

# THE GREAT WAR AND THE ROARING 20S

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**Outcomes**

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- A. analyze WWI as a turning point in history
- B. analyze causes of the war and identify the combatants and their alliance systems
- C. comprehend methods of fighting in the Great War
- D. Describe America's response to World War I and explain the increasingly sharp conflict over America's policies toward Germany
- E. Explain what caused America to enter World War I.
- F. Describe how Wilsonian idealism turned the war into an ideological crusade that inspired fervor and overwhelmed dissent.
- G. Discuss the mobilization of America for war.
- H. Describe the American military and economic contribution to Allied victory.
- I. Analyze the consequences of World War I for labor, women, and minorities
- J. Analyze Wilson's attempt to forge a peace based on his Fourteen Points and explain why developments at home and abroad forced him to compromise.
- K. analyze strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles
- L. Discuss the opposition of Lodge and others to Wilson's League and show how Wilson's refusal to compromise doomed the Treaty of Versailles.
- M. evaluate the legacy of the Great War
  
- N. analyze the movement toward social conservatism following World War I
- O. describe the cultural conflicts over such issues as prohibition & evolution
- P. discuss the rise of the mass-consumption economy, led by the automobile industry
- Q. describe the cultural revolution brought about by radio, films, and changing sexual standards
- R. explain how new ideas and values were reflected and promoted in the American literary renaissance of the 1920s
- S. explain how the era's cultural changes affected women and African Americans

**Resources**

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- A. text: chapter 30, p. 696-702; chapters 31 & 32

**Outline**

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- I. The Great War
  - A. World War I as a turning point in history
  - B. origins of the Great War
    - 1. Nationalism
      - a) of powerful European states
      - b) of restless ethnic minorities: Crisis in the Balkans
    - 2. Imperialist & economic rivalry
    - 3. Optimism
    - 4. prewar leadership, diplomacy, & alliances
      - a) Age of Bismarck
      - b) Wilhelm II and the new alliance system
      - c) the Balkan crisis
      - d) Alliance system & the precarious balance of power
        - (1) Triple Alliance
        - (2) Triple Entente

5. The Balkan Crisis & Assassination of Franz Ferdinand, June 28, 1914
- C. War Rages in Europe
  1. trench warfare on the Western Front: Marne, Verdun, Somme, Ypres (Messines & Passchendaele)
  2. The Eastern Front: Tannenberg, Gallipoli, Africa
  3. The New Technology of Warfare: machine gun, tank, poison gas, airplane, submarine
- D. The U.S. Cannot Stay Neutral
  1. "blood money"
  2. Sinking of ships & loss of American lives
  3. German provocations
- E. The Home Front
  1. Wilsonian Idealism: the Fourteen Points
  2. Propaganda
  3. Enforcing loyalty & stifling dissent
  4. Factories at war
  5. women's suffrage realized
  6. Forging a war economy
- F. "The Yanks are Coming:" U.S. involvement in the war
  1. U.S. Navy
  2. Conscription & Mobilization
  3. American Expeditionary Force: Chateau Theirry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne,
  4. The war won, November 11, 1918
- G. Losing the Peace
  1. Paris Conference
  2. the Versailles treaty
  3. the battle for ratification & the defeat of the treaty

## II. Culture of the 1920s

- A. The Russian Revolutions, 1917
  1. Russia under the czars
  2. February/March Revolution
  3. October/November Revolution
  4. reign of Stalin
- B. Election of 1920
- C. Conservatism v. Modernity?
  1. Red Scare
  2. racial hatred & the Ku Klux Klan
  3. Isolationism & the restriction of immigration
  4. labor relations
  5. Results
    - a) Prohibition
    - b) gangsterism
    - c) education & the Scopes Monkey Trial
- D. The mass consumption economy
  1. Automobility
  2. radio
  3. the cult of personality
    - a) cinema
    - b) professional sports
  4. aviation & Charles Lindbergh
- E. Social changes
  1. sexual liberation
  2. youth culture & the flapper

3. literary liberation  
F. African Americans in the 1920s

**Vocabulary**

**Chapter 30**

John J. Pershing  
Kaiser Wilhelm II  
Charles Evans Hughes  
Archduke Franz Ferdinand  
Czar Nicholas II  
Gavrilo Princip  
Marshal Foch  
Sir Douglas Haig  
Otto von Bismarck

Morocco Crises  
Reinsurance Treaty  
Central Powers  
Triple Alliance  
Triple Entente  
“Allies”  
*Lusitania*  
*Arabic and Sussex* (Pledge)

Committee on Public Information  
Espionage and Sedition Acts  
*Schenck v. United States*  
Industrial Workers of the World  
War Industries Board  
18<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
19<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
Bolsheviks  
doughboys  
Big Four  
irreconcilables  
collective security  
conscription  
Food Administration  
self-determination  
Treaty of Versailles  
Weimar Republic

F. Scott Fitzgerald  
Ernest Hemingway  
Sinclair Lewis  
William Faulkner  
Alexander Kerensky  
Babe Ruth  
Charlie Chaplin  
Czar Nicholas II  
V.I. Lenin  
  
nativist  
progressive education  
buying on margin  
Red Scare  
Sacco & Vanzetti case  
Ku Klux Klan  
Emergency Quota Act  
Immigration Quota Act  
National Origins Act of 1924

**Chapter 31**

George Creel  
Eugene V. Debs  
Bernard Baruch  
Herbert Hoover  
Alice Paul  
Henry Cabot Lodge  
Warren G. Harding  
James M. Cox  
Paul von Hindenburg  
Ludendorff

Zimmermann note  
Fourteen Points  
League of Nations

**Chapter 32**

A. Mitchell Palmer  
Al Capone  
John Dewey  
John T. Scopes  
William Jennings Bryan  
Clarence Darrow  
Andrew Mellon  
Bruce Barton  
Henry Ford  
Frederick W. Taylor  
Charles Lindbergh  
Margaret Sanger  
Sigmund Freud  
H.L. Mencken

Volstead Act  
Fundamentalism  
Modernists  
flappers  
bootlegging  
Florida land boom  
Empire State Building  
general strike  
installment buying  
Model T  
real wages  
speakeasies  
speculation