

## Chapter 1 : American History USA

*The 21st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified, repealing the 18th Amendment and bringing an end to the era of national prohibition of alcohol in America.*

Share via Email During Prohibition, a woman adds alcohol to her drink, poured from a hollow walking stick. Rex On Saturday, 17 January , the Manchester Guardian reported with mild incredulity on one of the most extraordinary experiments in modern democratic history. But the authorities had granted drinkers one last day, one last session at the bar, before the iron shutters of Prohibition came down. Across the United States, many bars and restaurants marked the demise of the demon drink by handing out free glasses of wine, brandy and whisky. Others saw one last opportunity to make a killing, charging an eye-watering "20 to 30 dollars for a bottle of champagne, or a dollar to two dollars for a drink of whisky". In some establishments, mournful dirges played while coffins were carried through the crowds of drinkers; in others, the walls were hung with black crepe. And in the most prestigious establishments, the Guardian noted, placards carried the ominous words: Doors close on Saturday. In fact, the campaign to prohibit alcohol had been deeply rooted in Anglo-American society for some two centuries. The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, for example, was founded in , and by the following decade as many as a million Americans belonged to an anti-alcohol group of some kind. Often deeply religious, they saw Prohibition as a kind of social reform, a crusade to clean up the American city and restore the founding virtues of the godly republic. Many were involved in other progressive campaigns, too, notably the anti-slavery movement of the s. They looked in horror on the new saloons of the expanding cities, with their card games and fist fights, their bad boys and good-time girls. The first state to outlaw alcohol entirely was, not surprisingly, a Protestant stronghold, the New England state of Maine, which introduced Prohibition in . It had been formerly known as Dog Kennel Lane, which would probably have been an unfortunate name for a football ground. At the national level, though, Prohibition took a long time to get off the ground, and the Maine law was repealed only five years later. Many activists felt they had no choice but to take the law into their own hands: As Mrs Nation readily accepted, she had a daunting appearance: Her activities ranged from serenading the patrons of Kansas saloons to smashing up bars with rocks and hatchets, often accompanied by dozens of hymn-singing women. Arrested more than 30 times before her death in , she found the money for her fines from the sale of souvenir hatchets. This was the heyday of progressive reform: Outlawing alcohol, which they associated with disease and disorder, fitted nicely into this agenda. As early as , some 26 out of 48 states were already dry, and once the United States entered the first world war, Prohibition became identified with patriotism – not least because German Americans, with their brewing traditions, were often against it. By December , with the war in full swing, both houses of Congress had approved a constitutional amendment to ban alcohol. Now prohibition was law. Unfortunately for its advocates, however, the federal government was never really equipped to enforce it. By the time the Volstead Act came into force, the heyday of progressive reform had already passed. The Republican presidents of the s, Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge, were both small-government conservatives, who shrank from high spending and federal intervention. Almost incredibly, only 1, federal agents were given the job of enforcing Prohibition – that is, about 30 for every state in the union. On top of that, the new regime never had unanimous public support, while neighbouring countries remained defiantly wet. Above all, many Americans with a taste for liquor were determined to get hold of a drink one way or another. Illegal drinking dens had long flourished in big cities; indeed, the word "speakeasy" probably dates from the late s. But now they bloomed as never before; historians estimate that by , there were as many as , illegal bars in New York City alone, many of them tiny, spit-and-sawdust joints, others catering to the rich and well-connected. In Detroit, tantalisingly close to the Canadian border, smugglers used "false floorboards in automobiles, second gas tanks, hidden compartments, even false-bottomed shopping baskets and suitcases, not to mention camouflaged flasks and hot water bottles", as one account has it, to bring alcohol into the city. From the very beginning, criminals had recognised that Prohibition represented a marvellous business opportunity; in major cities, indeed, gangs had quietly been stockpiling booze supplies for weeks. Legend has it that the first gangster to grasp the real commercial

potential of Prohibition, though, was racketeer Arnold Rothstein, whose agents had been responsible for rigging the baseball World Series in 1919. Indeed, Gatsby himself "the quintessential self-made American hero" is alleged to have made his fortune from organised crime. To many people, he seemed a real-life Robin Hood, opening soup kitchens for the unemployed and giving large sums to charity. By the time Capone went down, support for Prohibition was already ebbing away. With newspapers alleging that as many as eight out of 10 congressmen drank on the quiet, it was obvious that the attempt to outlaw alcohol had failed. In March 1933, just weeks after he had been inaugurated, President Franklin D Roosevelt signed an amendment to the Volstead Act permitting the sale and consumption of beer with no more than 3.5% alcohol. The Depression was in full swing, national morale was at rock bottom and, as Roosevelt put it, "I think we could all do with a beer. Yet although the age of Prohibition now feels very remote, the idea lives on. Alcohol is not, after all, the only drug to have been prohibited by law; many people who regard Prohibition as bizarre and misguided think nothing of outlawing, say, heroin or cocaine. We often forget, too, that many states chose to remain dry after Mississippi, the last entirely dry state, only repealed Prohibition in 1933. Even today, more than 20 municipalities across the United States are dry, often in strongly evangelical states. The truth is that in many corners of the United States, opposition to alcohol dies hard. When Barack Obama was photographed with a very weak beer in hand at a Washington Wizards game, the phone-in lines smouldered with anger.

Chapter 2 : The Prohibition Era timeline | Timetoast timelines

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Visit Website Did you know? In 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated the incumbent President Herbert Hoover, who once called Prohibition "the great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far reaching in purpose. By the turn of the century, temperance societies were a common fixture in communities across the United States. Women played a strong role in the temperance movement, as alcohol was seen as a destructive force in families and marriages. In 1913, a new wave of attacks began on the sale of liquor, led by the Anti-Saloon League established in 1853 and driven by a reaction to urban growth, as well as the rise of evangelical Protestantism and its view of saloon culture as corrupt and ungodly. In addition, many factory owners supported prohibition in their desire to prevent accidents and increase the efficiency of their workers in an era of increased industrial production and extended working hours. That same year, Congress submitted the 18th Amendment, which banned the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors, for state ratification. Though Congress had stipulated a seven-year time limit for the process, the amendment received the support of the necessary three-quarters of U. Ratified on January 29, 1919, the 18th Amendment went into effect a year later, by which time no fewer than 33 states had already enacted their own prohibition legislation. In October 1919, Congress passed the National Prohibition Act, which provided guidelines for the federal enforcement of Prohibition. Championed by Representative Andrew Volstead of Mississippi, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the legislation was more commonly known as the Volstead Act. Enforcement of Prohibition Both federal and local government struggled to enforce Prohibition over the course of the 1920s. In general, Prohibition was enforced much more strongly in areas where the population was sympathetic to the legislation—mainly rural areas and small towns—and much more loosely in urban areas. Despite very early signs of success, including a decline in arrests for drunkenness and a reported 30 percent drop in alcohol consumption, those who wanted to keep drinking found ever-more inventive ways to do it. In addition, the Prohibition era encouraged the rise of criminal activity associated with bootlegging. Such illegal operations fueled a corresponding rise in gang violence, including the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Even as costs for law enforcement, jails and prisons spiraled upward, support for Prohibition was waning by the end of the 1920s. In addition, fundamentalist and nativist forces had gained more control over the temperance movement, alienating its more moderate members. With the country mired in the Great Depression by 1933, creating jobs and revenue by legalizing the liquor industry had an undeniable appeal. The amendment was submitted to the states, and in December Utah provided the 36th and final necessary vote for ratification. Start your free trial today.

Chapter 3 : The prohibition era | Open Library

*Prohibition in the United States was a nationwide constitutional ban on the production, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages from to*

IRS Treasury official with confiscated still, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division "Cat and Mouse" Prohibition led to many more unintended consequences because of the cat and mouse nature of Prohibition enforcement. While the Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating beverages, it did not outlaw the possession or consumption of alcohol in the United States. The Volstead Act, the federal law that provided for the enforcement of Prohibition, also left enough loopholes and quirks that it opened the door to myriad schemes to evade the dry mandate. One of the legal exceptions to the Prohibition law was that pharmacists were allowed to dispense whiskey by prescription for any number of ailments, ranging from anxiety to influenza. Bootleggers quickly discovered that running a pharmacy was a perfect front for their trade. As a result, the number of registered pharmacists in New York State tripled during the Prohibition era. Because Americans were also allowed to obtain wine for religious purposes, enrollments rose at churches and synagogues, and cities saw a large increase in the number of self-professed rabbis who could obtain wine for their congregations. The law was unclear when it came to Americans making wine at home. With a wink and a nod, the American grape industry began selling kits of juice concentrate with warnings not to leave them sitting too long or else they could ferment and turn into wine. Home stills were technically illegal, but Americans found they could purchase them at many hardware stores, while instructions for distilling could be found in public libraries in pamphlets issued by the U. The law that was meant to stop Americans from drinking was instead turning many of them into experts on how to make it. The trade in unregulated alcohol had serious consequences for public health. As the trade in illegal alcohol became more lucrative, the quality of alcohol on the black market declined. On average, Americans died every year during the Prohibition from the effects of drinking tainted liquor. A line of shamefaced bootleggers in a Detroit, Michigan police station, Photofest The Greatest Consequence The effects of Prohibition on law enforcement were also negative. The sums of money being exchanged during the dry era proved a corrupting influence in both the federal Bureau of Prohibition and at the state and local level. Police officers and Prohibition agents alike were frequently tempted by bribes or the lucrative opportunity to go into bootlegging themselves. Many stayed honest, but enough succumbed to the temptation that the stereotype of the corrupt Prohibition agent or local cop undermined public trust in law enforcement for the duration of the era. The growth of the illegal liquor trade under Prohibition made criminals of millions of Americans. As the decade progressed, court rooms and jails overflowed, and the legal system failed to keep up. Many defendants in prohibition cases waited over a year to be brought to trial. As the backlog of cases increased, the judicial system turned to the "plea bargain" to clear hundreds of cases at a time, making it a common practice in American jurisprudence for the first time. The greatest unintended consequence of Prohibition however, was the plainest to see. For over a decade, the law that was meant to foster temperance instead fostered intemperance and excess. The solution the United States had devised to address the problem of alcohol abuse had instead made the problem even worse. The statistics of the period are notoriously unreliable, but it is very clear that in many parts of the United States more people were drinking, and people were drinking more. There is little doubt that Prohibition failed to achieve what it set out to do, and that its unintended consequences were far more far reaching than its few benefits. The ultimate lesson is two-fold. Watch out for solutions that end up worse than the problems they set out to solve, and remember that the Constitution is no place for experiments, noble or otherwise. By Michael Lerner, historian.

**Chapter 4 : Prohibition Articles | Newspapers & Records**

*On Friday 16th January America officially 'went dry'. For it was on this day that prohibition became law in the United States, ironically at the very start of the decade known as the Roaring Twenties, an era celebrated for its flappers, speakeasies, boot-leggers and stock-market speculation.*

Check new design of our homepage! It was a decade wherein manufacturing, sale and transportation of liquor was declared illegal in United States. The following article will cover some information on prohibition of alcohol that took place in the s. Historyplex Staff Last Updated: Apr 8, The prohibition in the s was a period in the American history that saw a legal ban on manufacture, sale and transportation of liquors alcohol. The prohibition in the s in America is also known as the Noble Experiment. The Eighteenth Amendment to the United States lead to nationalized ban on liquor from to This era was one of the most famous as well as infamous political experiment. This experiment was carried out during a time, when America was famous for its mafia, gangsters, rum-runners, speakeasies and other antisocial elements of the society. In order to control the situation, the government decided to ban the sale of liquor and get the lawlessness under control. The following facts related to the Prohibition Act will help you learn more about this experiment in detail. To punish drunkards, pro-prohibition activists suggested that they should be whipped, tattooed, sterilized, forbidden to marry and hung by the tongue beneath an airplane and flown over the country! Roosevelt told the nation, "What America needs now is a drink. The law came into effect after a year, that is, January 16, The aim was to help protect families, women and children from the ill effects of alcoholism. You may be wondering what were these ill effects of alcohol that lead to enactment of prohibition in the s. The roaring twenties was a time of total disregard for law and order, with gangsters running the show in the American streets, it was a time for eye-blinding glamor and speakeasies. During the s not only the gangsters and mobsters broke the law, even the common American citizen had total disregard for law. Alcoholism was on a rise since the American Revolution. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, people wanted to have a law for Prohibition. A Temperance movement was organized that had different societies trying to dissuade people from drinking alcohol. After many decades, the societies and organizations changed their tone from moderation to complete prohibition of alcohol looking at the rate of crime and murder. It became a parlor of bacchanal and social evil. People especially women taking part in the Temperance movement wanted to ban liquor, as they thought it would help curb the men from drinking away the family income. It would also bring down the number of accidents at workplace, as the men even drank during lunch hours. The religious denominations, mostly the Methodists started a campaign in the s. Soon, the Anti-Saloon League was established in This made these three groups the major influence for passing the 18th Amendment to the U. Finally, by the early 20th century, in the more than half of the States of the United Nations of America had statutes for prohibition of alcohol. The 18th Amendment of the United States Constitution lead to the Prohibition in the s with effect from January 16, This helped define intoxicating liquor. The law however only prohibited the sale of alcohol and did not do much to enforce the law strictly. There were several loopholes in the law that lead to bootlegging and illegal production and distribution of liquor. The 18th Amendment did not state the actual drinking of liquor. People bought liquor cases for personal use. Also, people could consume liquor under the prescription of a doctor. So you can imagine the number of prescriptions for alcohol! Rise in Bootlegging Crimes The prohibition in the s was meant to help reduce the crime rate, but instead it led to new gangs and gangsters coming up. They saw gold in bridging the gap between increase in demand and decrease in supply. They even brought in whiskey into America from across the border, that is, Canada. The gangsters opened up speakeasies or secret bars that had many American men coming in to drink. There were agents hired under the Prohibition act to raid these speakeasies and arresting the gangsters running them. But the agents were not only under-qualified, but also underpaid and unprepared for this kind of work. These agents were easily swayed by bribes and thus led to corruption. Prohibition - A Failed Effort Just as there was a Temperance movement that backed the Prohibition movement, soon after the enactment of the law, there were movements to get away with the law. The dream of bringing down alcoholism, crime and murder by the

Temperance movement failed to materialized. People became weary of the unsuccessful Prohibition act and began to join the Anti-Prohibition movement. Americans were fond of their hard-drinks. The officers who imposed the Act were few and most of them were corrupt. Thus, instead of helping curb the excessive drinking, it bought fought new problems. People began to argue that alcohol consumption was a local issue and the Constitution had nothing to do with it. Soon, people were in need for jobs and the Government needed money. The only solution that could prove beneficial for both the Government and people was legalization of alcohol. Alcohol production will lead to more job openings and more sales tax for the cash-stripped Government. The 21st Amendment to the U. Constitution lead to the official forgo of the 18th Amendment. Thus, alcohol manufacture, sale and transportation was once again legalized. The law was back to square one. The most important fact remains that it was the first and only Amendment of the US history that was repealed. This was all about the Prohibition in the s in America. The Act was not very carefully drafted, which lead to its poor enactment. The desired effect was not felt on the American family and the roaring twenties were not left high and dry as expected by the Temperance movement.

**Chapter 5 : Let's Shed Some Light on the Prohibition in the s**

*Prohibition came into force at midnight on January 17, 1920, and the Volstead Act was passed to enforce the amendment. Anti-Saloon League attorney Wayne Wheeler drafted both the amendment and the bill.*

Feb 27, Maine prohibits alcohol Maine was the second state in the history of America to attempt a statewide prohibition, and it turned out to be a major success. The first state was Georgia which prohibited alcohol over years earlier and failed to last more than seven years. Dec 31, 12 other states have enacted prohibition legislation These states became known as the "dry states. It succeeded in getting communities and also many counties in the states to outlaw the production and sale of intoxicating beverages. Apr 3, Kansas became the first dry state Kansas became the first state to add prohibition to their state legislature. Geary is the first member from the National Prohibition Party to be elected to Congress. It became nationwide in It was a huge vocal point for the passing of the 18th Amendment. It it changed its name again to the American Council on Alcohol Problems. Oct 28, This constitutional amendment voted that the United States go dry. Jun 14, By , the death rate from alcoholism was cut by 80 percent from pre-war levels. Jan 1, Speakeasies arose A speakeasy is an establishment that illegally sells alcohol. By , a total of 30, illegal Speakeasies in the United States. He becomes known as the leader of a group called "The Untouchables. Deaths from Cirrhosis of the liver for men fell from Pictured is a patient with Cirrhosis. Feb 14, St. Al Capone was one of the biggest influences on bootlegging during the prohibition. He was also known for the St. Jul 21, Getting worse In a statemen was released by John D. Rockefeller saying, "Drinking has generally increased, the speakeasy has replaced the saloon; a vast army of lawbreakers have been recruited and financed on a colossal scale. Dec 5, Prohibition is repealed in all states.

**Chapter 6 : When America Went Dry: 23 Awesome Facts about Prohibition Era!**

*With the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1919, the United States became a 'dry' nation. For the next 13 years, a period now known as Prohibition, the amendment forbade Americans from manufacturing, selling, or transporting alcoholic beverages until its repeal in 1933.*

What evidence was presented to declare Prohibition a success or failure? What were the main arguments for and against repeal of the 18th Amendment or modification of the Volstead Act, the federal law that implemented Prohibition? How did Prohibition supporters respond to these recommendations? Compare the arguments for and against repeal or modification by the two physicians Dana and Kelly, the two businessmen Bourne and Scott, and the two labor representatives Holland and Cooper. How did each characterize the position of the other? How did each emphasize statistics in his argument? How might the discrepancy in drunkenness statistics cited by pro- and anti-repeal advocates be explained? How did Prohibition advocates argue that increased lawlessness and drinking among young women were caused by factors other than Prohibition? How did they address the increase in bootlegging, illegal saloons, and government corruption during Prohibition? What positions of Prohibition advocates did "workingmen" find objectionable? See the post political cartoons and consult the Supplemental Sites below. How would Prohibition supporters have responded to these statements made in by pro-repeal spokesmen? With his head in the sand the stupid bird believes that what he will not see does not exist. Church - Prohibition "is an effort to regulate the morals of the country. John Philip Hill How would anti-Prohibition spokesmen have responded to these statements made in by Prohibition supporters? Walter Morgan - "The Eighteenth Amendment brings to our people solid advantages which are more and more apparent and more and more fully recognized. That is why it is here to stay. Britt - "We insist with every energy at our command that the state has the inalienable right to restrict any action whatever"; whether it concerns our eating or drinking or other personal habits" in order to promote the public welfare. Howard Kelly What arguments for and against Prohibition are presented in the cartoons? What benefits, harm, and unforeseen consequences of Prohibition are represented? How is "the public" depicted in the cartoons? What perspectives are expressed in the cartoons published in Kansas and Nebraska? What is depicted on the canvas? What are the three men thinking at the moment? What will occur in the next twenty minutes? How does Bootleggers resemble and differ from these works? Prohibition to its audience? Considering the wet-dry debate in the early 1930s, how might U.

**Chapter 7 : Prohibition - HISTORY**

*SUMMARY. With the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in , the United States became a 'dry' nation. For the next 13 years, a period now known as Prohibition, the amendment forbade Americans from manufacturing, selling, or transporting alcoholic beverages until its repeal in*

Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Volstead Act "Who does not love wine, wife and song, will be a fool for his lifelong! By the ATS had reached 1. The late nineteenth century saw the temperance movement broaden its focus from abstinence to include all behavior and institutions related to alcohol consumption. Preachers such as Reverend Mark A. Matthews linked liquor-dispensing saloons with political corruption. Before its repeal in , 12 states followed the example set by Maine in total prohibition. The WCTU advocated the prohibition of alcohol as a method for preventing, through education, abuse from alcoholic husbands. Frances Willard , the second president of the WCTU, held that the aims of the organization were to create a "union of women from all denominations, for the purpose of educating the young, forming a better public sentiment, reforming the drinking classes, transforming by the power of Divine grace those who are enslaved by alcohol, and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law". In Kansas became the first state to outlaw alcoholic beverages in its Constitution. Nation recruited ladies into the Carrie Nation Prohibition Group, which she also led. Court cases also debated the subject of prohibition. While some cases ruled in opposition, the general tendency was toward support. Kansas , Justice Harlan commented: Christensen , remarked: The brewing industry was actively involved in establishing saloons as a lucrative consumer base in their business chain. Problems playing this file? Prohibition was an important force in state and local politics from the s through the s. Numerous historical studies demonstrated that the political forces involved were ethnoreligious. These religious groups identified saloons as politically corrupt and drinking as a personal sin. They were opposed by the wets, primarily liturgical Protestants Episcopalians and German Lutherans and Roman Catholics , who denounced the idea that the government should define morality. Tea merchants and soda fountain manufacturers generally supported prohibition, believing a ban on alcohol would increase sales of their products. Coming from Ohio, his deep resentment for alcohol started at a young age. He was injured on a farm by a worker who had been drunk. This event transformed Wheeler. Starting low in the ranks, he quickly moved up due to his deep rooted hatred of alcohol. He later realized to further the movement he would need more public approval, and fast. Wheeler became known as the "dry boss" because of his influence and power. Goodrich signs the Indiana Prohibition act, Prohibition represented a conflict between urban and rural values emerging in the United States. Given the mass influx of migrants to the urban centers of the United States, many individuals within the prohibition movement associated the crime and morally corrupt behavior of American cities with their large, immigrant populations. Thus, saloons were seen as a breeding ground for political corruption. This belief fostered resentments towards urban immigrant communities, who typically argued in favor of abolishing prohibition. The Genii of Intolerance, labelled "Prohibition," emerges from his bottle. Two other amendments to the Constitution were championed by dry crusaders to help their cause. One was granted in the Sixteenth Amendment , which replaced alcohol taxes that funded the federal government with a federal income tax. Democrats and Republicans had strong wet and dry factions, and the election was expected to be close, with neither candidate wanting to alienate any part of his political base. In March , the 65th Congress convened, in which the dries outnumbered the wets by to 64 in the Democratic Party and to 62 among Republicans. In addition, a new justification for prohibition arose: While wartime prohibition was a spark for the movement, [48] World War I ended before nationwide Prohibition was enacted. A resolution calling for a Constitutional amendment to accomplish nationwide Prohibition was introduced in Congress and passed by both houses in December By January 16, , the Amendment had been ratified by 36 of the 48 states, making it law. Eventually, only two statesâ€” Connecticut and Rhode Island â€”opted out of ratifying it. Start of national prohibition January [ edit ] Budweiser ad form , announcing their reformulation of Budweiser as required under the Act, ready for sale by Prohibition began on January 16, , when the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. A total of 1, Federal Prohibition agents police were tasked

with enforcement. Supporters of the Amendment soon became confident that it would not be repealed. One of its creators, Senator Morris Sheppard, joked that "there is as much chance of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment as there is for a humming-bird to fly to the planet Mars with the Washington Monument tied to its tail. After Edward, Prince of Wales, returned to the United Kingdom following his tour of Canada in 1901, he recounted to his father, King George V, a ditty he had heard at a border town: Four and twenty Yankees, feeling very dry, Went across the border to get a drink of rye. Congress held hearings on the medicinal value of beer in 1903. Subsequently, physicians across the country lobbied for the repeal of Prohibition as it applied to medicinal liquors. Up to gallons of wine and cider per year could be made, and some vineyards grew grapes for home use. The Act did not prohibit consumption of alcohol. Many people stockpiled wines and liquors for their personal use in the latter part of 1919 before sales of alcoholic beverages became illegal in January 1920. Since alcohol was legal in neighboring countries, distilleries and breweries in Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean flourished as their products were either consumed by visiting Americans or smuggled into the United States illegally. The Detroit River, which forms part of the U. S. Department of Justice Bureau of Prohibition. As early as 1919, journalist H. Mencken believed that Prohibition was not working. They bought the inventories of liquor retailers and wholesalers, emptying out their warehouses, saloons, and club storerooms. President Woodrow Wilson moved his own supply of alcoholic beverages to his Washington residence after his term of office ended. His successor, Warren G. Harding, relocated his own large supply into the White House after inauguration. In just the first six months of 1921 alone, the federal government opened 7,000 cases for Volstead Act violations. After just six months of prohibition, over fifteen thousand doctors and fifty-seven thousand pharmacists got their license to prescribe medicinal alcohol. Grape juice was not restricted by Prohibition, even though if it was allowed to sit for sixty days it would ferment and turn to wine with a twelve percent alcohol content. Many folks took advantage of this as grape juice output quadrupled during the Prohibition era. The Democrats in the North were mostly wets, and in the 1920 election, they made major gains. The wets argued that prohibition was not stopping crime, and was actually causing the creation of large-scale, well-funded and well-armed criminal syndicates. As Prohibition became increasingly unpopular, especially in urban areas, its repeal was eagerly anticipated. From its inception, the Eighteenth Amendment lacked legitimacy in the eyes of the public who had previously been drinkers and law-abiding citizens. In some instances the public viewed Prohibition laws as "arbitrary and unnecessary", and therefore were willing to break them. Although large resources were diverted to enforce prohibition by ever more stiffer punishment and strong-arm police tactics, many people were indeed willing to flout the law. As a result, law enforcement found themselves overwhelmed by the rise in illegal, wide-scale alcohol distribution. The most important reason for inefficient Prohibition enforcement, however, was corruption of the police. Because the alcohol trade became the exclusive business of gangsters - the most brutal elements of the society - and because they were selling at lucrative, black market prices, they were often able to bribe police officers, prosecutors, and judges. Moreover, because people still wanted to frequent bars and restaurants selling alcohol, such businesses continued to operate. But they could only do so by paying off the police. Furthermore, because Prohibition eventually came to be seen as a farce, respect for the law in general decreased, encouraging the idea that all laws could be ignored. Guardians of Liberty published by the Pillar of Fire Church. Additionally, enforcement of the law under the Eighteenth Amendment lacked a centralized authority. Clergymen were sometimes called upon to form vigilante groups to assist in the enforcement of Prohibition. The varied terrain of valleys, mountains, lakes, and swamps, as well as the extensive seaways, ports, and borders which the United States shared with Canada and Mexico made it exceedingly difficult for Prohibition agents to stop bootleggers given their lack of resources. Ultimately it was recognized with its repeal that the means by which the law was to be enforced were not pragmatic, and in many cases the legislature did not match the general public opinion. These areas consisted largely of poor immigrant communities. This direction of crime into immigrant communities created a widespread linkage of foreigners with criminality. Despite its large membership in the 1920s, it was poorly organized and seldom had an impact. Indeed, the disgrace of the Klan after helped disparage any enforcement of Prohibition. An example of this is the case of St. Louis, one of the most important alcohol producers before prohibition started, which was ready to resume its position in the industry

as soon as possible. Its major brewery had "50, barrels" of beer ready for distribution since March 22, , and was the first alcohol producer to resupply the market; others soon followed. After repeal, stores obtained liquor licenses and restocked for business. After beer production resumed, thousands of workers found jobs in the industry again. State governments urgently needed the tax revenue alcohol sales had generated. Franklin Roosevelt was elected in based in part on his promise to end prohibition, which influenced his support for ratifying the Twenty-first Amendment to repeal Prohibition. Stayton was a prominent figure in the anti-prohibition fight, founding the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in Many farmers who fought for prohibition now fought for repeal because of the negative effects it had on the agriculture business. When the Great Depression hit and tax revenues plunged, the governments needed this revenue stream. There was controversy on whether the repeal should be a state or nationwide decision. The Volstead Act previously defined an intoxicating beverage as one with greater than 0. Despite the efforts of Heber J. Grant , president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints , the 21 Utah members of the constitutional convention voted unanimously on that day to ratify the Twenty-first Amendment, making Utah the 36th state to do so, and putting the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment over the top in needed voting.

**Chapter 8 : Prohibition in the United States - Wikipedia**

*Prohibition is the act or practice of forbidding something by law; more particularly the term refers to the banning of the manufacture, storage (whether in barrels or in bottles), transportation, sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages.*

Prohibition in Canada An official, but non-binding, federal referendum on prohibition was held in 1900. As a result, Canadian prohibition was instead enacted through laws passed by the provinces during the first twenty years of the 20th century. The provinces repealed their prohibition laws, mostly during the 1930s. Mexico[ edit ] Some communities in the Chiapas state of southern Mexico are under the control of the radical leftist Zapatista Army of National Liberation , and often ban alcohol as part of what was described as "a collective decision". This prohibition has been used by many villages as a way to decrease domestic violence[ not in citation given ] and has generally been favored by women. The same "dry law" applies to the days before presidential elections every six years. The "water cure" was a form of torture which was in the news because of its use in the Philippines. Prohibition in the United States focused on the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages; however, exceptions were made for medicinal and religious uses. Alcohol consumption was never illegal under federal law. Prohibition went into effect. The 18th amendment was ratified in 1919, and was repealed in December with the ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment. In particular, Benjamin Rush believed Americans were drinking hard spirits in excess, so he created "A Moral and Physical Thermometer," displaying the progression of behaviors caused by the consumption of various alcohols. By the 1800s the temperance movement was actively encouraging individuals to reduce alcohol consumption. Music a completely new genre was composed and performed in support of the efforts, both in social contexts and in response to state legislation attempts to regulate alcohol. Many took a pledge of total abstinence teetotalism from drinking distilled liquor as well as beer and wine. Prohibition remained a major reform movement from the 1800s until the 1930s, when nationwide prohibition went into effect, and was supported by evangelical Protestant churches, especially the Methodists , Baptists , Presbyterians , Disciples of Christ , and Congregationalists. Kansas and Maine were early adopters of statewide prohibition. Following passage of the Maine law , Delaware , Ohio , Illinois , Rhode Island , Minnesota , Massachusetts , Connecticut , Pennsylvania , and New York , among others, soon passed statewide prohibition legislation; however, a number of these laws were overturned. Along with prostitution, alcohol was a vice that kept men out of their homes and caused them to oppress their wives. Carrie Nation , a middle-aged woman living in Kansas in the early 1800s, grew tired of the moral protesting and began a campaign destroying bars first in Kansas and later across the entire United States. Nation also said, after she destroyed a painting of a nude woman, "It is very significant that the pictures of naked women are in saloons. Women are stripped of everything by them. Her husband is torn from her, she is robbed of her sons, her home, her food, and her virtue, and then they strip her clothes off and hang her up bare of all things! It was also during this time when patent medicines , many of which contained alcohol, gained popularity. During the American Civil War efforts at increasing federal revenue included imposition of taxes on liquor and beer. The League, with the support of evangelical Protestant churches and other Progressive-era reformers continued to press for prohibition legislation. In the years leading up to World War I , nativism, American patriotism, distrust of immigrants, and anti-German sentiment became associated with the prohibition movement. Through the use of pressure politics on legislators, the League and other temperance reformers achieved the goal of nationwide prohibition by emphasizing the need to destroy the moral corruption of the saloons and the political power of the brewing industry, and to reduce domestic violence in the home. By 1919 nine states had stateside prohibition and thirty-one others had local option laws in effect, which included nearly fifty percent of the U. At that time the League and other reformers turned their efforts toward attaining a constitutional amendment and grassroots support for nationwide prohibition. Congress ratified the Eighteenth Amendment on January 16, 1919; nationwide prohibition began the next day. For example, in 1919, Klansmen traded pistol shots with bootleggers, burned down roadhouses , and whipped liquor sellers, and anybody else who broke the moral code. Large quantities of alcohol were smuggled into the

United States from Canada, over land, by sea routes along both ocean coasts, and through the Great Lakes , and alcohol was diverted from the limited exceptions to the Volsted Act: While the federal government cracked down on alcohol consumption on land within the United States, it was a different story along the U. In addition, home brewing was popular during Prohibition. Malt and hops stores popped up across the country and some former breweries turned to selling malt extract syrup, ostensibly for baking and beverage purposes. Some believe that the demand for increased employment and tax revenues during this time brought an end to Prohibition. Others argue it was the result of the economic motivations of American businessmen as well as the stress and excesses of the era that kept it from surviving, even under optimal economic conditions. Repeal of Prohibition in the United States The repeal movement was initiated and financed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment , who worked to elect Congressmen who agreed to support repeal. Kresge , and the Du Pont family , among others, who had abandoned the dry cause. This hypocrisy and the fact that women had initially led the prohibition movement convinced Sabin to establish the WONPR. Their efforts eventually led to the repeal of prohibition. Sabin and her supporters emphasized that repeal would generate enormous sums of much-needed tax revenue, and weaken the base of organized crime. Under its terms, states were allowed to set their own laws for the control of alcohol. Following repeal, public interest in an organized prohibition movement dwindled. However, it survived for a while in a few southern and border states. Several such municipalities have adopted liquor-by-the-drink, however, in order to expand tax revenue. Al Capone Al Capone was the most notorious gangster of his generation. Within three years, Capone had nearly men at his disposal. As the profits came in, Capone acquired finesseâ€”particularly in the management of politicians. By the middle of the decade, he had gained control of the suburb of Cicero , and had installed his own mayor. Rival gangs, such as the Gennas and the Aiellos, started wars with Capone, eventually leading to a rash of killings. Capone not only controlled the sale of liquor to over 10, speakeasies , but he also controlled the supply from Canada to Florida. Capone was imprisoned in for tax violations and died January 25, , from a heart attack, pneumonia, and syphilis. The same is done during Holy Week as a measure to reduce the alarming rate of road traffic accidents during these holidays. Prohibition was partial, since possession of alcohol purchased outside of the Territory remained legal and the few pubs that had existing licences could continue to operate. The Federal Parliament repealed the laws after residents of the Federal Capital Territory voted for the end of them in a plebiscite. Nearly all dry zones are only a district within a larger community. Notable among those remaining in existence is the Adelaide city centre. Penalties for transporting alcohol into these "dry" communities are severe and can result in confiscation of any vehicles involved; in dry areas within the Northern Territory , all vehicles used to transport alcohol are seized. It assumed that individual virtue was all that was needed to carry the colony forward from a pioneering society to a more mature one, but it never achieved its goal of national prohibition. The movement kept trying in the s, losing three more referenda by close votes; it managed to keep in place a 6pm closing hour for pubs and Sunday closing. The Depression and war years effectively ended the movement. For many years, referenda were held for individual towns or electorates, often coincident with general elections. The ballots determined whether these individual areas would be "dry" â€” that is, alcohol could not be purchased or consumed in public in these areas. One notable example was the southern city of Invercargill , which was dry from to People wanting alcohol usually travelled to places outside the city such as the nearby township of Lorneville or the town of Winton to drink in the local pubs or purchase alcohol to take back home. The city does not allow the sale of alcohol beer and wine included in supermarkets unlike the remainder of New Zealand, and all form of alcohol regardless of the sort can only be sold in bars and liquor stores. Prohibition was of limited success in New Zealand asâ€”like in other countriesâ€”it led to organised bootlegging. The most famous bootlegged alcohol in New Zealand was that produced in the Hokonui Hills close to the town of Gore not coincidentally, the nearest large town to Invercargill. Even today, the term "Hokonui" conjures up images of illicit whisky to many New Zealanders.

**Chapter 9 : Summary/Reviews: The prohibition era :**

*In , the 18th Amendment was enacted banning the sale of alcohol across the country. However, in our "land of steady habits," alcohol consumption was a habit that proved hard to break.*

It consisted of making the transportation, sale and manufacturing of liquor or alcoholic beverages illegal. Prohibition records exist mostly through government documents and newspaper articles on the subject throughout its being on the books. As a direct result of Prohibition, the average American would break the law when having an alcoholic drink. Prohibition newspaper accounts tell the story of underground speakeasies, where rebellious folk would gather to drink liquor and speak their mind. This also gave way to the prevalence of gangsters, who made a lot of money selling illegal alcohol. Prohibition newspaper accounts also detail how the Prohibition came about, beginning with Temperance Groups in the nineteenth century that called for moderation in drinking, which was blamed on causing a rise in crime and accidents in the workplace. However, Prohibition newspapers also pointed out an important loophole in the law, namely that alcohol could be consumed if prescribed by a doctor. Almost every state had Temperance organizations and statutes that prohibited alcohol consumption. The Volstead Act, passed on October 28, , clarified the 18th amendment that prohibited all beer, wine, malt liquor or vinous liquors from being manufactured, transported or owned. Gangsters like Al Capone become violent bootleggers, and violent crimes rises. In , Elliot Ness starts his campaign against Al Capone and other prohibition violators. Illegal gatherings called speakeasies where alcohol was consumed were also prevalent. Herbert Hoover, during his run for president, gave speeches against prohibition. Ohio and Pennsylvania were reported to vote a large majority for repeal, known as wet states. North and South Carolina remained dry states and voted against repeal. Thirty-three states had already voted to repeal Prohibition, and Utah helped swing the vote towards the wet states. Since both North and South Carolina voted dry, it was up to Kentucky, according to this Prohibition newspaper article, whether the repeal would be ratified on December 5 or deferred to the 6th. Maine had deferred its ratification convention until December 6, meaning that if Kentucky voted dry, ratification would be delayed one day. These wet votes would overshadow the outlying dry areas or "arid counties" of Utah and help repeal the 18th Amendment fully from federal law. With the other states having voted and the surprising dry votes from the Carolinas came in, Utah was needed to join Ohio and Pennsylvania in order for the repeal to take place. This Prohibition newspaper article also talked of the continuous battle fought between those for the repeal and those opposed. Find Records Now for Free Start your free trial today to learn more about your ancestors using our powerful and intuitive search. Cancel any time, no strings attached.