

VIDEO PROJECT SCRIPT EXAMPLE #3

The following is a former project from a previous semester that has been edited to give you an example of what I am looking for.

Temperance groups gained political power and called for the banning of alcohol; this affected the economy and the people by losing tax dollars, losing money to enforcing Prohibition, and causing a rise in crime.

1. What are temperance groups and prohibition
 - a. Temperance groups are social groups against alcohol consumption of alcohol
 - b. Prohibition is a ban on the production, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages.
2. When and why has Prohibition enacted
 - a. Prohibition wartime and enacting Prohibition
 - i. Prohibition wartime 1917 to save grain
 - ii. Prohibition 18th amendment ratified January 16, 1919
 - iii. Enacted January 17, 1920
 - b. Prohibition was enacted due to temperance groups saying alcohol causes
 - i. Families breaking up
 - ii. Injuries at the workplace
 - iii. Inefficiency
 - iv. Destructive force
3. How Prohibition destroyed the economy
 - a. Took away income source for business
 - i. Legal businesses could not make a profit off alcohol, which caused businesses to fail
 - ii. Loss of jobs
 - b. Many businesses outside of the ones selling alcohol were affected
 - i. Wheat and barely hit an all-time low
 - ii. Many places made alcohol illegally
4. How Prohibition destroyed the economy
 - a. The government could not tax alcohol sales
 - i. In New York, 75 percent of the budget came from liquor sales
 - ii. Federally, The government lost 11 billion dollars in tax revenue
5. How Prohibition destroyed the economy
 - a. Enforcing Prohibition was expensive
 - i. 300 million dollars went to enforcing Prohibition
 - ii. IRS and then Prohibition Department
 - b. Hard to enforcing Prohibition
 - i. Rural areas did not have as much enforcement
 - ii. speakeasies and bootlegging became popular
 - iii. organized crime bought the police
6. How Prohibition destroyed the economy
 - a. There was an unprecedented rise in crime
 - i. Al Capone made 60 million dollars annually from bootlegging and speakeasies

- ii. Valentine's Day Massacre in Chicago 1929
- 7. The end of prohibition
 - a. Prohibition ended on December 5, 1933
 - i. 17 of 22 senators that voted for Prohibition voted to end it
 - ii. The 21st amendment was ratified in February of 1933
 - iii. The deciding states were Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Utah
 - iv. It was the first amendment to be repealed
- 8. Prohibition didn't work
 - a. There was a rise in crime, money lost in taxes, and money spent trying to enforce Prohibition to no avail.

WORK CITED

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