

Section 11

The Effects of World War I

STANDARD VI: The student will understand the causes and effects of World War I.

OBJECTIVE 2. Analyze the effects of World War I.

- America's rejection of world leadership
- American culture
- Racial conflicts

ELIGIBLE CONTENT QUESTIONS (THIS IS THE STUFF YOU MUST KNOW!)

What were the events of and consequences of World War I?

What were the significant events directly following the war? What was the League of Nations? What did Wilson want? What was Congress willing to give? What unfinished business was left after the war? How did World War I lead to World War II?

How did American culture change after the war? What were the Roaring Twenties? How were the Arts and humanities effected by the war years? Who were some American writers that were influenced by the war? What was the Harlem Renaissance? What was the Jazz age? Who was W.C. Handy? How did mass entertainment change in this period? What types of technological innovations happened in this era? How did aviation, automobiles, home appliances and other technologies change? What problems existed during the 1920's? How were concepts like poverty, unorganized labor force, the decline in farm incomes a product of the era? What were conditions in Alabama like during the era? How did the industry treat children in the era? What happened to most anti-child labor laws? What is prohibition what was its effect in the era? What are some examples of racism that existed in the era? Who was Margaret Sanger and how did she influence the women's movement? Who was Zelda Fitzgerald and what role did she and her husband, F. Scott Fitzgerald play in Alabama's history?

What are some examples of racial and ethnic conflicts that existed in the 1920's and 1930's? What was the Red scare? Who were Sacco and Vanzetti? What was the Ku Klux Klan and what was its ambition? What was the reasoning for the great Black migration to northern cities and how did that effect society? What are examples of racial violence that existed in the era?

Terms and Concepts for

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War reparations	This was the costs to be paid to the victorious nations of World War I that Germany had to pay for its part in starting the war
League of Nations	This international organization was formed to insure that there would never be another world war; promoted as a way to foster understanding and
Discourage Aggressions	Many countries around the world joined; not the United States.
Jean Toomer	This person was a black writer who wrote the innovative novel <i>Cane</i> (1923), Toomer voiced a common theme of the Harlem Renaissance which was the beauty and challenges of African American culture.
Jazz	This musical form, along with the Blues, was an important aspect of the Harlem Renaissance as a new musical expression.
Lynching	This is the putting to death by hanging.
William C. Gorgas	This man was from Alabama. He was a colonel of the United States Army Medical Corps. He virtually eradicated diseases such as malaria and yellow fever by sanitizing and draining areas of standing water in the Panama Canal Zone during its construction. Because of Gorgas' contribution, the Panama Canal could be built.
Roaring Twenties	This refers to the high society life of the 1920's.
American Protective Association	This was an organization of the late 1800s which urged Congress to restrict immigration into the U.S.
Bootleg Liquor	These are alcoholic beverages that have been smuggled (illegally transported) and illegally sold.
Dance Marathon	This was a contest in which people tried to dance as long as possible.
Due Process of Law	These are procedures (steps) that are required to ensure a fair and legal trial.
Economic Boom	This is a time of great economic activity.
Ethics	These are a set of moral principles or values.
Flapper	This is a name given to young women of the 1920s who broke away from traditional ways of behavior and dress.
General Strike	This was a strike in which all or most of the unions

participate.

Harlem Renaissance

This was a period, especially during the 1920s, when black artists, writers, and musicians in Harlem and elsewhere contributed to a rebirth of black culture.

Intolerance

This was an unwillingness to let others think and act in their way especially if that way is different or unusual.

Keynesian economics

This is an economic theory that government should stimulate the economy (with government spending) during times of economic slowdown.

Laissez-Faire

This is a non-interventionist, "hands-off" approach by government to the economic affairs of a nation. It is similar to the concept of free enterprise.

Literacy Tests

This was a test used to determine reading and writing ability used between the late 1800s to 1965 by some states to determine voter eligibility.

Materialistic

This is the characteristic of being overly eager to obtain wealth and material possessions.

Muckraker

This is a person who investigates and reports corruption in government and other problems of society.

National Origins Acts

These were a series of laws between 1924 and 1929 that established immigration quotas, for each foreign nation, based on the number of Americans who had originated from that nation as of a given year. 1890 was the year upon which quotas were calculated by the National Origins Act of 1924 but this base year was later changed to 1920 by the National Origins Act of 1929.

Nativists

This was an Americans who wanted to halt immigration so that the U.S. would be populated only by native-born Americans.

Organized Crime

This was a large group of criminals organized and led by a single individual with the purpose of systematically carrying out certain criminal activities.

Palmer Raids (1919)

These were widespread arrests of radicals ordered by Attorney General Palmer which were followed by the deportation of radical aliens.

Poll Tax

These were taxes, required in some states, which had to be paid before one was allowed to vote. These were outlawed by the 24th Amendment in 1964.

Prohibition (1919-1933)

This was a time when the manufacture, transportation, and sale of liquor was illegal in the U.S.

Quota System (1921-1965)	This was a system of limiting immigration to the U.S. by assigning to each nation an immigration quota (number of people from that country who would be allowed to immigrate to the U.S.).
Radical	This is a person who favors extreme changes.
Reactionary	This term describes a person who opposes further change and instead prefers a return to traditional ways.
Red Scare (1918-1920)	This was a time when many Americans feared that communists ("reds") were planning a communist uprising in the U.S.
Scopes "Monkey Trial" (1925)	This was a trial in which a jury found a science teacher, John Scopes, guilty of breaking a Tennessee law which prohibited teaching Darwin's theory of evolution.
Separation of Church and State	This is the principle that government should neither help nor hurt a religious cause.
Speakeasy	This was a bar, tavern, or similar business that served liquor illegally during Prohibition (1919-1933).
Speculator	This is a person who buys or sells with the hope of making a profit from a rise or fall in prices. (For example, a land speculator is a person who buys low-valued property hoping the property's value will increase and enable the owner to sell at higher price.)
Volstead Act (1919)	This was a law which gave government the power to enforce the 18th Amendment (Prohibition).
Whispering Campaign of 1928	This was a campaign in which many people expressed a view that Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic presidential candidate who happened to be Catholic, would "take orders from the Pope" if elected President.
Xenophobia	This is a fear or hatred of outsiders or foreigners.
Aggression	This means an unprovoked attack.
Allies	This is a nations that are united in a military alliance.
Allies	This is a name given to nations that worked together against the Central Powers during World War I, and to nations allied against the Axis during World War II.
Appeasement	This was the action of giving in to the demands of the powerful in order to please or pacify them.

Arsenal	This is a place for making or storing weapons.
Atlantic Charter (August 1941)	This was a statement signed by President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill pledging that both the U.S. and Great Britain would work for a world free of aggression.
Axis	This was the name given to the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan before and during World War II.
Baltic States	These were the nations on the rim of the Baltic Sea such as Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.
Belligerent	This is any person or nation engaged in warfare.
"Big Lie" Tactic	This is the belief that if a lie is repeated often enough it will eventually be accepted as true.
Blitzkrieg	This is sudden and swift warfare. The word is derived from the German words "blitz" (lightning) and "krieg" (war).
Cash-and-Carry Policy	This is a policy established by the Neutrality Act of 1939 which allowed nations at war to buy weapons from the U.S. provided foreign ships transported those weapons from the U.S. (The law was intended to help Great Britain and France obtain weapons for their fight against the Axis.)
D-Day (June 6, 1944)	This was the day on which a large, Allied amphibious force attacked Axis military positions on the coast of northern France.
Dawes Plan (1924)	This was a plan proposed by Charles G. Dawes establishing a payment schedule by which Germany could more easily meet its reparations obligations.
Dollar Diplomacy	This is a policy begun by President Taft whereby the U.S. attempted to increase its influence in Latin America by encouraging Americans to make investments in Latin American nations.
Embargo	This is a ban on trading with another country.
Fascism	This is a political system that is generally led by a dictator. It glorifies the power of the state, advocates private ownership of businesses, and suppresses any opposition to that power.
French Underground	This was a secret organization of French citizens which actively opposed Nazi occupation forces in France.
Good Neighbor Policy (1933)	This was President Franklin Roosevelt's policy of friendly cooperation and respect between the U.S. and Latin America which included a pledge not to intervene

	in the internal affairs of Latin American nations.
Guerilla Warfare	This is a term that is used to describe hit and run attacks during a war battle.
Interventionism	This is the act of interfering, often with military force, in the internal affairs of another country with the intent of changing conditions in that country.
Isolationist	This is a policy of avoiding relations, such as diplomatic involvement, with other nations.
Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)	This was an agreement signed by 62 nations that "outlawed" war "as an instrument of foreign policy."
Kulaks	These were well-to-do Russian farmers who had once owned their own land but lost their farms during Soviet nationalization of private businesses.
Latin America	These are the countries in South America, Central America, and most of the West Indies where Latin-based languages such as Spanish and Portuguese are spoken.
Lend-Lease Act (1941)	This was a law allowing nations fighting against the Axis, such as Great Britain, to borrow or lease military equipment from the U.S.
Nationalization	This means to bring private property or services under the control or ownership of the national government.
Nazis	These were members of the National Socialist German Workers Party which was founded in 1919. Under Adolf Hitler this party seized control of Germany in 1933, systematically eliminated opposition, and put into effect a program of nationalism, racism, rearmament and aggression.
"Panay" Incident (1937)	This was a Japanese air attack on the U.S. gunboat "Panay" while on the Yangtze River in China. It was later called an "accident" by Japanese authorities.
Precedent	This is an act or statement which serves as justification for other acts.
Propaganda	This is one-sided or intentionally false information which is designed to influence people's thoughts or actions.
Reparations	These are payments for war losses and damage to the Allies such as what Germany was supposed to make after World War I.
Roosevelt Corollary	This was an expansion of the Monroe Doctrine in which, in 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt claimed for the U.S. the right to intervene in Latin America when necessary to preserve order.
Saboteur	This is a person who intentionally destroys machines,

supplies or other properties of an organization or nation. (For example, saboteurs of the French underground sought to destroy German communication lines in France during World War II.)

Sovereignty

This is the condition of being highest in authority and totally independent -- not having to obey any other authority.

Ultimatum

This was a final offer made by a person or nation to another which, if rejected, might lead to hostilities.

Vichy France

This was a part of France not occupied by German forces during World War II but ruled by a puppet French government obedient to the Germans.

World Court

This judicial system established in 1920 to arbitrate international disputes; it was replaced in 1945 by the International Court of Justice (also called the Permanent Court of International Justice).

Timeleine for

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1918	World War I ends with German defeat.
April 28, 1919	League of Nations founded.
June 28, 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed.
July 29, 1921	Adolph Hitler becomes leader of National Socialist or Nazi Party.
September 8, 1926	Germany becomes a member of the League of Nations.
October 29, 1929	United States Stock market crashes.
September 14, 1930	Nazis win elections, becoming the second largest political party in Germany
November 8, 1932	Roosevelt is elected President of the United States.
January 30, 1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.
February 27, 1933	The Reichstag (German Legislature Building) burns.
March 12	The first concentration camp is opened at Oranienburg, outside Berlin.
March 23	Hitler is given dictatorial powers by the Enabling Act.
April 1	Nazis boycott Jewish-owned shops.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· May 10 - Nazis burn books in Germany.· June - Dachau concentration camp opened.· July 14 - Nazi party named only party in Germany.· October 14 - Germany leaves the League of Nations.
1934	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· June 30 - The Night of the Long Knives.· July 25 - Austrian Chancellor Dolifuss is murdered by Nazis.· August 2 - Hindenburg, the German President, dies.· August 19 - Hitler becomes the Fuhrer.
1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· March 16 - Hitler begins military conscription, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.· September 15 - Nuremberg Race Laws strip German Jews of rights.
1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· February 10 - The German Gestapo is placed "above the law."· March 27 - The Rhineland is occupied by German soldiers.

- May 9 - Italy conquers Ethiopia.
 - July 8 - Spanish Civil War begins.
 - August 1 - Berlin Olympic Games open.
 - October 1 - Franco becomes head of Spain.
- 1937
- June 11 - Purge of Soviet Army generals begun by Stalin.
 - November 5 - During the Hossbach Conference, Hitler reveals plans for war.
- 1938
- March 12-13 - Anschluss - German union with Austria.
 - August 12 - Germany mobilizes military.
 - September 30 - Hitler is appeased by British Prime Minister Chamberlain at Munich.
 - October 15 - Sudetenland is occupied by German soldiers. The Czech government resigns.
 - November 9-10 - The Night of Broken Glass
- 1939
- January 30 - Hitler threatens the Jews during a Reichstag speech.
 - March 15-16 - Czechoslovakia taken by Germany.
 - March 28 - End of Spanish Civil War.
 - May 22 - "Pact of Steel" signed by Germany and Italy.
 - August 23 - Germany and Russia sign Nonaggression Pact.
 - August 25 - Mutual Assistance Treaty signed by Britain and Poland.
 - August 31 - British fleet is mobilized and the evacuation of civilians from London begins.