

I America Enters WWI

- A. Switzerland, an neutral county, shares a border with two Central Power countries.
- B. High casualty numbers was the function of highly destructive weapons used in the war.
- C. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand was the event that sparked the beginning of WWI.
- D. Trench warfare made WWI a defensive war.
- E. Especially terrifying during the war was the use of Chemical weapons.
- F. Both Great Britain and Germany break international law on the seas.
- G. In the Zimmerman note, from Germany to Mexico; Mexico would join the war with Germany and invade the southern part of the US.
- H. The Zimmerman note, and unrestricted submarine warfare push the US into WWI, three years after it began in Europe.

II The Home Front During WWI

- A. The War Industries Board was to regulate war related industries during the war.
- B. The US government created The Committee on Public Information to produce movies that encouraged American patriotism.
- C. The Espionage Act made it illegal to criticize the government, or speak favorably of the governments enemies.
- D. The Great Migration is when African Americans move from the rural South to Northern industrial cities.
- E.

III The End of WWI

- A. American forces did most of their fighting during WWI in France.
- B. Wilson's objective at the end of WWI was to achieve a lasting peace.
- C. An American hero during WWI is Alvin York.
- D. Woodrow Wilson led the American delegation to negotiate the Treaty of Versailles at the end of WWI.
- E. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge opposes the US entry into the League of Nations. He believed the League would put the US in danger and that would put the best long term hopes of the world in danger.
- F. The Great Influenza Pandemic begins in 1918 and kills more than 50 million people world wide.

IV The Post War Economy Booms

- A. In his successful Presidential campaign of 1920, Warren G. Harding wins with a message of "Return to Normalcy."
- B. An economic recession that followed the war caused women in the workforce to drop.
- C. Average prices drop sharply after the war, and remain low during Harding's administration.
- D. Henry Ford advocates an assembly line because of the efficient production process.
- E. Ford success in production allows him to give his workers two days off per week.

V Government in the 1920's

- A. Unfortunately Warren G. Harding's administration is remembered for it's internal corruption.
- B. The Tea Pot Dome scandal has a significant impact on the Harding presidency.
- C. Calvin Coolidge believed that people who build productive businesses deserved the highest level of respect.
- D. Coolidge wanted to reduce taxes to promote the growth of business.
- E. Prior to the War Poland was part of the Russian Empire, but became an independent country after WWI.

V Government in the 1920's (Continued)

- F. The purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact was to solve foreign disputes through peaceful means.
- G. The US policy of Non-Recognition was a result of the Red Scare.

VI An Unsettled Society

- A. The Scopes trial was about the teaching of evolution in schools. It was very unpopular among the southern fundamentalist. Clarence Darrow argued for the evolutionist.
- B. Increased labor union activity prompted a Red Scare in the US.
- C. The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 and the National Origins Act of 1924 reduced immigration.
- D. The Ku Klux Klan gains in popularity in the South. Klan members wore masks to conceal their identity because of the illegal acts they committed.
- E. The 18th Amendment "Prohibition" is passed mainly on the strength of the rural votes. Many feel that the vocal minority is the winner.
- F. People who were in favor of Prohibition felt that alcohol had a negative effect on society.
- G. Prohibition led to the development of illegal economies that produced and distributed alcohol.
- H. The most notorious gangster of this time is Al Capone, who produced and distributed alcohol.

VII The Roaring Twenties

- A. A literary movement of the time is known as the "Lost Generation" the most famous writer in this group is Ernest Hemingway.

VIII The Harlem Renaissance

- A. Marcus Garvey advocated the idea that African Americans should form separate communities from Whites.