Chapter Menu

Chapter Introduction

Section 1: The United States Enters World War I

Section 2: The Home Front

Section 3: A Bloody Conflict

Section 4: The War’s Impact

Visual Summary
Why Do Nations Go to War?

World War I was the first time in American history that the United States sent troops to fight in Europe. This decision ended the long-standing policy of remaining neutral in Europe’s wars.

- Why do you think the United States changed its policy and sent troops to Europe?
- Do you think it was a difficult decision?
Chapter 9

World War I and Its Aftermath, 1914–1920

Chapter Time Line

1914
- Franz Ferdinand assassinated; war begins in Europe

1915
- German submarine sinks the Lusitania

1916
- Battle of Verdun begins in February
- Battle of the Somme begins in July

1917
- U.S. enters the war
- Selective Service Act passed
- Bolshevik Revolution begins in October
1918
- Congress passes Sedition Act
- Armistice ends fighting on November 11

1919
- Race riots and strikes take place in Northern cities

1920
- Red scare and Palmer Raids

1918
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ends Russian-German war

1919
- Versailles Peace Conference begins
Chapter 9

World War I and Its Aftermath, 1914–1920

Section 1

The United States Enters World War I

What is neutrality? When would you remain neutral in a conflict with friends, and what would cause you to intervene?
GUIDE TO READING

Big Ideas

Trade, War, and Migration  Although the United States tried to stay neutral, events pushed the nation into war.
GUIDE TO READING

Content Vocabulary

- militarism
- nationalism
- propaganda
- contraband

Academic Vocabulary

- emphasis
- erode
militarism

a policy of aggressive military preparedness
nationalism

loyalty and devotion to a nation
propaganda

the spreading of ideas about an institution or individual for the purpose of influencing opinion
contraband

goods whose importation, exportation, or possession is illegal
emphasis

a special importance given to an object or idea
erode

to wear away at something until it fades
GUIDE TO READING

People and Events to Identify

• Balkans
• Franz Ferdinand
• Sussex pledge
• Zimmermann telegram
Polling Question

Should the United States intervene in foreign affairs?

A. Yes
B. No
World War I Begins

**MAIN Idea** Old alliances and nationalist sentiments among European nations set the stage for World War I.
World War I Begins (cont.)

• By 1871, **Prussia** had united **Germany** and proclaimed the birth of the German Empire.
  
  – The new German nation rapidly **industrialized** and quickly became one of the most powerful nations in the world.

• To protect itself from the French, **Germany** signed alliances with **Italy** and with **Austria-Hungary**. This became known as the Triple Alliance.
World War I Begins (cont.)

- Russia and France had a common interest in opposing Germany and Austria-Hungary, so they signed the Franco-Russian Alliance.
- The system of alliances in Europe encouraged militarism.
  - German militarism eventually forced Britain to become involved in the alliance system.
In 1839, Britain gave Belgium a guarantee that it would protect Belgium's neutrality.

Balkan Nationalism
Southeastern Europe is known as the Balkans. In the 1830s, two empires controlled this region—Austria-Hungary and the Turkish Ottoman Empire. As the ideas of nationalism spread across Europe, the peoples in the region fought a series of wars to gain their independence. By 1914, most of the Balkans were free, except for the Slavs living in Bosnia.

Maps In Motion
Click here to view an animated version of this map.
Britain, France, and Russia entered into an entente cordiale, or friendly understanding, and became known as the Triple Entente.

By the late 1800s, nationalism had become a powerful idea in Europe.

- This was one of the reasons for the tensions among the European powers.
- In the 1800s, nationalism led to a crisis in the southeastern region of Europe known as the Balkans.
World War I Begins (cont.)

- **Imperialism** had convinced the major European powers to build **empires** in the 1700s and 1800s.

  - **Nationalism** ran counter to **imperialism**.

  - Therefore, many different national groups within **Europe’s** empires began to press for **independence** in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
World War I Begins (cont.)

– The **Serbs**, Bosnians, Croats, and Slovenes wanted **independence**.

– **Russia** supported the Serbs, while **Austria-Hungary** tried to limit Serbia’s growth.

• In June **1914** the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke **Franz Ferdinand**, and his wife were assassinated by a member of a **Serbian** nationalist group who hoped to start a **war** that would bring down the **Austro-Hungarian Empire**.
World War I Begins (cont.)

• On July 28, **Austria-Hungary** declared war on **Serbia**, causing **Russia** to immediately mobilize its army.

• On August 1, **Germany** declared war on **Russia**, and two days later they declared war on **France**.

• **World War I** had begun.
World War I Begins (cont.)

- When **German** troops crossed the Belgian frontier, Britain declared war on **Germany**.

- Those fighting for the Triple **Entente** were called the **Allies**.
  - **Italy** joined them in 1915.
What remained of the Triple Alliance—Germany and Austria-Hungary—joined with the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria to form the Central Powers.

The German plan seemed to work at first, until Russian troops invaded Germany.

- The Germans were forced to pull some of their troops away from the attack on France and send them to stop the Russians.
World War I Begins (cont.)

– This weakened the **German** forces and allowed the **Allies** to stop them.

• Both sides became locked in a **bloody** stalemate 30 miles outside of **Paris**. They would barely change their **positions** for the next three years.

• The **Central** Powers had greater success on the Eastern Front, stopping the **Russian** attack and then going on the offensive.
America Declares War

**MAIN Idea** British propaganda and business interests led most Americans to a pro-British stance on the war.
America Declares War (cont.)

• In general, American public opinion favored the Allied cause.
  – The United States officially remained neutral for more than two years.
In 1915 Carrie Chapman Catt and Jane Addams founded the Women’s Peace Party (later known as the International League for Peace and Freedom).

- They worked to keep America out of the war by urging the president not to build up the military.
America Declares War (cont.)

• One select group of Americans was decidedly pro-British: President Wilson’s cabinet.
  – British officials worked diligently to win American support.
  – One method they used was propaganda.
America Declares War (cont.)

• American **business** interests also leaned toward the **Allies**.
  
  – Many American **banks** began to invest heavily in an **Allied** victory.

  – As a result, the country’s **prosperity** was intertwined with the **military** fortunes of Britain, France, and Russia.
America Declares War (cont.)

• Shortly after the war began, the **British** declared a **blockade** of German ports and began intercepting neutral merchant ships sailing to **Europe**.

  – They forced the **ships** to land at British ports where they were inspected for **contraband**.
America Declares War (cont.)

- To stop shipments to Britain and France, Germany deployed submarines known as U-boats that would sink ships without warning.

  - A German submarine then sank the British passenger ship Lusitania, and torpedoed the French passenger ship Sussex.

  - Wilson tried to defuse the crises and issued one last warning. He demanded the Germans abandon submarine warfare or risk war with the U.S.
America Declares War (cont.)

- The **Sussex Pledge** met the foreign-policy goals of both **Germany** and President **Wilson** by keeping the United States out of the war a little longer.

- After **British** intelligence intercepted the **Zimmermann telegram**, many Americans concluded that war with **Germany** was necessary.
America Declares War (cont.)

• On February 1, **1917**, Germany resumed unrestricted **submarine** warfare.
  
  – They sunk **six American** ships.
  
  – On April 6, **Wilson** signed a resolution, entering **America** into the war.
Reading a Map

WORLD WAR I – THE WORLD CHOSES SIDES

ALLIES
- Russia
- France
- United Kingdom
- Italy

CENTRAL POWERS
- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Ottoman Empire
- Bulgaria

Directions: Answer the following question based on the map.

The two groups of countries that fought in World War I were known as the Allies and the Central Powers. Two of the countries no longer exist politically. Which ones are they?

A) Russia and Bulgaria
B) Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire
C) Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria
D) Italy and Germany
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
If the United States were currently preparing for war, what needs would be different from its needs in preparing for World War I? What needs would be the same?
To successfully fight the war, the United States government had to mobilize the entire nation.
**GUIDE TO READING**

Content Vocabulary

- victory garden
- espionage

Academic Vocabulary

- migrate
- draft
victory garden

gardens planted by American citizens during war to raise vegetables for home use, leaving more for the troops
espionage

spying, especially to gain government secrets
migrate

to move from one location to another
draft
to select a person at random for mandatory military service
GUIDE TO READING

People and Events to Identify

- War Industries Board
- National War Labor Board
- Committee on Public Information
- selective service
Polling Question

Should the government be able to promote a war to the public?

A. Yes
B. No
Organizing the Economy

MAIN Idea The government used progressive ideas to manage the economy and pay for the war.
Organizing the Economy (cont.)

- To efficiently manage the relationship between the federal government and private companies, Congress created new agencies to coordinate mobilization and ensure the efficient use of national resources.

- Perhaps the most important new agency was the War Industries Board (WIB), run by Bernard Baruch, which coordinate the production of war materials.
Organizing the Economy (cont.)

• The most successful agency was the Food Administration, run by Herbert Hoover.
  – This agency encouraged families to conserve food and grow their own vegetables in victory gardens.

• The Fuel Administration, run by Harry Garfield, tried to manage the nation’s use of coal and oil.
Organizing the Economy (cont.)

• To fund the **war** effort, Congress raised **income** tax rates, placed new **taxes** on corporate profits, and imposed an extra tax on the profits of **arms** factories.

  – The government also borrowed over **$20 billion** through the sale of **Liberty** Bonds and **Victory** Bonds.
Paying for World War I

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<th>Billions of dollars</th>
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<td>First Liberty Loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Liberty Loan</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth Liberty Loan</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victory Loan</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Loans</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chart shows the amounts raised through various loans and taxation to cover the costs of World War I.
Organizing the Economy (cont.)

• To prevent **strikes** from disrupting the war effort, the government established the **National War Labor Board** (NWLB) in March 1918.

• With large numbers of **men** in the military, employers were willing to hire **women** for jobs that had traditionally been limited to men.

  – Although the changes were **temporary**, they demonstrated that **women** were capable of holding jobs that many had believed only men could do.
A massive population of African Americans moved north to work during this time. This became known as the “Great Migration.”

The war also encouraged Mexicans to migrate north.

Eleven days after asking Congress to declare war, President Wilson created the Committee on Public Information (CPI) to “sell” the war to the American people.
Organizing the Economy (cont.)

- Besides using propaganda, the government also passed legislation to limit opposition to the war and fight espionage.
  
  - The **Espionage** Act of 1917 and the **Sedition** Act of 1918 allowed government officials to prosecute anyone who criticized the government or interfered with the war effort.
Building the Military

**MAIN Idea** The United States instituted a draft for military service, and African Americans and women took on new roles.
Building the Military (cont.)

• Believing a **draft** was necessary, Congress, with **Wilson’s** support, created a new conscription system called **selective service**.
  
  – Eventually more than **2.8** million Americans were **drafted**.

• Approximately 2 million men **volunteered** for **military** service.
Building the Military (cont.)

- More than **50,000** Americans died in **combat** and over **200,000** were **wounded**.
  - Another **60,000** soldiers died from **disease**.
- **African** American soldiers encountered discrimination and prejudice in the army, where they served in racially **segregated** units, almost always under the supervision of **white** officers.
Building the Military (cont.)

- **World War I** was the first war in which **women** officially served in the armed forces, although only in **noncombat** positions.
Interpreting Circle Graphs

Americans Serving in the Military During World War I

Directions: Answer the following question based on the circle graph.

Almost five million Americans served in the military during World War I. Nearly 400,000 African Americans were drafted to serve during the war. What percentage of the total number of draftees were African Americans?

- F 10 percent
- G 14 percent
- H 18 percent
- J 22 percent
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
A Bloody Conflict

What are some synonyms for *reparations*? In what situations are people required to make reparations?
**GUIDE TO READING**

Big Ideas

**Individual Action**  
American troops played a major role in helping end the war.
GUIDE TO READING

Content Vocabulary

• convoy
• armistice
• national self-determination
• reparations

Academic Vocabulary

• network
• adequately
• resolve
convoy

a group that travels with something, such as a ship, to protect it
armistice

a temporary agreement to end fighting
national self-determination

the free choice by the people of a nation of their own future political status
reparations

payment by the losing country in a war to the winner for the damages caused by the war
network

an interconnected system
adequate

sufficient for a specific requirement; completed to its minimum requirements
resolve
to come to an agreement
GUIDE TO READING

People and Events to Identify

• no-man’s-land
• John J. Pershing
• Treaty of Versailles
• Fourteen Points
• League of Nations
Polling Question

Have you ever had to negotiate with someone in order to make peace?

A. Yes

B. No
Combat in World War I

**MAIN Idea** New *technologies* made World War I the first *modern* war.
Combat in World War I (cont.)

- More people were killed by artillery fire than by any other weapon in World War I.
  - To protect themselves from artillery, troops began digging trenches.
  - The space between opposing trenches was called no-man’s-land.
The War in the Trenches, 1914–1916

Major Battles
4. **Gallipoli**, Feb.–Dec. 1915. Turks block British and French effort to secure a supply route to Russia.
5. **2nd Ypres**, April–May 1915. Germans use poison gas for the first time, but British lines hold.

Trench Warfare
- **Machine gun nests**
- **Reserve trench**
- **Support trench**
- **Barbed wire**
- **Front-line trench**
- **Artillery guns**
- **No-man’s-land**
- Several miles behind the lines
Combat in World War I (cont.)

- New **technology** was used in the war:
  - machine guns
  - poison **gas**
  - **gas** masks
  - **tanks**
  - **aircraft**
  - zeppelins
The Americans Arrive

MAIN Idea The arrival of Americans changed the course of the war and helped the Allies win.
The Americans Arrive (cont.)

• No American troopships were sunk on their way to Europe thanks to the efforts of American Admiral William S. Sims.

  – He proposed that merchant ships and troop transports be gathered into groups, called convoys.

  – Warships, called destroyers, would protect and escort the convoys across the Atlantic.
Making Inferences

World War I Naval Convoy

Directions: Answer the following question based on the diagram.

What advantage did a cargo vessel have by crossing the Atlantic Ocean as part of a convoy instead of crossing it alone?

A. It could rely on the destroyers for navigation across the Atlantic Ocean.
B. It was protected by the destroyers and patrol boats.
C. It traveled faster in a group than by itself.
D. It was part of a large group of vessels, which would attract enemy ships.
The Americans Arrive (cont.)

- In March **1917**, riots broke out in **Russia** over the government’s handling of the war and the scarcity of **food** and **fuel**.
  - This marked the beginning of the **Russian** Revolution.
  - Vladimir **Lenin** agreed to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with **Germany** on March 3, 1918. Under this treaty, **Russia** lost substantial territory.
The Americans Arrive (cont.)

- General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), refused to integrate into the British and French armies.
  - However, the 93rd Infantry Division—an African American unit—was transferred to the French and became the first Americans to enter into combat.
The Americans Arrive  (cont.)

• American troops played an important role in containing the German offensive that was heading for Paris.

– On July 15, the Germans launched one last massive attack in an attempt to take Paris, but American and French troops held their ground.
The Americans Arrive (cont.)

• An American offensive led by General Pershing

• —the most massive attack in American history was launched in the region between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest.

  – In the end, the Germans all across the Western Front began to retreat.
The Americans Arrive (cont.)

• Two Americans, Corporal Alvin York and Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, captured the nation’s imagination with their bravery.

• In October 1918, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia declared their independence.
  – By early November, the governments of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire had surrendered to the Allies.
Alvin York and the Battle of the Argonne Forest

- Town
- Hill
- American advances
- Alvin York’s unit

- U.S. lines, Oct. 4, 1918
- U.S. lines, Oct. 13, 1918
- German position that fired on York’s men

Maps in Motion
Click here to view an animated version of this map.
The Americans Arrive (cont.)

- On November 9, **Germany** became a **republic**.
  - Two days later, the government signed an **armistice**.
  - At the **11th** hour on the **11th** day of the **11th** month, **1918**, the fighting stopped.
A Flawed Peace

**MAIN Idea** The United States **refused** to ratify the Treaty of **Versailles** and rejected the **League of Nations**.
A Flawed Peace  (cont.)

• Although the **fighting** stopped in November 1918, a **peace** treaty had to be negotiated and signed.

  – In January **1919**, delegates from 27 countries traveled to **France** to attend negotiations on the **Treaty of Versailles**.
**INFOGRAPHIC**

**The Paris Peace Conference**

**What Did President Wilson Want?**

**The Fourteen Points**
1. End secret treaties and secret diplomacy among nations.
2. Guarantee freedom of navigation on the seas for all nations.
3. Create free trade among nations.
4. Reduce armed forces as much as possible consistent with domestic safety.
5. Settle all colonial claims fairly taking into account the views of both the colonial peoples and the imperial nations.
6. Evacuate German troops from Russia and restore all conquered territory.
7. Restore Belgium’s independence.
8. Restore all French territory occupied by Germany, including Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Adjust Italy’s borders based on where Italians live.
10. Divide Austria-Hungary into new nations for each ethnic group.
12. Break up the Ottoman Empire and make Turkey a separate country.
13. Create an independent Poland.

**What Did the Allies Agree to Do?**

**Treaty of Versailles (peace with Germany)**
- German troops will return all captured territory to Belgium, Russia, and France.
- Germany will be divided into two; some German territory will be given to Denmark, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium.
- Germany will be held responsible for all wartime losses and must pay reparations.
- Germany’s army and navy will be limited in size. Germany cannot have an air force, and cannot have military forces west of the Rhine.

**Treaty of Saint-Germain (peace with Austria)**
- The Austro-Hungarian Empire is dissolved and replaced by the nation of Austria.
- Four new nations are recognized: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia.
- Austria may not unite with Germany; its army is limited to 30,000 men.

**The Covenant of the League of Nations**
(included in both peace treaties above)
- Members agree to reduce armaments.
- Members agree to protect each other against aggression.
- Colonies of the Central Powers will now be supervised by League members.
- Parts of the Ottoman Empire will be made independent under League supervision.
The most important participants were the “Big Four”:

- President Wilson
- British Prime Minister David Lloyd George
- French Premier Georges Clemenceau
- Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando
A Flawed Peace  (cont.)

• Representatives from **Russia** were not **invited**.

• When President **Wilson** arrived in **Paris** in January 1919, he brought with him a peace plan known as the **Fourteen Points**.

  – In the first five points, Wilson proposed to eliminate the causes of the war through **free** trade, freedom of the **seas**, **disarmament**, an impartial adjustment of colonial **claims**, and **open** diplomacy instead of secret agreements.
A Flawed Peace (cont.)

– The next eight points addressed the right of national self-determination.

– The fourteenth point called for the creation of the **League of Nations**.
The peace conference decided to use the Fourteen Points as the basis for negotiations.

- However, the peace terms set out for the Germans were harsh.
- To begin with, the Allies demanded that Germany pay reparations for the war damage it had caused.
A Flawed Peace  (cont.)

• Four **empires** were dismantled as a result of World War I and the peace negotiations:
  – The **Austro-Hungarian** Empire
  – The **Russian** Empire
  – The **German** Empire
  – The **Ottoman** Empire
A Flawed Peace (cont.)

- The various *peace* treaties signed after the war created *nine* new nations in Europe:
  - Austria
  - Czechoslovakia
  - Estonia
  - Finland
  - Hungary
  - Latvia
  - Lithuania
  - Poland
  - Yugoslavia
A Flawed Peace (cont.)

- **National** self-determination was not, however, applied to **Germany**.

- The Treaty of **Versailles** did not address several of **Wilson’s** Fourteen Points.
  - Although disappointed with many aspects of the Treaty, **Wilson** achieved his primary goal—the **League of Nations**.
A Flawed Peace (cont.)

- Opposition in the Senate focused on the League of Nations.
  - A group of senators, nicknamed the “Irreconcilables,” refused to support the treaty under any circumstances.
  - Another group of senators, the “Reservationists,” were willing to support the treaty if certain amendments were made to the League of Nations.
A Flawed Peace  (cont.)

• To overcome *Senate* opposition, Wilson decided to take his case directly to the *American* people.

  – On September 25, 1919 the president collapsed from *physical* strain and soon afterward suffered a *stroke*.

  – He still would not *compromise* on the treaty.
A Flawed Peace (cont.)

- After **Wilson** left office in **1921**, the United States negotiated separate peace treaties with each of the **Central** Powers.
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
The War’s Impact

How does a strike affect consumers?
GUIDE TO READING

Big Ideas

Economics and Society The change from wartime to peacetime caused many economic and social problems.
GUIDE TO READING

Content Vocabulary

• cost of living
• general strike
• deport

Academic Vocabulary

• widespread
• authorities
cost of living

the cost of purchasing goods and services essential for survival
general strike

a strike involving all the workers in a particular geographic location
deport
to expel individuals from a country
widespread

having influence on or affecting a large group; widely diffused or prevalent
authorities

those who have control over determining and enforcing what is right or wrong
GUIDE TO READING

People and Events to Identify

• Calvin Coolidge
• Red Scare
• A. Mitchell Palmer
• J. Edgar Hoover
Do you feel that strikes are an effective tool?

A. Yes

B. No
An Economy in Turmoil

**MAIN Idea**  The country suffered **economic uncertainty**, **strikes**, and **riots** in the year after the war.
The country experienced rapid **inflation** and economic **turmoil** in 1919.

- **Inflation** greatly increased the **cost of living**.
- It also led to an enormous wave of **strikes**.
An Economy in Turmoil (cont.)

• The first major strike took place in Seattle, where some 35,000 shipyard workers walked off the job demanding higher wages and shorter hours.

  – Other unions in Seattle soon joined the shipyard workers and organized a general strike.
Workers on Strike, 1916–1921

Thousands of Workers

Year

1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921

4,500 4,000 3,500 3,000 2,500 2,000 1,500 1,000
An Economy in Turmoil (cont.)

• The most famous **strike** took place in **Boston**, where roughly **75** percent of the **police** force walked off the job.

  – **Riots** and **looting** erupted in the city, forcing governor **Calvin Coolidge** to call in the **National** Guard.
An Economy in Turmoil (cont.)

- One of the largest strikes in American history began when an estimated 350,000 steelworkers went on strike.

- The strike collapsed in the early 1920s. Its failure set back the union cause in the steel industry.
An Economy in Turmoil (cont.)

- The **economic** turmoil after the war also contributed to widespread **racial** unrest.

  - In the summer of 1919, 25 **race** riots broke out across the nation after many people gave in to feelings of **racism** and blamed **African** Americans for taking their jobs.

  - However, for the first time **African** Americans organized and fought back against the **white** mobs.
The Red Scare

**MAIN Idea** Fear of a Communist revolution caused a nationwide panic.
The Red Scare (cont.)

• **Americans** had long been suspicious of **communist** ideas.

• The **strikes** of 1919 fueled fears that Communists, or “**reds**,” might seize **power**.

  – This led to a nationwide panic known as the **Red Scare**.
The Red Scare (cont.)

• In April 1919, the postal service intercepted more than 30 parcels containing homemade bombs addressed to prominent Americans.

• Two months later, eight bombs in eight cities exploded within minutes of one another, suggesting a nationwide conspiracy.
  – One of them damaged the home of U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.
The Red Scare (cont.)

- **Palmer** created what eventually became the Federal Bureau of Investigation (**FBI**).
  - **J. Edgar Hoover** headed this special division within the **Justice** Department.
  - Palmer’s agents often ignored the civil **liberties** of the suspects.
  - **Authorities** detained thousands of suspects and nearly **600** people were **deported**.
Distinguishing Fact from Opinion

EARLY HISTORY OF THE FBI

1908
President Theodore Roosevelt created the Bureau of Investigation in the Justice Department after Congress opposed "borrowing" Secret Service agents to perform investigations.

1910
The new Bureau of Investigation investigated white slavery.

1918
The Bureau of Investigation made raids against World War I draft dodgers.

1919
Attorney General Palmer hired J. Edgar Hoover to head the General Intelligence Division in the "Red Scare" investigation of radicals and Communists. This division eventually became the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Directions: Answer the following question based on the time line.

Which of the following statements is an opinion?

A  Hoover investigated radicals and Communists during the "Red Scare" investigations.
B  Congress opposed using Secret Service agents to do investigative work.
C  The Bureau of Investigation rounded up draft dodgers during World War I.
D  Attorney General Palmer made the correct decision in hiring Hoover.
The following issues combined to create a general sense of disillusionment in the United States by 1920:

- economic problems
- labor unrest
- racial tensions
- fresh memories of World War I
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

The End of Progressivism?

Presidential Election of 1916

Wilson

Hughes

Presidential Election of 1920

Harding

Cox

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<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>% of Popular Vote</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Wilson</td>
<td>9,126,868</td>
<td>49.24%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hughes</td>
<td>8,548,728</td>
<td>46.12%</td>
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* Seven electors in West Virginia voted for Hughes and one for Wilson.

<table>
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<th>Presidential Candidate</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>% of Popular Vote</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
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<td>16,144,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cox</td>
<td>3,139,661</td>
<td>34.15%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Red Scare (cont.)

• The Republican candidate, Warren G. Harding, called for a return to “normalcy.”
  – He won the election by a landslide margin of over 7 million votes.
Imperialism and Progressivism

Causes:
- Desire for World Markets
- Feelings of Superiority
- Business and Government Corruption

Imperialism

Effects:
- Spanish-American War
- Involvement in World Affairs & World War I
- More efficient government
- Woman Suffrage
- Health and Safety Codes

Progressivism & Muckrakers
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Causes of America’s Entry Into World War I

• Americans hear stories of German atrocities and many become anti-German.

• Many of President Wilson’s advisors support the Allies.

• American banks lend the Allies large amounts of money and American companies sell the Allies food, weapons, and military supplies.

• Germany angers the United States by ordering submarines to attack neutral ships carrying goods to the Allies.
Causes of America’s Entry Into World War I

• Germany sinks the passenger ships *Lusitania* and *Sussex*, enraging Americans. To keep America out of the war, Germany *stops* sinking ships without warning in 1916.

• Germany tries to make an alliance with *Mexico*, further angering Americans.

• In a last attempt to win the war, Germany orders submarines to *attack* ships without warning in 1917; *six* American ships are sunk.

• The United States *declares* war, April *1917*. 
Social and Cultural Effects of World War I

- Northern factories recruit African Americans from the rural South; **African** Americans migrate to northern cities in large numbers, improving their standard of **living** and changing **politics** in northern cities.

- In search of **workers**, companies also hire large numbers of **women** for jobs traditionally reserved for men.
Social and Cultural Effects of World War I

- **Labor** shortages cause many **Mexicans** to migrate north to take work in the United States. Many Hispanic Americans leave **farm** work for factory work.

- Laws limiting **civil** rights in wartime are upheld by the Supreme Court in the cases of **Schenck v. U.S.** and **Abrams v. U.S.**

- During the war, anti-**German** feelings are widespread.

- The end of the war leads to **economic** and **social** tensions; many workers go on **strike**; race riots erupt in many cities.

- After the war, many Americans become **anti**-immigrant, **anti**-communist, and **anti**-union.
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Chapter Transparencies Menu

Why It Matters

Cause-and-Effect Transparency

Unit Time Line Transparency

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