

## The Prohibition Era, 1919-1933

- I. The \_\_\_\_\_ Movement began in the U.S. in the early 1800s but gained strength in the late 1800s.
- II. Temperance advocates pushed for government control of liquor. Why did they want to ban alcohol? (LIST 2 REASONS)
- i. By 1918, more than \_\_\_\_\_ of people in the U.S. lived in dry states or counties
- III. Temperance supporters connected Prohibition to patriotism during WWI.
- a. Banning alcohol would boost supplies of grain.  
b. Some thought it was wrong to drink while men were overseas fighting a war.  
c. Seemed wrong to consume German alcohol = put money in the pockets of the enemy.
- IV. In January 1919, the 36<sup>th</sup> state ratified the *18<sup>th</sup> Amendment*, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transport of intoxicating liquors. (The country had, for all practical purposes, been dry since 1917.)
- a. WHAT WAS NOT BANNED? \_\_\_\_\_



- V. Outcome of the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment:
- a. Positive Outcomes (LIST 3):

b. Negative Outcomes (LIST in brief):

VI. What challenges existed in enforcing the ban? (LIST 3)

VII. Many *supporters of Prohibition came to favor its repeal* b/c:  
a. It stimulated too much illegal activity  
b. It did not seem to be worth the costs

VIII. The \_\_\_\_\_ *Amendment*, ratified Dec. 5, 1933, repealed the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment and ended the Prohibition experiment.