

# Prohibition

Psychology



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Rise of prohibition and the temperance movement For many years, alcohol consumption in the United States was very high in that the total cost the government incurred was more than the total expenditure of the federal government. Young people at very early ages started neglecting their families and deprived them of food and shelter. People started worrying that the United States will be known as a nation of the drunkards.

Fellow drunkards started taking initiatives, and they formed a society of reformed drunkards. Clergy men argued that there is no way drunkards could help in cleansing the country. That is when the church based organizations sprung and joined hand with the society of reformed drunkards to help men do away with alcohol. They taught them how alcohol had done to them in terms of the poverty levels and domestic violence. The other people who were fighting to get rid of slavery out of the country joined hands. During this fight, a lot of young boys and girls swore never to touch alcohol in their life.

The church based organizations joined hands with another lobby group called the Anti Saloon League (ASL). ASL was willing to join hands with any government forces to ban the manufacturing, sale and transportation of alcohol. ASL joined hands with the other state officials to implement that ban. After a duration of 13 months, the amendments were allowed. The amendment did not ban the consumption of alcohol but banned the transportation and its manufacturing (Pbs n. d).

The ban brought about a great depression. Lawmakers stated arguing that the taxation of alcohol could help in increasing government revenues. Frank Roosevelt came up with an idea of repealing the prohibition. In 1933, the congress passed the law and the president legalized the sale of light beer <https://assignbuster.com/prohibition/>

with low levels of intoxication. That's when states started controlling the sale of alcohol, taking in to consideration licensing, age limits and operation hours (Pbs n. d).

#### References

Okrent, D. (2010). Last call: The rise and fall of Prohibition. New York: Scribner.

Pbs (n. d) Prohibition, retrieved from <http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/prohibition/watchvideo/#id=2085516512%29>.