Progress for Whom?

Change and conflict in the United States between the world wars

USH.C.4.1 "Examine the transformations between the World Wars. Explain how the era reflected change, characterized by clashes between modern and traditional values, exemplified by the passage of the 18th and 21st Amendments, the Scopes Trial..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two expansions of rights, circle two limits on rights, and number one clash between modern and traditional values in the passage.

A Changing Nation

1. After World War I, Americans disputed who could exercise freedom. Carrie Chapman Catt organized suffrage campaigns, while Alice Paul pressed for a federal amendment. Their efforts helped secure the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, though many women of color still faced voting barriers. The Eighteenth Amendment banned the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcohol; the Twenty-first repealed it in 1933. At the 1925 Scopes Trial, a teacher's prosecution for teaching evolution exposed a clash over science and tradition.

2. President Warren Harding oversaw the shift to peace as drafted soldiers were demobilized. His administration cut federal spending, and he commuted the prison sentence of antiwar activist Eugene V. Debs. Calvin Coolidge favored limited government, yet signed the Immigration Act of 1924, whose national-origin quotas sharply restricted immigration. In a 1926 Independence Day address, Coolidge linked the Declaration's principles of natural rights and equality to moral convictions he believed essential to American self-government.

3. Radio, Hollywood films, and comic books reached mass audiences. The Harlem Renaissance and Jazz Age brought African American art and music wider attention. Yet the revived Ku Klux Klan, lynchings, the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, and voting barriers exposed violent inequality. Marcus Garvey urged Black self-determination, while the Anti-Defamation League fought antisemitism. The 1924 Indian Citizenship Act made Tribal citizens U.S. citizens without ending Tribal citizenship. Some welcomed this change, others feared for sovereignty, and some states still blocked Native voters.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Amendments each change earlier rules?

2. How did Coolidge's immigration policy contrast with his stated ideals?

3. Give one example of growing African American cultural influence and one example of continuing racial injustice.

4. Why did Tribal citizens react differently to the Indian Citizenship Act?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label connecting the Scopes Trial to the efforts of Catt and Paul. Explain what changed, what remained contested, and who was affected.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two expansions of rights, circle two limits on rights, and number one clash between modern and traditional values in the passage. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Amendments each change earlier rules?	**The Nineteenth Amendment secured women's voting rights. The Twenty-first repealed the Eighteenth Amendment's alcohol ban.**
2	How did Coolidge's immigration policy contrast with his stated ideals?	**He praised natural rights and equality, but signed a law that restricted immigration through national-origin quotas.**
3	Give one example of growing African American cultural influence and one example of continuing racial injustice.	**The Harlem Renaissance brought African American art wider attention, while the Tulsa Race Massacre showed continuing racial violence.**
4	Why did Tribal citizens react differently to the Indian Citizenship Act?	**Some welcomed U.S. citizenship, while others feared it threatened Tribal sovereignty. Some states still denied Native citizens the vote.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Scopes Trial showed how teaching evolution could provoke a legal battle over schools. Catt and Paul used different strategies to win a constitutional amendment protecting women's voting rights. Both developments showed Americans trying to change public life, but they disagreed about which ideas and voices belonged in it. The trial affected teachers and students, while the amendment expanded voting rights even as many women of color still faced barriers.

Accept other accurate examples from the passage. For the museum label, look for a connection between the two developments, an explanation of change and conflict, and identification of affected people.