PROHIBITION AND THE CONTEXT OF AMERICAN HISTORY

GENERAL RESOURCES

**American Spirits: The Rise and Fall of Prohibition, National Constitution Center** The website for this flagship exhibition at the National Constitution Center features background information, educator resources and lesson plans, and multimedia components. *Spirited: Prohibition in America* is an NEH on the Road adaptation of this exhibition.
https://prohibition.constitutioncenter.org/exhibition.html

**Abolition, Women’s Rights, and Temperance Movements**
This page of the Women’s Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls, New York, attempts to trace the major historical influences and the key events of the organizations that carried forward campaigns in these three areas of reform.

**“Alcohol Prohibition Was a Failure,” Policy Analysis No. 157, The Cato Institute**
https://www.cato.org/policy-analysis/alcohol-prohibition-was-failure

**Alcohol Problems and Solutions**
Dr. David Hanson, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the State University of New York, Potsdam, has devoted his career to investigating the effects of moderate alcohol consumption on health. His website debunks myths and shares peer-reviewed ways to reduce drinking problems, with features including a quiz, interesting facts, and articles on the topic. Compare this website to the current website of the National Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, linked below, as examples of the efforts of the “wets” and the “drys” that persist today.
https://www.alcoholproblemsandsolutions.org

**“Andrew Volstead: Prohibition’s Public Face”**
Food historian Rae Katherine Eighmey’s article about the namesake of the National Prohibition Act, published in *Minnesota History* 63 (Winter 2013/2014: 312–323), the magazine of the Minnesota Historical Society.
http://collections.mnhs.org/MNHistoryMagazine/articles/63/v63i08p312-323.pdf

**Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers**
Finding Aids for this manuscript collection at the Minnesota Historical Society.
http://www2.mnhs.org/library/findaids/01316.xml
Anti-Saloon League Collection, Westerfield (Ohio) Public Library

From 1893 to 1933, the Anti-Saloon League was a major force in American politics. Influencing the United States through lobbying and the printed word, it helped turn a moral crusade against the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol into the Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution. Under the motto "The Saloon Must Go," the organization worked to unify public anti-alcohol sentiment, enforce existing temperance laws, and enact further anti-alcohol legislation. At first, the League appealed to local churches to carry its message to the people. Once they had established a loyal following, the League leaders focused their efforts on getting individual politicians elected who supported the cause. The League was able to promote the temperance cause by publishing thousands of fliers, pamphlets, songs, stories, cartoons, dramas, magazines, and newspapers. This site explores the history of this movement through the Westerfield library's rich collection of propaganda and printed ephemera.

http://www.wpl.lib.oh.us/AntiSaloon/history/

AFT Prohibition Agents

The government website for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives features Historical Agent Posters, background on Eliot Ness, and pages dedicated to Fallen Agents. Search the Fallen Agents database during the years of Prohibition to read about agents who died in the line of duty. Many profiles include photos, primary source documents, and newspaper clippings. https://www.atf.gov/our-history/photo-gallery/prohibition-agents

Benjamin Rush biography from A Princeton Companion, Princeton University Press
http://etcweb.princeton.edu/CampusWWW/Companion/rush_benjamin.html

Billy Sunday Home Museum

The Winona History Center at Grace College, Winona Lake, Indiana, maintains the former home of Christian evangelist and temperance preacher Billy Sunday (1862–1935), who was born and raised in Iowa. http://www.winhonahistorycenter.com/billy-sunday-home

Billy Sunday Papers

Billy Sunday’s Papers are archived at the Morgan Library at Grace College, Winona Lake, IN: https://grace.edu/files/uploads/webfm/pdfs/Billy%20Sunday%20Annotated%20Bibliography.pdf In addition, the Billy Graham Center Archives at Wheaton College (Wheaton, IL) maintains copies from the archives on microfilm, as well as negatives and photographs of Billy Sunday: https://www2.wheaton.edu/bgc/archives/guides/061.htm

Carry A. Nation (1846–1911)

The state Historical Society of Missouri offers this multiple-resource site devoted to the
legendary Cass County saloon smasher. https://shsmo.org/historicmissourians/name/n/nation/

**Carry A. Nation entry in the KansaPedia, Kansas Historical Society** Features include a biography and primary sources related to this famous Prohibition activist who was born in Kentucky and lived and crusaded in Missouri, Texas, and Kansas. http://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/carry-a-nation/15502

**Constitutional Amendment Process**

National Archives page describing amendments to the Constitution and the role played by the Archivist of the United States. http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/constitution/

“**Did Prohibition Really Work? Alcohol Prohibition As a Public Health Innovation**”


**Dr. Benjamin Rush, An Inquiry into the Effects of Spiritous Liquors on the Human Body and Mind** The Hathi Trust Digital Library has digitized this 1832 book by Benjamin Rush, the physician who developed the “Moral and Physical Thermometer” ranking of alcoholic beverages, reproduced in the exhibition’s education outreach kit. https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009725124

**18th and 21st Amendments**

This History Channel page covers the origins of the temperance movement, its development in state and federal legislation, its unexpected effects, and the call for its end. A four-minute summary video is included. http://www.history.com/topics/18th-and-21st-amendments

“**Five Interesting Facts about Prohibition’s End in 1933**”


**Howard Hyde Russell Papers: 1840–1946, University of Michigan**

The Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan houses the papers of this leading figure of the Anti-Saloon movement. Papers include manuscript letters, speeches, diaries, miscellaneous materials, and photographs. Letters include correspondence with many prominent prohibitionists and other social reformers. https://quod.lib.umich.edu/b/bhlead/umich-bhl-852272?view=text

**The National Susan B. Anthony Museum and House**
The National Susan B. Anthony Museum & House in Rochester, New York, was the home of the legendary American civil rights leader, the site of her famous arrest for voting in 1872, the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association when she was its president, and the site of her death in 1906 at age 86. As a young teacher, Anthony joined the Rochester branch of the Daughters of Temperance, an organization focused on strengthening alcohol laws. In 1852, she and Elizabeth Cady Stanton founded the Women’s State Temperance Society—the first state temperance society in the United States. Faced with regular gender discrimination as she lobbied for the cause, Anthony decided to shift her energies away from temperance and focus instead on abolitionist and women’s rights activities. [https://susanb.org](https://susanb.org)

**National Woman’s Christian Temperance Union**

The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union was founded in 1874 in Hillsboro and Cleveland, Ohio, by women who were concerned about the destructive power of alcohol and the problems it was causing their families and society. They met in churches to pray and then marched to the saloons to ask the owners to close their establishments. These activities are often referred to as the “Women’s Crusades,” and their success was both the forerunner and impetus for the founding of the WCTU. Today, there is at least one chapter of the WCTU active in almost every US state. Requirements include paying membership dues and signing a pledge to abstain from alcohol. Many of their abstinence programs are directed toward children. Current issues for the WCTU include alcohol, which the organization considers to be North America's number one drug problem, as well as illegal drugs, and abortion. The WCTU has warned against the dangers of tobacco since 1875. They continue to this day in their fight against those substances they see as harmful to society. [https://www.wctu.org/home.html](https://www.wctu.org/home.html)

**19th Amendment to the US Constitution: Women’s Right to Vote**

A part of the America’s Historical Documents series at the National Archives, this site includes information about the women’s suffrage amendment and links to a lesson plan, document teaching suggestions, and a related exhibition. [https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/19th-amendment](https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/19th-amendment)

**“The Pioneering Career of ‘Prohibition Portia’”**


**Presidential Proclamation 2065 of December 5, 1933, in which President Franklin D.**
Roosevelt announces the Repeal of Prohibition Copy of the president’s document proclaiming this action of Congress, from the National Archives.

https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/todays-doc/?dod-date=1205

Prohibition: A Film by Ken Burns and Lynn Novick The PBS site for this documentary film features video excerpts, essays covering key themes of the topic, interactive map and timeline, profiles of key individuals, and a large image gallery. Extensive resources for educators are also included. http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/prohibition/

Prohibition: An Interactive History, The Mob Museum

Exhibits at the Mob Museum in Las Vegas track the epic history of organized crime in America from the late nineteenth century to the present day. Prohibition was arguably the most transformative period in this story, providing a lucrative opportunity for organized crime groups to grow dramatically in size and sophistication by providing illegal liquor to thirsty patrons across the country. The Museum addresses the Prohibition era in a variety of ways, highlighted by its signature artifact, the St. Valentine’s Day Massacre wall. The Museum explores not only the era's bootleggers and speakeasies, but its wider effects on American culture and commerce. This digital exhibit covers a vast swath of the Prohibition era, from the temperance movement that created Prohibition to federal law enforcement to the profound impact on women’s rights. Some of Prohibition's legacies are still with us today: lingering liquor laws, the slang spawned during the era, professional stock car racing, and more. Prohibition was repealed more than eighty years ago, but it remains a presence in twenty-first-century America. The website includes a bootlegger's game, trivia quizzes, and a map of current state liquor laws.

http://prohibition.themobmuseum.org

Prohibition entry, History.com

This article covers the origins of Prohibition, the passage of the 18th Amendment, the enforcement of the law, and its demise. http://www.history.com/topics/prohibition


“Quittin’ Time: A Visit to Chicago’s Saloons”

History Matters, the online US survey course, has published the transcript of “The Saloons of Chicago,” the report that sociologist Royal Meledy filed for the anti-liquor group called the Ethical Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty in 1900. The report describes how the Chicago saloon met a range of urban workers’ social, economic, and cultural needs at the turn of the twentieth century.
http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5765/


“Taking the Constitution to Task: Pauline Morton Smith Sabin Davis” This Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery blog post by Warren Perry profiles Pauline Sabin, president of the Women’s National Republican Club who championed Prohibition reform, on the grounds that the government should not interfere with what she saw as a citizen’s personal responsibility. The museum’s 1928 portrait of her is by Philip Alexius de László. Retrieved 5 June 2019. https://npg.si.edu/blog/taking-constitution-task-pauline-morton-smith-sabin-davis

“Temperance and Prohibition Era Propaganda: A Study in Rhetoric” by Leah Rae Berk This well annotated essay is published on the Brown University Library’s Center for Digital Scholarship site. https://library.brown.edu/cds/temperance/essay.html

“Temperance and Women’s Rights,” Speech by Elizabeth Cady Stanton on June 1, 1853 Iowa State University’s Archives of Women’s Political Communication has published the text on Stanton’s temperance speech one year after the founding of New York’s Woman’s State Temperance Society. https://awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/2017/03/09/temperance-and-
The Volstead Act, National Archives Educational Resources


“Wayne B. Wheeler: The Map Who Turned Off the Taps”


Wayne Wheeler

Biography of the Anti-Saloon League leader, on the Anti-Saloon League Collection's website, Westerville Public Library. Wheeler was born in Brookfield, Ohio, and attended Oberlin College. https://www.westervillelibrary.org/antisaloon-wheeler

See also the clip about Wheeler from the Ken Burns documentary Prohibition: http://video.pbs.org/video/2085902807/

“The WCTU—Committed to Reform,” Frances Willard House Museum and Archives

The historic home interpreting the life of the second president of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and founder of the World WCTU has a brief history of the organization on its site. https://franceswillardhouse.org/frances-willard/history-of-wctu/

“Why the Repeal of Prohibition Actually Made It Harder to Get a Drink”


“William Jennings Bryan, Billy Sunday, and the Prohibition Party Ticket of 1920”

Find this article by Patricia C. Gaster on the History Nebraska Blog. William Jennings Bryan was a politician and orator from Nebraska, and his residence Fairview is a historic house museum in Lincoln. https://history.nebraska.gov/blog/

Women Working, 1800–1930 Collection, Harvard Library

The Women Working collection at Harvard Library is an exploration of women's impact on the economic life of the United States between 1800 and the Great Depression. Working conditions, workplace regulations, home life, costs of living, commerce, recreation, health and
hygiene, and social issues are among the issues documented. The result is a unique digital collection comprising over 650,000 individual pages from more than 3,100 books and trade catalogs, 900 archives and manuscript items, and 1,400 photographs. 

https://library.harvard.edu/collections/women-working-1800-1930

World Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Under the leadership of the second president of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, Frances Willard, the WCTU expanded its scope globally in 1883. The first convention of the World Woman’s Christian Temperance Union was held in Boston in 1891. Active today in three dozen countries around the globe, the aims of the WWCTU are: to strengthen preventative work in regard to all kinds of addictive substances; to protect the family; to encourage women to join in temperance work; to promote equality in civil rights; to promote international peace and understanding; to protect the home and community; to build public sentiment for sobriety; to promote good citizenship; to instill Christian principles into the character of our children; to inform society about the values of total abstinence by providing scientific facts concerning the nature and effects of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs; and to promote just and fair laws.

http://www.wwctu.org/index.html

RELATED CULTURE AND SOCIAL CONTEXT WEBSITES

American Jazz Museum

Located in the Historic 18th & Vine Jazz District in Kansas City, Missouri, the American Jazz Museum showcases the sights and sounds of jazz through interactive exhibits and films, the Changing Gallery exhibit space, Horace M. Peterson III Visitors Center, Blue Room jazz club, and Gem Theater. Collections of photos, sheet music, and posters from the heyday of jazz create context for historic artifacts such as Charlie Parker’s Grafton saxophone and a sequined gown worn by Ella Fitzgerald. Opened in 1997, the museum’s performances, education programs, special exhibitions, and community events provide opportunities to learn about the legends, honor their legacy, or simply enjoy the sounds of modern-day jazz.

https://americanjazzmuseum.org

BeerHistory.com

A site devoted to the history of beer, brewing, and breweries in America; includes retail offerings of books, videos, period photos, and vintage beer commercials.

http://www.beerhistory.com

Brewers Association for Small and Independent Craft Brewers, State Beer Statistics

https://www.brewersassociation.org/statistics/by-state/
**Bottless Glassware and Growlers**

A wholesale supplier to the craft beverage industry, Bottless Glassware and Growlers includes historical information about growlers on its website. [http://www.bottless.net/The_History_of_The_Beer_Growler_s/605.htm](http://www.bottless.net/The_History_of_The_Beer_Growler_s/605.htm)

**Bourbon History Blog**

Bourbon historian Michael Veach, formerly with Filson Historical Society (Louisville, KY) and United Distillers, writes this blog that covers alcoholic beverage history, bourbon and brandy industry news, and tasting notes. [https://bourbonveach.com](https://bourbonveach.com)

**The Charleston: Moving Image Research Collection at the University of South Carolina**

The Charleston originated in South Carolina. View some of the hottest dancers of the 1920s by searching for “Charleston dance” in the archives of the Moving Image Research Collection at the University of South Carolina. [https://mirc.sc.edu](https://mirc.sc.edu)

**Chicago Jazz Archive, University of Chicago**

The Chicago Jazz Archive was founded in 1976 to preserve materials on the birth and early growth of Chicago jazz. Over time, and benefiting from a relationship with the Jazz Institute of Chicago, the collections have grown to span more than eight decades of Chicago and general jazz history. The collections include recordings, publications, photographs, articles, posters, programs, ticket stubs, and varied ephemera of musicians, clubs, record companies, and jazz organizations. [https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/collex/collections/chicago-jazz-archive/](https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/collex/collections/chicago-jazz-archive/)

**A Culture of Change: The Jazz Age**

This Lumen Learning site helps high school students grasp the historical significance and key terminology of various cultural aspects of the Roaring Twenties, including jazz music; Art Deco design; Expressionism, Surrealism, and Dadaism; the beginnings of the Golden Age of Hollywood; Southern Renaissance literature; the Harlem Renaissance; dance styles of the decade; and flapper culture. The additional topic of the Eugenics Movement of the 1920s is also explored. [https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-ushistory/chapter/a-culture-of-change/](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-ushistory/chapter/a-culture-of-change/)

**Dr Pepper® Museum and Free Enterprise Institute**

Located in Waco, Texas, the Dr Pepper Museum boasts a collection of over 100,000 objects that have to do with the history of the soft drink industry and the various brands that represent it. The J. Conrad Dunagan Archives houses one of the most wide-ranging collections of soft drink industry information in the world. Keurig Dr Pepper is the oldest major manufacturer of soft drink concentrates and syrups in the United States. Dr Pepper was created, manufactured, and sold beginning in 1885 in the Central Texas town of Waco, at Morrison’s Old Corner Drug Store. [https://drpeppermuseum.com](https://drpeppermuseum.com)
“The End Is Near for 3.2 Beer”

This story on NPR’s *Morning Edition* by KCUR’s Frank Morris (3:52 audio story plus transcript) covers the history of low-alcohol beer, created in 1933 as a way to ease the nation away from Prohibition. The first alcohol produced legally was required to be no more than 3.2 percent alcohol by weight—an arbitrary, low percentage, but considered non-intoxicating. Holdovers of those temperance laws were still in effect, impacting beer regulations in Kansas, Utah, and Minnesota in 2019, but times are finally changing. Produced 5 April 2019. Retrieved 30 May 2019.

https://www.npr.org/2019/04/05/709515770/the-end-is-near-for-3-2-beer

**Fashion History Timeline: 1920–1929**

Twenties fashion is often remembered for its glitz and glamour, though underlying this was a move toward simplicity in dress. For women, this meant shorter skirts and simple shapes, while men enjoyed casual suits. This site offers background information, extensive lists of research resources, and lots of great images—photos from the era, dressed mannequins, and period advertisements. *Fashion History Timeline* is an open-access source for fashion history knowledge, featuring objects and artworks from over a hundred museums and libraries that span the globe. The *Timeline* website offers researched and accessibly written entries on specific artworks, garments, and films for those interested in fashion and dress history. Started as a pilot project by art history faculty and students at Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT). FIT is an internationally recognized fashion college in New York City.

https://fashionhistory.fitnyc.edu/1920-1929/

**Fashion History Timeline: 1930–1939**

Follow up with this Fashion History Timeline page for the 1930s (see description above.) In the 1930s, fashion saw a profound influence from films and specifically Hollywood. Men’s, women’s, and children’s styles were based on fashions seen on screen, with stars like Clark Gable, Jean Harlow, and Shirley Temple among the many who directly influenced fashion. A return to conservatism after the Roaring Twenties also marked fashion during this period.

https://fashionhistory.fitnyc.edu/1930-1939/

**F. Scott Fitzgerald Society**

The F. Scott Fitzgerald Society in Troy, Alabama, was founded in 1992 with an inaugural conference at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York. The purpose of the society is to promote appreciation of the novels and stories of Fitzgerald through: the organization of the Society’s general meetings and other special conferences; the publication of an annual newsletter (usually in February); the publication of *The F. Scott Fitzgerald Review* (usually in December); and the promotion and support of affiliated organizations, including the American Literature Association.
History of the Birthplace of Pepsi-Cola

The Birthplace of Pepsi, located in historic New Bern, North Carolina, is the actual site where Pepsi-Cola was first invented by Caleb Bradham in his pharmacy in 1898.

“The History of the Flapper, Part 2: Makeup Makes a Bold Entrance”

This Smithsonian.com article by Emily Spivak, 7 February 2013, explores the innovations of the Roaring Twenties that impacted women’s appearance: lipstick tubes, eyelash brushes and curlers, mirrored rouge compacts, and modern nail lacquers. Retrieved 6 June 2019.

Hogan Jazz Archive, Tulane University

The Hogan Jazz Archive is the leading research center for the study of New Orleans jazz and related musical genres, including New Orleans ragtime, gospel, blues, rhythm and blues, and Creole songs. Among its holdings are 2,000 reels of oral history interviews with musicians, family members, and observers that document the stories surrounding the emergence of jazz in New Orleans from the late nineteenth century forward. Other holdings include sound recordings, film, photography, sheet music, personal papers, records of the American Federation of Musicians local 174-496, ephemera, and realia.

“How Many Speakeasies Were Open in New York City During Prohibition?”


“How Some Breweries Survived Prohibition”


How to Dance the Charleston Lesson Plan

This lesson plan is part of the grade 4 Journey Through Time Curriculum produced by the Homestead Museum in Los Angeles. https://www.homesteadmuseum.org/home/showdocument?id=3622

“How to Sound Like the Bee’s Knees: A Dictionary of 1920s Slang”


*Jazz, A Film by Ken Burns, PBS* Filmmaker Ken Burns tells the story of jazz—the quintessential American art form—in this ten-part miniseries. The series follows the growth and development of jazz music from the gritty streets of New Orleans to the Lincoln Gardens on Chicago's south side, where Louis Armstrong first won fame; from Prohibition-era speakeasies to the wide-open clubs of Kansas City; from the elegant Roseland Ballroom in Times Square, where only whites were allowed to dance, to the more egalitarian Savoy Ballroom in Harlem, where people of all colors mingled. This PBS site includes an exploration of the cities and scenes that formed the roots of jazz and a basic primer on key musical concepts. [https://www.pbs.org/kenburns/jazz](https://www.pbs.org/kenburns/jazz)

**Jazz Archive, Duke University**

The Jazz Archive at Duke University acquires, preserves, and makes available unique materials that document jazz's historical and ongoing significance. The archive exists to facilitate research and performance at the local, national, and international levels. It thus targets three specific areas for comprehensive collecting: (1) Unique manuscript scores of musical arrangements for jazz big bands and other large jazz ensembles from any era of jazz's history; (2) materials related to female jazz musicians or women in jazz more broadly; and (3) materials related to jazz musicians with a significant connection to North Carolina and the Southeast United States more broadly. This can include musicians born or employed in the region who achieved international fame (e.g., John Coltrane and Paul Jeffrey) and musicians who contributed more locally to the jazz scene in and around the Raleigh-Durham area (e.g., Pee Wee Moore and Yusuf Salim).

[https://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/collections/jazz](https://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/collections/jazz)

**Kiewel Brewing Company, 1893–1959**

Slide show featuring items from the Kiewel Brewing Company Collection at the Morrison County Historical Society, Little Falls, Minnesota, the archive of a beer company that innovated and retrofitted to survive Prohibition. [http://morrisoncountyhistory.org/kiewelbrewing.pdf](http://morrisoncountyhistory.org/kiewelbrewing.pdf)

**Kiewel, Charles E. (1875–1969), Entry in the MNopedia, Minneapolis Historical Society** With the onset of prohibition in 1919, Kiewel Brewing Company stopped beer production in both
Little Falls and Crookston, MN, but Kiewel stayed in business. The company manufactured Cremo, a non-alcoholic beverage with the “health-giving properties of beer,” and White Seal Brew, which offered the same taste as White Seal Beer but with a legal alcohol content. Owner Charles Kiewel, son of founder Jacob Kiewel, focused efforts on the Crookston Creamery as well, where one million pounds of butter was produced in 1926. Kiewel also expanded his endeavors to Canada. In 1924, he built a $250,000 Kiewel Brewing Company in St. Boniface, Manitoba.


**Kool-Aid: Discover the Dream, the Hastings Museum** The soft drink Kool-Aid was the brainchild of Hastings, Nebraska, native Edwin Perkins. Hastings Museum’s *Kool-Aid: Discover the Dream* exhibition explores the life of Perkins and how Kool-Aid became an international cultural icon that’s still relevant today. The website’s Teachers tab includes Kool-Aid worksheets for grades K–3, 4–6, and Spanish-speaking students. [http://hastingsmuseum.org/exhibits/kool-aid/](http://hastingsmuseum.org/exhibits/kool-aid/)


“Moonshine Cars,” *The Historic Vehicle Association* Tim Weadock reveals the favorite cars of the moonshiner’s trade and some of the most notable bootleggers who went on to legitimate racing careers. The Historic Vehicle Association in Allentown, Pennsylvania, promotes the cultural and historical significance of the automobile. [https://www.historicvehicle.org/moonshine-cars/](https://www.historicvehicle.org/moonshine-cars/)

**NEA Jazz in the Schools**

NEA Jazz in the Schools is a web-based curriculum and DVD toolkit that explores jazz as an indigenous American art form and as a means to understand American history. [https://jazzstudiesonline.org/outside-resource/nea-jazz-schools](https://jazzstudiesonline.org/outside-resource/nea-jazz-schools)

“1920s Fashion History: The Women Who Changed Our Style Forever”

Caroline Leaper charts the greatest influencers on the twenties’ style scene in this *Marie Claire* article published 18 December 2017. Retrieved 30 May 2019. [https://www.marieclaire.co.uk/fashion/1920s-fashion-icons-who-defined-twenties-style-92566](https://www.marieclaire.co.uk/fashion/1920s-fashion-icons-who-defined-twenties-style-92566)

“The Origins of Soda”


“The Pioneers of High-Quality Near Beer Are Banking on Non-Drinking Binges”
This NPR *Food for Thought* story by Maanvi Singh covers the popularity of non-alcohol beers in the UK, Europe, and Canada, and the recent efforts of Wellbeing Brewery in St. Louis, Missouri, to become the first brewery solely dedicated to brewing non-alcoholic craft beer in the United States. [https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/11/15/562841288/pioneers-of-high-quality-near-beer-are-banking-on-non-drinking-binges](https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/11/15/562841288/pioneers-of-high-quality-near-beer-are-banking-on-non-drinking-binges)

“Prohibition Sparked a Women’s Fashion Revolution”

Bobs, beads, and higher hemlines—these are all features we conjure up about women’s fashion during Prohibition. Iconic images of flappers dancing the Charleston float through our minds as well, but what defined an “It” girl during this period? What prompted these women to abandon the styles of their Victorian-era mothers? No more restrictive dresses, corsets, or floor-length gowns—fashionable women of the Prohibition era craved freedom of movement in their clothing. This page is offered on the Mob Museum of Las Vegas’ interactive Prohibition site. [http://prohibition.themobmuseum.org/the-history/how-prohibition-changed-american-culture/prohibition-fashion/](http://prohibition.themobmuseum.org/the-history/how-prohibition-changed-american-culture/prohibition-fashion/)

Repeal Day

A website of the Museum of the American Cocktail in New Orleans. Prohibition was repealed on December 5, 1933, with Utah ratifying the 21st Amendment; and this anniversary date is considered by some, a reason to celebrate. [http://www.repealday.org](http://www.repealday.org)


“Songs of the Temperance Movement and Prohibition”

This Library of Congress article summarizes the topic, with links to several related items—sheet music and recordings—in the collections. [https://www.loc.gov/item/ihas.200197382](https://www.loc.gov/item/ihas.200197382)

Smithsonian National Museum of American History Jazz Education

This website, produced by the National Museum of American History, highlights jazz tunes and stories about jazz musicians. Visit "Jazz Classes" to hear the elegant Duke Ellington, the scat singer extraordinaire Ella Fitzgerald, innovative trumpeter Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, and swingin' Benny Carter—pioneer on alto saxophone. There is also a Duke Ellington Interactive lesson. For those of you who want to find out more about jazz, click on "What is Jazz" to answer your questions. The “Groovin’ to Jazz” section includes thirty-one original recordings with lesson plans designed for intermediate level (ages 8–13) and middle level (ages 13–15) students. Some lessons have worksheets to go with them. Most lessons are designed for teachers with limited resources and space. You will need a computer with access to the Internet so you can play the recordings for your class. Some lessons include links to websites with additional activities or recordings. If you decide to use the sixteen intermediate or fifteen
middle level recordings/lessons, you should teach them in the sequence presented, because lessons build upon each other and develop jazz skills.

https://americanhistory.si.edu/smithsonian-jazz/education

**The Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz**

The mission of The Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz is to offer public school-based jazz education programs for young people around the world, helping students develop imaginative thinking, creativity, curiosity, a positive self-image, and a respect for their own and others' cultural heritage. The site features jazz resources and lesson plans.

http://www.jazzinamerica.org/Home

“**This Is How to Dance the Charleston—And Why You Should Learn**”

The southern culture story from *Southern Living* includes step-by-step instructions and links to online tutorials. https://www.southernliving.com/culture/how-to-dance-the-charleston

“**A Toast to Prohibition: All-American Songs of Temperance and Temptation,**” *The Rose Ensemble*  The Rose Ensemble is a St. Paul, Minnesota–based musical group that creates musical performances and educational programs connecting audiences to compelling stories of human history, culture, and spirituality from around the world. This project is a look at the history and humor behind America’s longstanding love/hate relationship with the saloon, featuring the songs and stories of nineteenth-century temperance union meetings, old-time gospel, ragtime, Victorian parlor songs, 1920s anti-Prohibition tunes, and one of Irving Berlin’s best show-stoppers. An accompanying forty-page booklet contains program notes, historical photos, and a link to an exclusive webpage featuring bonus tracks and complete lyrics.  

https://www.roseensemble.org/music/toast-prohibition-all-american-songs-temperance-and-temptation

“**Women’s History Month Spotlight: Women Bootleggers**”

Bourbon scholar Fred Minnick has written this *HuffPost* blog post about some key profiteer bootlegging women during Prohibition, 10 March 2014, retrieved 6 June 2019.

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/womens-history-month-spot_n_4927284