

# US History One Pager

A one-pager is a single-page response to a reading or concept. It is a way of making your own interpretation and understanding of a topic. You can react creatively and imaginatively to a topic. It is a way to express your ideas in a brief and compressed assignment.

## Directions:

- Use unlined white paper if it is handwritten, or create it on a single page on the computer.
- Find a quotation or two and write them on the paper. Use them as a springboard to explore your own ideas.
- Use a visual image or images, drawn, cut out and pasted, or copied and pasted from the internet to create a central focus for your page.
- Cluster around this image or images dominant impressions or thoughts regarding what you have read or learned.
- Make a personal statement about what you have read.
- Ask a question or two and answer them.
- Create the one-pager in such a way that your audience will understand something of your thinking about what you have read.
- Feel free to use colored pens, pencils, crayons, markers, etc...- the more visual appealing, the more your peers can learn on the topic.

**FROM ROSIE TO LUCY**

During the Second World War, the popular culture marketed the virtues of women like "Rosie the Riveter"—those who left their homes and families to join the workforce. With the end of the war, the heroine as housewife was celebrated.

**Why did women decide to give up the world and go back in front of the stove?**

**"It simply makes certain concrete, finite, domestic aspects of feminine existence into a religion, a pattern by which all women must now live or deny their femininity."**



One of the main factors why so many U.S. citizens of both genders wanted the traditional roles back was the fact that many women were blamed for undermining their families, the increase in alcohol abuse, divorce, and juvenile delinquency. They didn't seem to take care of what they should have. As GI's rejoined the peacetime economy women were pulled back into their households. A great influence had had the media. The popular culture changed their idols from working women to happy housewives. Fashion idols such as Katharine Hepburn were exchanged by the Dior's New Look which emphasized femininity. TV had some sitcoms that portrait women as smart and funny, but there was always some family structure left and the men were either smarter or equal.

**If it wasn't for some extraordinary women, would we still play the role of the happy housewife today?**

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**THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF A ONE-PAGER DONE ON A PROGRESSIVE ERA TOPIC**

Starting after the religious revival of the 2nd Great Awakening

Starting after the religious revival of the 2nd Great Awakening the Temperance Movement urged people to drink less, or hopefully to abstain from alcohol completely.

**Why Did Americans want Temperance?**

- Many people, women especially, felt that alcohol contributed to problems in society and families such as:
  - Domestic Abuse
  - Poverty
  - Severe Health Problems
  - Lack of Good Morals
  - Absenteeism from Work

**What groups organized the fight?**

- The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance (1826)
- Order of the Good Templars (1851)
- Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1874)
- The Anti-Saloon League (1895)



*“Whereas, the use of all intoxicating drinks has caused, and is causing, incalculable evils to individuals and families... we, the undersigned ladies of the City of New York, feeling ourselves especially called upon, not only to refrain from the use of all intoxicating drinks, but, by our influence and example, to induce others to do the same, do therefore form ourselves into an association.”*

*Pledge of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore*



Reformers such as Susan B. Anthony, Francis Willard and Carrie Nation worked tirelessly for Temperance.

Carrie Nation described herself as "a bulldog running along at the feet of Jesus, barking at what he doesn't like," was a strong promoter of temperance. She went into bars with her followers and forced them to close and then destroying the businesses with her hatchet. She was arrested 30 times in NYC alone.



**The Temperance Movement gained momentum in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but saw real success during the Progressive Era. They saw ultimate success with the passage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1919.**



**“the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.”**

There was extensive protest against Prohibition. Although many people did stop drinking and missing work, Prohibition also caused a huge rise in organized crime rings who smuggled alcohol into the U.S. During the Great Depression, the Temperance Movement was abandoned and Prohibition was repealed with the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment in 1933.

