

TWENTY-ONE

AMERICA AND THE GREAT WAR

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-Three should enable the student to understand:

1. The background factors and the immediate sequence of events that caused the United States to declare war on Germany in 1917.
2. The contributions of the American military to Allied victory in World War I.
3. The extent of government control of the economy during World War I and the results of that control.
4. Propaganda and the extent of war hysteria in the United States during World War I.
5. The announced American objectives in fighting the war.
6. Woodrow Wilson's successes and failures of Versailles.
7. The circumstances that led the United States to reject the Treaty of Versailles.
8. The economic problems the United States faced immediately after the war.
9. The reasons for the Red Scare and the upsurge of racial unrest in postwar America.

Main Themes

1. How the United States, which had leaned toward the Allies since the outbreak of World War I, was eventually drawn into full participation in the war.
2. That the American intervention on land and sea provided the balance of victory for the beleaguered Allied forces.
3. How the Wilson administration financed the war, managed the economy, and encouraged public support of the war effort.
4. That Woodrow Wilson tried to apply his lofty war aims to the realities of world politics and that he substantially failed.
5. That the American war effort had profound economic, social, and racial significance.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

"Total war"

Submarine warfare

"Peace without victory"

Zimmermann telegram

Selective Service Act

John J. Pershing

"Liberty Bonds"

War Industries Board

Bernard Baruch

National War Labor Board

Ludlow Massacre

"Great Migration"

Peace movement

Committee on Public

Information

George Creel

The Espionage Act of 1917

Sabotage Act 1918

Sedition Act 1918

Eugene V. Debs

Big Bill Haywood

American Protective League

Wilsonianism

Fourteen points

Bolshevik

Lusitania

Sussex

Pacifists and Interventionist

Charles Evans Hughes

"Too proud to fight"

Russian Revolution 1917

American Expeditionary Force

David Lloyd George

Georges Clemenceau

Victorio Lando

The Big Four

Reparations

"Trusteeship"

"Covenant"

Internationalism

Treaty of Versailles

The Irreconcilables

Henry Cabot Lodge

East St. Louis Riots

Red summer of 1919

Marcus Garvey

Communist International

Red Scare

"One hundred percent

Americanism"

Palmer Raids

Sacco and Vanzetti

Carrie Chapman Catt

Nineteenth Amendment

Warren G. Harding

"Return to Normalcy"

New Revivalism

"Fundamentalist"

Billy Sunday

"Tabernacles"

19th Amendment

"fundamentalists vs. modernists"

TWENTY-TWO

THE "NEW ERA"

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-Four should enable the student to understand:

1. The reasons for the industrial boom in the 1920s after the initial period of economic readjustment following World War I.
2. The nature and extent of labor's problems.
3. The plight of the American farmer.
4. The changes in the American way of life and American values in the 1920s in the areas of consumerism, communications, religion, and the role of women.
5. The reflection of these changed values in American literature and art.
6. The effects of prohibition on American politics and society.
7. The reasons for xenophobia and racial unrest in the 1920s.
8. The debacle of the Harding administration.
9. The pro-business tendencies of the Republican administration in the 1920s.

Main Themes

1. How the automobile boom and new technology led to the economic expansion of the 1920s.
2. That most workers and farmers failed to share equitably in the decade's prosperity.
3. How a nationwide consumer-oriented culture began to shape society and how the "new woman" emerged.
4. How the changing society disenchanted some artists and intellectuals and led to broad cultural conflict over ethnic and religious concerns.
5. That Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge, despite their dissimilar personalities, presided over ardently pro-business administrations.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

"Normalcy"	Harlem Renaissance	"Self-made man"
"Little Steel"	Langston Hughes	Thomas Edison
General Motors	<i>I'll Take My Stand</i>	Charles Lindberg
Trade Association	The Noble Experiment	"Lost generation"
"Welfare Capitalism"	Al Capone	D. W. Griffith: <i>Birth of a Nation</i>
William Green	"Wets and dries"	The New Klan
A. Phillip Randolph	National Origin Act of 1924	"Fundamentalists"
Barrios	Leo Frank	"Modernists"
"The American Plan"	<i>The Jazz Singer</i>	Billy Sunday
"Parity"	Will Hays	American Civil Liberties Union
McNary-Haugen Bill	"New professional woman"	The Scopes Trial
Bruce Barton: <i>The Man Nobody Knows</i>	"Behaviorists"	Al Smith
Henry Ford	"Companionate marriage"	Herbert Hoover
Ernest Hemingway	Margaret Sanger	Warren G. Harding
H. L. Mencken	The "flapper"	Calvin Coolidge
Sinclair Lewis	National Women's Party	The Ohio Gang
F. Scott Fitzgerald	Alice Paul	Teapot Dome Scandal
John Dewey	League of Women Voters	Andrew Mellon
	Sheppard-Towner Act	<i>Lochner v. New York 1905</i>

TWENTY-THREE

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-Five should enable the student to understand:

1. The relationship between the stock market crash and the subsequent Great Depression.
2. The reasons that the Great Depression started and lasted so long.
3. The effects of the Depression on business and industry.
4. The problems of unemployment and the inadequacy of relief.
5. The particular problems of farmers in the Dust Bowl.
6. The impact of the Depression on minorities.
7. The impact of the Depression on working women and the American family.
8. The reflection of the economic crisis in American culture.
9. President Herbert Hoover's policies for fighting the Depression.

Main Themes

1. How weaknesses underlying the apparent prosperity of the 1920s led to the Great Depression, and how the stock market crash touched it off.
2. That neither the efforts of local and private relief agencies nor the early volunteerism of Herbert Hoover was able to halt the spiral of rising unemployment and declining production.
3. How the economic pressures of the Depression affected the American people, especially minorities.
4. How the misery of those affected by the Depression swept Franklin Delano Roosevelt into the presidency.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

The Great Crash	Radio	Walt Disney
Reparations	Soap operas	Mae West
Bread lines	Frank Capra	<i>Life</i> magazine
"Dustbowl"	Herbert Hoover	The Popular Front
Resettlement Administration	Hawley-Smoot Act (1930)	"Anti-Fascist"
"Okies"	"Hoovervilles"	American Communist Party
Black shirts	Depression culture	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Scottsboro Case	Affluence and Consumerism	Farmer's Holiday Association
Walter White	Robert and Helen Merrell Lynd	Bonus Expeditionary Force
Chicanos	"Success ethic"	General Douglas MacArthur
Depression families	"Economic royalists"	Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Socialist Party	Dale Carnegie	"Brain Trust"
<i>Let Us Now Praise Famous Men</i> (1941)	Documentary photographers	
<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i> (1939)	<i>Tobacco Road</i> (1932)	
	<i>Native Son</i> (1940)	