

OAKLAND CUSD #5

IL HISTORY
MAY 4 - 8, 2020

KEVIN FLECKENSTEIN


Week of May 4-May 8, 2020

Mr. Fleckenstein

Students are expected to complete one Social Studies lesson a week for each class that they are taking. Students need to choose one of the three choices that are for the class that they are in. You may not choose an option from a class you are not currently taking. Choice 1 & 2 are review options that will not require a computer or the internet. Choice 3 is considered enrichment, which will sometimes be new information, and might require internet access. I can receive work in hard copy form (turned into the school) or I can receive assignments through my email at kevin.fleckenstein@oakland5.org If a student is turning in an assignment through email, they can turn it in as a word document or a google document. If students are answering a worksheet and turning it in online, the student does not need to copy the questions onto their document. They only need to send in their answers. Please make sure student names are on all work, so that I can figure out who has turned in assignments. Homework for each week will be available at noon each Monday. That week's homework will be due by noon the following Monday. I will be calling parents on Tuesday of each week, if I have not received an assignment from a student. We want to make sure that no student falls behind during this time. I will provide feedback on all homework assignments. If they are turned in to me through email, I will replay to the email with my feedback. If the homework assignment is physically turned into the school, I will write the feedback on the assignment and put it in the next weeks pile to be picked up. The only textbooks that should be needed are the ones that were already given out two weeks ago. If you have any questions for me, please feel free to contact me through email. My office hours will be Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from 11-1. I will also be checking my email periodically at other times throughout the week. I miss all of the students. I hope that everyone is being safe, smart, and finding ways to keep busy!

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3 (Enrichment)
World Geography	Read Chapter 44 starting on page 530. Answer the questions from the following sections on page 539. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a Vocabulary • Recalling & Reviewing • Thinking Critically 	Write a journal (paragraph per day) about what it is like for you living during this stay-at-home order. Write it in a way that would give someone that is living 100 years from now insight as to what this experience is like. How have things changed? What do we know about the stay-at-home order? How do we feel about the stay-at-home order? What do we think will happen next?	Go to the Sheppard Software website and place the states of the U.S. in the correct location. Take a picture of your results and email them to me. http://sheppardsoftware.com/USA_Geography/USA_G2_1024.html (sheppardsoftware.com – Geography – United States – Intermediate level 3)

World History	Read page 765 about map skills. Answer questions for the sections “Practicing the Skill” and “Applying the Skill.” Then answer questions on page 767 under the section “Skill Practice.”	Read Chapter 28 Section 4 Starting on page 756 in your textbook. Answer questions 1-5 on page 759.	On Youtube, watch Crash Course in History – Russian Revolution. Write a two paragraph reflection on what you learned. Use specific information from the video in your reflection. You may need to take notes during the video, or watch it a few times to get all of the important information. https://youtu.be/U6KR4cLLVzQ
U.S. History	Read Chapter 11 Section 3 in your textbook starting on page 323. Answer questions #1-4 on page 328.	Who is your favorite president that we have talked about this year? Write a three paragraph essay stating why you liked this president. Use specific information and accomplishments to support your argument. You can use your textbook or other resources to help create your response. Please cite any sources that you use.	On Youtube, watch Crash Course in History – Reconstruction. Write a two paragraph reflection on what you learned. Use specific information from the video in your reflection. You may need to take notes during the video, or watch it a few times to get all of the important information. https://youtu.be/nowsS7pMApI
Modern U.S. History	Read the two documents provided about Veterans Day and Walt Disney during the War. Answer the questions that correspond to each reading.	Create a poster (or drawing on a sheet of paper) that depicts an event in history that we have talked about this year. Write a one paragraph reflection explaining the events in the poster.	On Youtube, watch Crash Course in History – Clinton and the 90’s. Write a two paragraph reflection on what you learned. Use specific information from the video in your reflection. You may need to take notes during the video, or watch it a few times to get all of the important information. https://youtu.be/-rboN6F2g-k

Civics	<p>Make a list of the first 10 amendments in the U.S Constitution. Next to each amendment write down the rights that each amendment gives us. You can use page 67 in your textbook to help you with this assignment.</p>	<p>Read Chapter 21 Section 2 on page 415 in your textbook. Answer the review questions on page 420.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define • Review • Discuss 	<p>Using the template that is provided, look up a current political issue that is of interest to you (ex. Gun rights, death penalty, environment) and research both sides of the argument. You will not be graded on your political opinions. You will be graded on your thoroughness in looking into the issue. Your political issue must be different than the one you did last week.</p>
 <p>Illinois History</p>	<p>Read the primary source document that is provided. Answer the corresponding questions to the document.</p>	<p>Read the two readings that are provided “Gangster Era” and “Payless Paydays and Breadlines.” Answer the questions from the handout provided.</p>	<p>Go to the Illinois Historical Society Website. Click on “Historical Markers” and then at the bottom click on the map. Find three Historical Markers in Illinois. Write one paragraph each on why you feel the Historical Marker is important to Illinois History. Use different markers than you used last week.</p> <p>https://www.historyillinois.org/FindAMarker/CountyMap.aspx</p>

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

COPY OF
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS
NOVEMBER 6 1930

HON PATRICK J HURLEY
SECRETARY OF WAR
WASHINGTON D C

THE EMERGENCY EXISTING IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS BECAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT PARTICULARLY AND ACUTELY SO IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO IN MY JUDGMENT PRESENTS A SITUATION WITH WHICH LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE ALMOST UNABLE TO COPE AND WHICH FULLY JUSTIFIES MY ASKING YOU TO DO EVERYTHING IN YOUR POWER BY WAY OF LOAN OF ALL COTS BLANKETS AND ANY OTHER ARMY EQUIPMENT THAT MAY BE INDISPENSABLY NECESSARY TO BE RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTED FOR BY COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT I HAVE APPOINTED STOP I AM AWARE OF RESTRICTIONS RESPECTING DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY REAL OR PERSONAL BY LOAN OR SALE STOP AM ALSO AWARE IN GREAT EMERGENCIES RESTRICTIONS HAVE BEEN DISREGARDED AND NECESSARY URGENT RELIEF EXTENDED STOP GENERAL CROWDER WITH WHOM I HAVE CONFERRED AND WHO WILL BE IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW WILL EXPLAIN TO YOU IN CONNECTION WITH THIS TELEGRAM THE SITUATION AS IT HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO HIM BY MY STATE WIDE COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT STOP AFTER PERSONAL VISITATION AND INSPECTION AND AVAILING MYSELF OF ALL SOURCES OF INFORMATION I AM COMPELLED TO DESCRIBE THE SITUATION AS ACUTE AND CALLING FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

LOUIS L EMMERSON
GOVERNOR

PREPAID
CHARGE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

See 28-Unemployment

Illinois History

Great Depression Primary Source

1. Who is the author of this primary source?
2. Who was this primary source addressed to?
3. What is the date of this primary source document?
4. What form of communication was used in the primary source document?
5. What was being asked of the recipient in this primary source?
6. Where were the cots with blankets going to be located?
7. What additional communication is going to be conducted on this matter? By whom?
8. What does this communication say about the scope of the unemployment problem in Chicago in the fall of 1930?
9. If the U.S. Army had the equipment requested, was it morally required to supply it? Why or why not?

THE GANGSTER ERA

A Chicagoan travelling abroad frequently finds his home town better known for gangsterism and Al Capone than for any of its great achievements. The prohibition experiment and the reign of lawlessness and violence in Chicago coincided in the 1920's. The prohibition of alcoholic beverages was the major cause for the rise of gangland activity in Chicago. With the cooperation of some of the highest city officials, gangsters controlled Chicago much like a feudal kingdom.

Temperance or Prohibition

Prohibition came to the United States in 1920 because of a combination of circumstances. Agitation for temperance (minimal use of alcoholic beverages) had first surfaced in the United States in the Colonial period. The idea of total prohibition of alcoholic beverages did not become popular until the late nineteenth century. Early anti-alcohol organizations, such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, founded in 1873 with its headquarters in Evanston, pushed for temperate use of liquor rather than for its total abolition. Then in the late nineteenth century, liquor came to symbolize all the evils of the new cities and new immigrants, and temperance groups argued that excessive use of alcohol was weakening the nation's moral fiber and slowly undermining traditional values.

The Eighteenth Amendment

This threat led to the formation of the Anti-Saloon League by religious leaders. So great was the national concern that it took only twenty-five years for the League to gain enough strength to attain its goal—the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, which prohibited manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Grains were in short supply during World War I. Wheat, corn, rye, and barley could be used for food or for the production of liquor. The need for large supplies of foodstuffs both at home and abroad helped convince those public officials who did not oppose liquor on moral grounds to vote for prohibition. It was necessary to save the grain to feed American soldiers in Europe as well as the hungry people of



AL CAPONE

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library

war-torn countries.

Failure of the Volstead Act

Following the enactment of the eighteenth amendment, Congress passed the Volstead Act which enabled government agents to enforce the new amendment. The law was easily passed, but it was very difficult to enforce. Prohibition actually seemed to make the consumption of liquor a more desirable pastime. Since it could no longer be sold legally the way was opened for criminals to make their fortunes through the illegal manufacture and sale of whiskey, gin and beer. Overnight, "bootlegging" became a multi-million dollar business, and this wealth gave the gangsters a source of great power.

The best known and most feared gang leader was Alphonse Capone, who eventually came to control the rackets all over Chicago. A large number of public officials associated with and cooperated with the gangsters.

Al Capone inherited his vice empire from a long line of criminal bosses. The almost simultaneous arrival of automobiles, machine guns, and telephones made it possible for gangsters to terrorize entire cities, but they needed a steady income to maintain their control. The major share of that income came from bootlegging and from illegal breweries and distilleries.

"Speakeasies"

On January 17, 1920 the door officially closed on legal liquor sales in the United States. However, it remained relatively easy for any American really interested in drinking to find liquor. "Speakeasies" soon sprang up all over the country. These were saloons in secret locations without the traditional signs to indicate their whereabouts. Most were equipped with peep-holes or double entrances so that the management could examine their customers before they were allowed to enter. Before prohibition very few women frequented saloons, but in the "speakeasies" women customers were as common as men.

"Big Bill" Thompson's Corrupt Administration

In the early days of prohibition, gangsters were often the "fronts" for ordinary businessmen who owned the breweries and distilleries. The gangsters provided protection and ensured the delivery of the liquor. The businessmen had the political influence to prevent interference from law enforcement officials. In the first years of prohibition in Chicago, Mayor William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson provided the corrupt administration under which Johnny Torrio, in partnership with the well-known brewer, Joseph Stenson, maintained an air of respectability around the liquor traffic. It was during this period that Torrio brought Al Capone from New York as one of his "enforcers" (gunmen). In 1924 the Torrio-Stenson profits were estimated at fifty million dollars. Unfortunately for the gangsters, a reform mayor, William Dever (1923-1927), succeeded Thompson. His policy of prosecuting leading bootleggers brought about a number of raids, most notably on the Sieben brewery on May 19, 1924. Dever's "hardline" regime had two effects on the liquor traffic in Chicago. His



THE SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY MASSACRE
Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library

“get tough” policy forced the legitimate businessmen out of the booze business. Dever’s term also witnessed a series of gang wars and killings.

The Reign of Al Capone

Before 1924 the Torrio gang had already eliminated the O’Donnell gang from South Chicago. The raid on the Sieben brewery resulted in the indictment and conviction of some of the other leading gangsters including Torrio. Shortly thereafter, Torrio was gunned down by a rival gang. He recovered, however, and returned to New York before

emigrating to Italy with his already substantial profits. It was at this time that Al Capone assumed complete control over his gangland empire. In a few short years Capone, operating from his headquarters in nearby Cicero, was able to consolidate all of the Chicago rackets under his rule. He was a ruthless gangster and a practical politician and businessman. His activities were kept under cover while Mayor Dever remained in office but following Chicago's next mayoral election in 1927, Thompson again became the city's leader. The door was wide open for Capone to virtually take over the city of Chicago.

"Bugs" Moran and "Old Log Cabin"

Numerous gang wars had seemingly come to an end by 1929 with the peace terms being dictated by Al Capone. On Chicago's North Side, George "Bugs" Moran was allowed to control the illegal liquor traffic in that section, but Moran did not take the imposed truce seriously.

Al Capone controlled the city-wide traffic in liquor. He was able to insist that "Bugs" Moran sell a brand of whiskey called "Old Log Cabin." In Moran's view the price charged for "Old Log Cabin" was too high, [so when he was offered the chance to buy a cheaper Canadian brand, he notified Capone that he would no longer need the "Old Log Cabin" brand.] Capone was upset by Moran's decision, but he accepted it.

Moran began selling his Canadian whiskey at the same price as he had sold "Old Log Cabin." His purpose was to increase his own profit, but his customers were dissatisfied with the new brand. They started drifting away, making their purchases elsewhere, and Moran's profits declined. Moran had no choice. He went to Capone and asked that he again be allowed to purchase "Old Log Cabin." Capone was not a forgiving man, and he had already found a new outlet for "Old Log Cabin." So Moran's request was denied.

A Trap is Laid

Thwarted in this attempt to rebuild his dwindling business peacefully, Moran resorted to force. Capone had plenty of "Old Log Cabin" whiskey. All Moran had to do was steal it. Moran's men began to hijack truckloads of "Old Log Cabin."

Capone, of course, had no proof that Moran was behind the thefts, but among the gangsters of Chicago during the 1920's proof was not necessary. Capone reasoned that if Moran were allowed to get away with the thefts, it would serve notice to other Chicago gangsters that Capone's power was weakening. A trap was laid for Moran.

On February 13, 1929, Moran was advised by a Capone spy who had worked his way into Moran's confidence that several loads of "Old Log Cabin" were available to Moran at a good price. Moran agreed to take the shipment, and told the spy to deliver it to a garage on North Clark Street at ten-thirty the next morning, February 14, St. Valentine's Day.

The Saint Valentine's Day Massacre

Moran's men, waiting at the garage, were surprised by a group of Capone's gunmen, disguised as policemen and armed with machine guns. The "massacre" took only a few minutes, and six of Moran's men and a visitor were dead. Moran was late in arriving at the garage and therefore survived. He lived on for another twenty-eight years. However, his gang was so weakened that it could no longer pose a threat to the Capone interests. No one was ever convicted for the murders, and Capone remained the undisputed leader of gangland Chicago.

With the end of prohibition in 1933, the activities of the gangsters became less spectacular, but they still remained in control of the rackets. In looking back, the "twenties" have seemed to some to have been an immoral, lawless, violent period when the absurdity of prohibition turned many Americans into lawbreakers. The gangsters, then as now, were risk-taking businessmen who used violent and criminal methods to make profits from illegal activities.

SUGGESTED READING

- Kobler, John. *Capone: The Life and World of Al Capone*. New York, 1971.
- Landesco, John. *Organized Crime in Chicago: Part III of the Illinois Crime Survey, 1929*. Chicago, 1968.
- McPhaul, Jack. *Johnny Torrio, First of the Ganglords*. New Rochelle, 1970.
- Smith, Alson J. *Syndicate City: The Chicago Crime Cartel and What to Do About It*. Chicago, 1954.

PAYLESS PAYDAYS AND BREADLINES:

The Great Depression in Illinois

After what seemed to be the greatest era of prosperity in America's history during the 1920's, the nation was plunged into a devastating depression which affected the lives of everyone in the country. The workers, businessmen, and farmers of Illinois were no exception.

The Stock Market "Crash"

The stock market had fallen sharply in [October of 1929], bringing ruin to many American businessmen and investors. But there were signs of trouble in the economy long before the stock market "crash." Unsold goods had begun to pile up in warehouses. [Most people did not have the money to buy the products of industry.] and many were already stretched to their limit on credit. Layoffs of workers began slowly and then spread throughout the country. Banks had been closing at an alarming rate for six years before the crash. The business cycle continued its downward spiral until 14 million people were unemployed, and the national income was cut in half. Almost no new homes were being built.

Illinois, because of its varied economy, did not feel the effects of the depression immediately. But when the effects were felt, they were tragic. Henry Horner, elected in 1932 to the uncomfortable job of depression governor, faced a situation unlike any other in Illinois history.

Effects of the Depression

A few statistics give a partial story of the effects of the depression, though they cannot describe the human misery which went along with them. By January 1933, [over a third of the working force in Illinois was unemployed.] Almost half of the working people in Chicago were out of work in 1932. According to Chicago Mayor Anton J. Cermak, only 51 of Chicago's 228 banks were still open. Many banks, faced with thousands of withdrawals and a lack of public confidence, had been forced to close.

By October, 1932, Illinois had received \$14 million in federal aid for relief which was half the federal aid sent to all of the states up to that point. Yet that sum hardly dented



THE BREAD LINE

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library

Illinois' weekly \$1.5 million aid bill. By 1934, 675,000 people were on relief in Illinois.

Relief for the Unemployed

The problem of relief was the most pressing one the state faced. Besides the [unemployed] residents of the state, thousands of migrants from other states came, mainly to Chicago, looking unsuccessfully for work. These new people usually ended up on the relief rolls.

In Chicago, the Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment, the Workers' League of America, and the Unemployed Councils all assisted people in need. Almost every private charity organization found its resources quickly exhausted. Government agencies included the [Illinois Emergency Relief Commission,] county relief commissions, and the [federal Civil Works Administration.] The federal government carried most of the relief burden in the early years. In the year ending August 1, 1933, the federal government paid 99 percent of the \$68 million spent for relief in Illinois.

After 1933, under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the federal government began demanding that Illinois pay a larger share of the cost of relief. In an effort to meet the demands being made upon them, Illinois citizens in 1932 and again in 1934 approved a total of \$55 million in bond issues to be paid off with future gasoline tax revenues. In order to pay Chicago teachers their back salaries, Mayor Cermak managed to secure a \$20 million loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which had been created by President Herbert Hoover.

Beginning of the Sales Tax

Bond issues were not enough to pay the huge relief bill. Governor Horner was forced to take the unpopular stand of favoring a new tax to produce additional revenue. The sales tax as it was called, was a tax on retail businessmen which could be passed on to the consumer. Despite much squabbling in the legislature, it finally became law. Horner then suspended the equally unpopular state property tax because of its burden on farmers. Beginning at 2 cents on each dollar, the sales tax was later increased to 3 percent when Harry Hopkins, head of the Works Progress Administration, demanded that Illinois raise \$3 million a month for relief. The General Assembly at first rejected this increase, but approved it when Hopkins threatened to shut off federal relief funds to Illinois. Other state revenue came from a utility tax also passed on to the consumer, and a tax on recently legalized alcoholic beverages.

Violence Erupts

Violence played a part in the depression in Illinois. In downstate Illinois, coal miners were involved in a bitter, bloody dispute over which union should represent them. John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of America was accused by the upstart Progressive Mineworkers of America of being too friendly with the Peabody Coal Company, one of the major producers in the state. While workers at the Peabody mines remained in the United Mine Workers, the Progressives attempted recruiting drives in southwestern and southern Illinois. Violent clashes between Progressives and Lewis supporters took place, with the police trying to keep peace and often fighting with the miners. Finally, in 1937, the federal

government indicted and gained convictions of a number of the Progressive leaders on charges of conspiracy.

[At the Republic Steel plant in south Chicago ten strikers were killed and thirty wounded when police opened fire on a group of pickets on Memorial Day, 1937.] In an effort to prevent mass picketing, Mayor Edward Kelly had ordered that pickets could number no more than ten men. A large group of workers marched toward the plant to take up positions as pickets, and the police began shooting, following up with clubs and tear gas. Earlier, riots had occurred in Chicago when the Unemployed Councils attempted to return evicted tenants to their homes. To protect against possible violent demonstrations, extra police patrolled the area around the state capitol in Springfield.

The National Guard issued regular reports to the governor on demonstrations and possibly dangerous situations throughout the state. At one point, the Guard reported that the State Penitentiary at Joliet was extremely quiet because many of the prisoners figured that things were worse on the outside.

World War II Ends the Depression

Despite tax increases, relief payments and government sponsored work programs, the great depression did not really end until World War II began in Europe in 1939. In that year, more than a million people were still receiving relief payments in Illinois. By 1945, the last year of war, that number had fallen to 214,712.] The depression was finally over for Illinois and the nation.

SUGGESTED READING

- Gottfried, Alex. *Boss Cermak of Chicago: A Study of Political Leadership*. Seattle, 1962.
- Jones, Gene DeLou. "The Origin of the Alliance Between the New Deal and the Chicago Machine." *Illinois State Historical Society Journal*, June, 1974. pp. 253-274.
- Littlewood, Thomas B. *Horner of Illinois*. Evanston, 1969.
- Strickland, Arvarh E. "The New Deal Comes to Illinois." *Illinois State Historical Society Journal*, Spring, 1970. pp. 253-274.

8. What did Governor Horner do to get new revenue in the state?
 - a. What did Governor Horner do with property taxes? Why?
 - b. What other types of taxes were used?

9. What happened on Memorial Day 1937?

10. What ended the Great Depression?

11. Which group of workers became involved in a bloody dispute during the depression?

12. How many people were receiving relief payments when WWII started?

13. How many people were receiving relief payments during the last year of WWII?