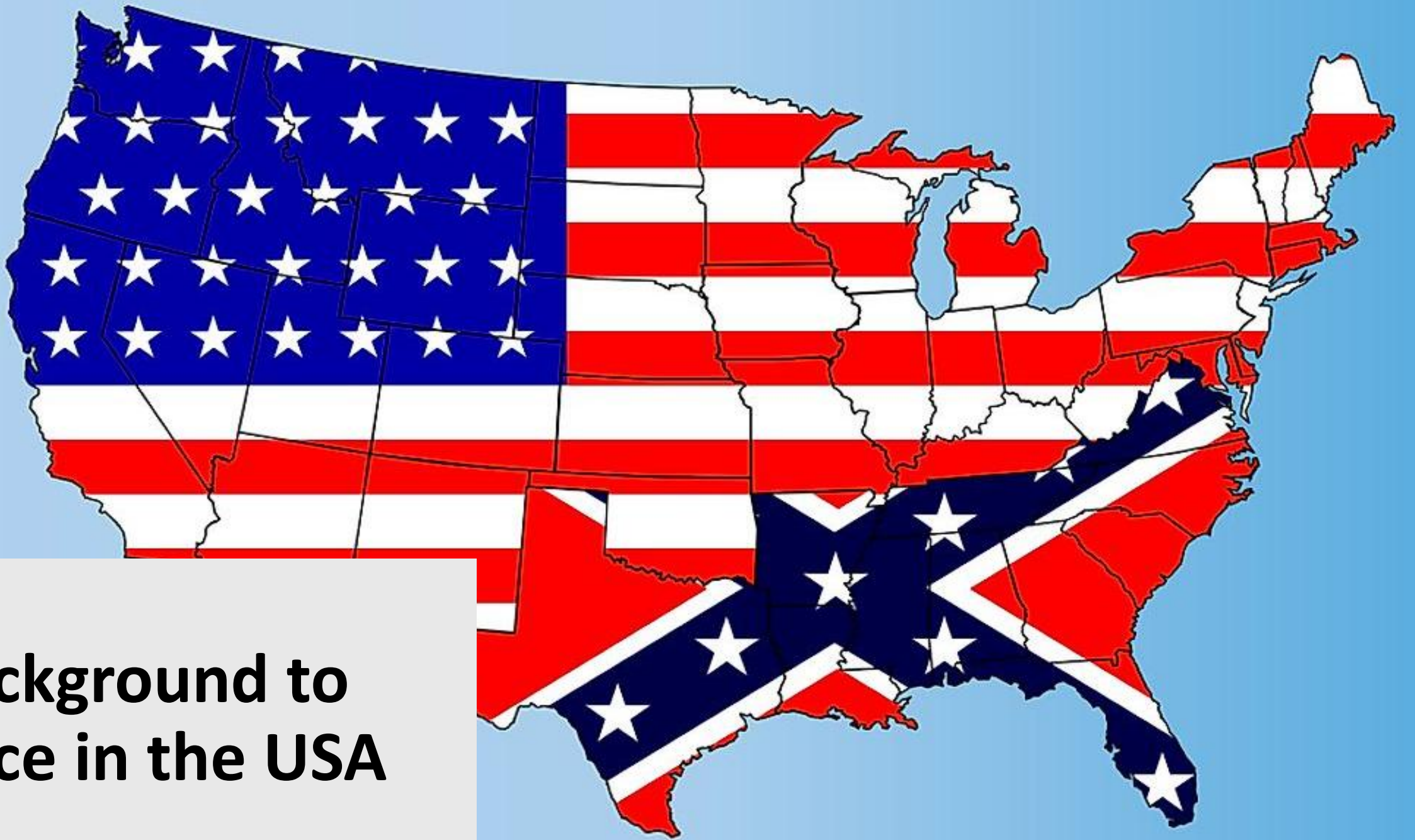


# **Exam: USA 1910-1929**

## **Sub-Topic: Race and Religion**



**Complete the knowledge test.**



# Background to Race in the USA

# Background to Race in the USA:

- The early USA's economy had thrived on slavery and the cotton industry.
- During the Civil War of the 1860s, southern states (e.g. Alabama) split away from the USA and formed the confederacy in an attempt to keep slavery.
- The South lost the war, and slavery was abolished in 1865.
- The legacy of slavery in the South continued in the form of racial discrimination/racial terror.



# Life for African Americans in the 1910s/1920s

**FOR  
COLORED  
ONLY**

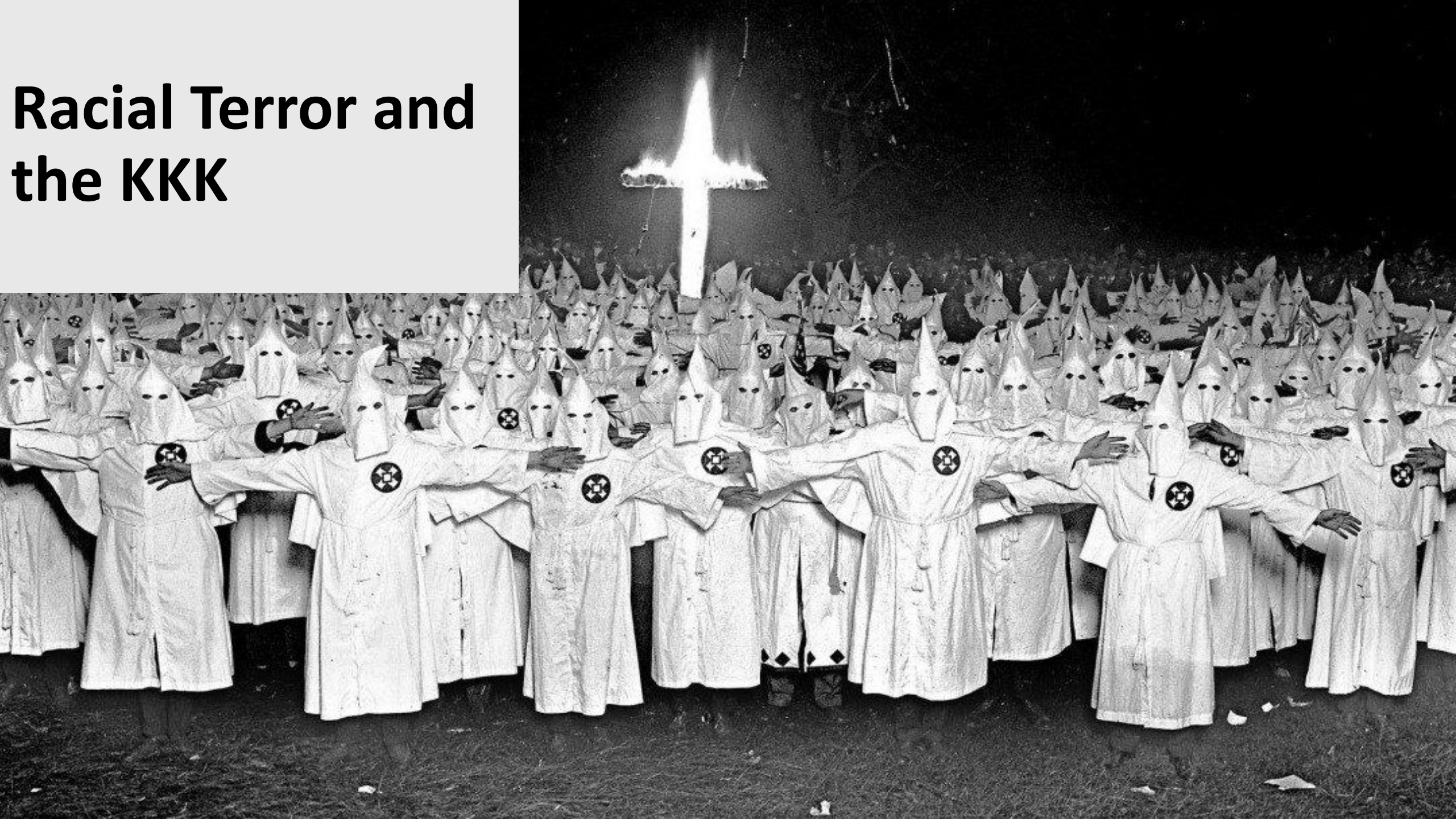


# Life for African Americans:

- Jim Crow laws, named after a ‘black-face’ comedian, segregated public facilities in the South e.g. schools and toilets
- Supreme Court ruled that if facilities were “separate but equal”, segregation was legal (1896).
- African Americans and whites were “economically” segregated in the North as whites were paid more and could afford better housing e.g. African American’s in Chicago’s South Side

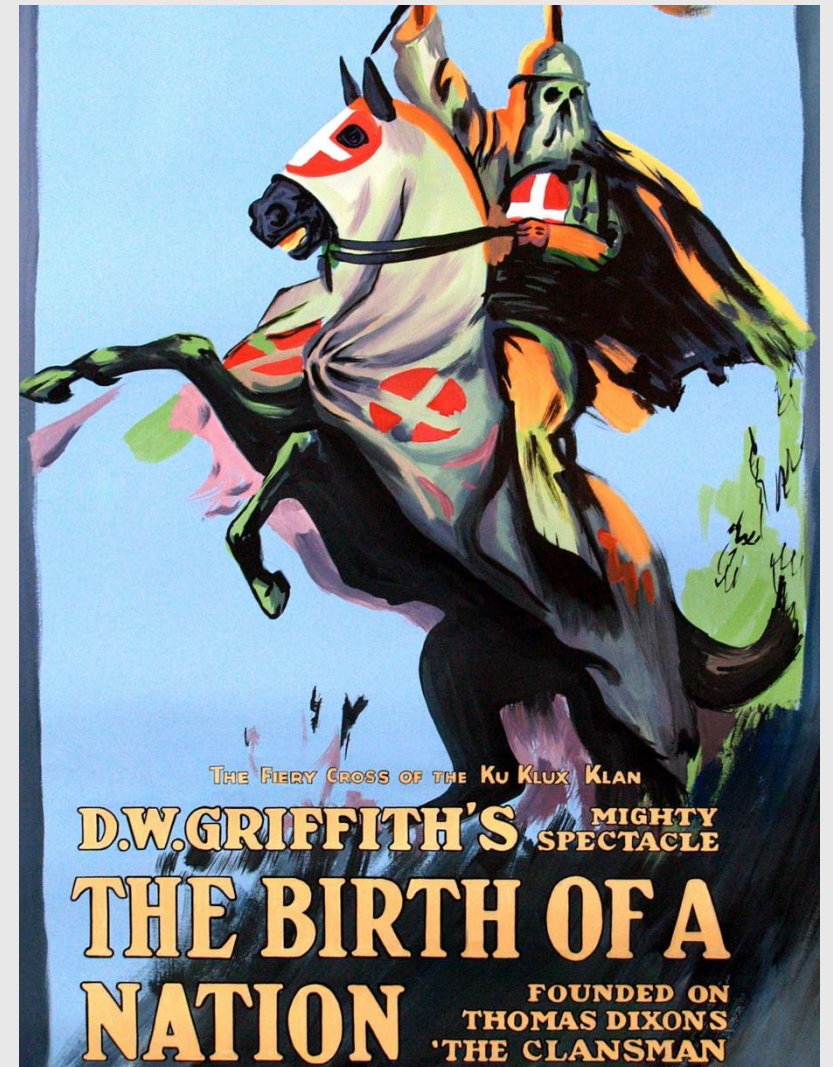


# Racial Terror and the KKK



# Racial Terror and the KKK

- KKK formed by WASPS after the Civil War to terrorise African Americans (as well as Catholics and Jewish people)
- Most popular in the Deep South, but pervasive all over the USA.
- Popularity increased after the release of the film “Birth of a Nation” in 1915 that portrayed African Americans as rapists and the KKK as heroic (membership increased by 4.9 million 1920-25).
- Governors of Oklahoma and Colorado were KKK members.



# Racial Terror and the KKK

- Tulsa (Oklahoma) Race Massacre 1921 – 26 African Americans killed and approximately 600 put into hospital when armed white residents descended on the African American district of Greenwood.
- Common forms of KKK terror were cross burnings and lynching.
- Decline after 1925 due to Grand Wizard David Stephenson being found guilty of rape and murder.



# The Great Migration



# The Great Migration

- Many African Americans left the South to escape terror but also to find freedom and jobs in industrial cities like Detroit (Motor City).
- Detroit's African American pop. Increased by 611% 1910-1920.
- By 1926, Ford's African American workforce in Pittsburgh and Detroit increased from 50 to 10,000.
- However, tensions between white and black residents often amounted to violence, e.g. Chicago race riots 1919.



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# African American Political Movements

# African American Political Movements

- NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People): Led by W.E.B. DuBois, peaceful protest against racism and wanted equality. Focused its campaigning on lynching. 90,000 members 1919.
- UNIA (Un): Advocated black power and sought separation from whites. Marcus Garvey, its founder, emphasised 'pan-Africanism' (African Americans associating themselves more closely with their African roots than their American home). 1 million members 1921.



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ANTI-EVOLUTION LEAGUE  
"THE CONFLICT" - HELL & THE HIGH SCHOOL

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## Monkey Trial of 1925

# Monkey Trial of 1925

- 1924 – Tennessee passes the Butler Act to ban evolution in schools.
- 1925 – John Scopes (teacher) helped by ACLU (American liberties group) challenges the law in court.
- In the “Monkey Trial of 1925”, Scopes and the ACLU lose their legal challenge, but highlight to America how intolerant and how extremely religious many communities were outside of urban areas. The evolutionists nationally humiliate themselves.





**Native Americans**

# Treatment of Native Americans

- Suffered due to loss of land and decimation of the buffalo.
- Forced onto reservations.
- Some children were forcibly adopted and 'Americanised' (converted to Christianity, taught English, dressed in western clothes and even had their skin bleached).
- 1924 Citizenship Act – Native Americans received citizenship but had to now pay tax.

### QUESTION 3

Study the interpretations below and then answer the question which follows.

#### Interpretation 1

What was the Monkey Trial about? Local businessmen were eager for publicity and extra revenue. William Jennings Bryan, for the prosecution, considered the trial to be about majority rule and democracy. Clarence Darrow, the defence lawyer, saw a chance to completely ridicule Christianity. He shifted the focus of the trial away from democratic issues to a debate about creation and evolution. It was an attack on Christianity.

[An extract from an article entitled "Scopes Trial: The Trial of the Century and Why It Still Matters Today", published on the religious website [answersingenesis.org](http://answersingenesis.org) in 2005]

#### Interpretation 2

The true importance of the trial was not the verdict. The Monkey Trial increased awareness of the issue of teaching religion and science in public schools. It also drew attention to the divide in American society between urban and rural American values. It was not an attack on Christianity and, despite the ruling, the public saw Scopes and supporters of evolutionary theory as the victors in the case.

[An extract from an article entitled "Scopes Monkey Trial: Science on the Stand", published on the website [livescience.com](http://livescience.com) in 2016]

Do the interpretations support the view that the Monkey Trial was an attack on Christianity? [10]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why the interpretations may differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

- 
- **Question 3: Do the interpretations support the view.....? (10 marks)**
- 1 paragraph on how far each paragraph supports the view.
- In each paragraph include content, authorship/title/**audience** etc (is it accurate, how does this explain what they have written) and own knowledge to support the interpretation (aim for 2 facts for each interpretation).
- A judgement about which interpretation supports the view more.

Do the interpretations support the view that the Monkey Trial was an attack on Christianity? [10]

### Interpretation 1

What was the Monkey Trial about? Local businessmen were eager for publicity and extra revenue. William Jennings Bryan, for the prosecution, considered the trial to be about majority rule and democracy. Clarence Darrow, the defence lawyer, saw a chance to completely ridicule Christianity. He shifted the focus of the trial away from democratic issues to a debate about creation and evolution. It was an attack on Christianity.

[An extract from an article entitled "Scopes Trial: The Trial of the Century and Why It Still Matters Today", published on the religious website [answeringgenesis.org](http://answeringgenesis.org) in 2005]

- Totally supports the view.
- Content: 'It was an attack on Christianity'; 'Clarence Darrow, saw a chance to completely ridicule Christianity.'
- Authorship:  
Article called: 'Scopes Trial: The Trial of the Century and Why It Still Matters Today'  
Published on the religious website [answeringgenesis.org](http://answeringgenesis.org) (Genesis is the story of Adam and Eve)  
Therefore will be focusing on the religious aspects of the trial.
- Audience: Religious people who are visiting a website purely about the story of Genesis. Therefore they are going to agree that the Monkey Trial was an attack on Christianity and will be unlikely to believe in the Theory of Evolution.
- Knowledge to support: Scopes taught the Theory of Evolution in Tennessee, which is part of the Bible Belt, to challenge the Butler Act which banned the teaching of the Evolution Theory. The purpose was to challenge Religious Fundamentalists.