the projects most likely to affect people directly included water management, health and sanitation, transportation, power plant, school, hospital, and low-cost housing projects. All these projects would provide jobs and increase demands for goods and services.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary depending on the projects chosen by students. Students should clearly define the need(s) and the benefits of the project.