**US History**

**Measurement Topic 4:** The 1920’s

**Level 3**

**Learning Target #2: What ideas or events led to attacks on civil liberties (rights)? What were some responses to attacks on civil liberties (rights)?**

**Directions:**

1st- Number the paragraphs

2nd - Independently read the passage, and circle words you don’t know. Predict the meaning of the words.

3rd- Read the passage a second time with a partner, **highlight information and write side notes.**

4th- Answer the questions on the back in complete sentences.

Civil Liberties are rights and freedoms that are protected under the Constitution of America in the Bill of Rights. During World War I many of the civil liberties were violated based on the idea that those who did not support the war were against America.

One event that caused civil liberties to be violated was the strikes that took place at the end of WWI. Workers were tired of not getting paid, being over worked and not being protected, therefore they began to strike. Because many of these workers who were on strike were immigrants, American grew afraid that the workers would revolt and take over America just like the workers had done in Russia. Communist workers called Bolsheviks started by striking then grew so powerful that they created the Bolshevik Revolution and took over Russia. This take-over created a new Communist Russia. Many Americans were afraid this would happen in the United States. This fear became known as the RED SCARE, a time of anti-communism in the USA. Because Americans were so scared they allowed their civil liberties to be violated. USA attorney general Palmer home was bombed and he blamed the communists. He put together a group of FBI agents who would raid people suspected of being a communist. These raids became known as the “palmer raids”. People’s civil liberties were violated in these raids, for example; they would be taken to jail, mistreated, left in jail for long periods, never officially arrested, not allowed to talk to their lawyers and or deported.

During WWI Americans were very patriotic and very suspicious of things not “American”, which led to an increased feeling of NATIVISM. Nativism is the idea/feeling that it is important to support native born people. The USA government created laws to limit immigration and make it easy to deport immigrants. One such law was the national Origins act of 1924. The USA government also created the Espionage Act of 1917, which allowed people to spy on their neighbors. If someone felt that their neighbor might be a communist, unpatriotic, anti-war or just anything out the ordinary. These feelings and actions, known as Nativism, had a great influence on the justice system in the USA. One example is the Sacco and Vanzetti Trial. Nicola Sacco and Bartolommeo Vanzetti were both Italian immigrants and anarchist (people who were against all forms of government). When a shoe company was robbed, Sacco and Vanzetti were arrest for the crime. The only evidence was that neither had an alibi, they were immigrants, anarchist and one of them owned a similar gun used in the crime. Because Americans were feeling nativism, it led to the conviction of both men and they were executed on august 23rd, 1927. This was an extreme example of how Nativism went too far.

Nativism also led to the growth of the Ku Klux Klan, an organization who main goal was to preserve “protestant, white, America”. They target immigrants, Catholics, Jews, and African Americans. They used threats, and violence (burned homes, beat up people, rape, and lynching) in an attempt to get rid of anyone who they believed was making America bad.

Not all Americans felt nativism and believed immigrants were a threat to America and those who did not support nativism, created the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). This group was created in 1920 with the goal to protect people’s civil liberties. They helped those arrested get fair treatment; they protected aliens (immigrants) from being unfairly deported and supported unions.

Immigrants were not the only ones to have their civil liberties violated; African Americans also faced discrimination, segregation and non-equal treatment. In response to these valuations the NAACP (national association for the advancement of the colored people) was created to end racial discrimination and help provide political rights for African Americans. Also the UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association) was created to help promote black pride and unity amongst African Americans. One of the most radical ideas to help African Americans was created by Marcus Garvey who called for the voluntary movement of African Americans to Africa.

Questions:

1. Why did strikes make Americans afraid?
2. What was the Bolshevik revolution?
3. What was the red scare and what created the red scare?
4. What were the Palmer raids and why were they seen as ok?
5. What is Nativism and why did it increase in the 1920?
6. What was the Sacco and Vanzetti trail? What role did Nativism play in this trail?
7. What is the American civil Liberties union and what does it do?
8. What is the NAACP and what is it s goal?
9. What is the UNIA and what is its goal?
10. What was the Marcus Garvey movement?

Summarize how civil liberties were violated in the 1920. What ideas and events made it ok to violated rights? Provide different examples of how civil liberties were violated and responses to those violations. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_