The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make.

WOODROW WILSON, WAR MESSAGE, APRIL 2, 1917
# 1: What caused American entry into World War I, and how was it turned into an ideological crusade? How were the goals of the war presented to the American public? Did these eventually contribute to the deep American disillusionment at the conclusion of the war?

- War by Act of Germany
- Wilsonian Idealism Enthroned | Fourteen Points
- Creel Manipulates Minds
- Forcing Loyalty & Stifling Dissent *
PRESIDENT CALLS FOR WAR DECLARATION,
STRONGER NAVY, NEW ARMY OF 500,000 MEN,
FULL CO-OPERATION WITH GERMANY'S FOES

Text of the President’s Address

MUST EXERT ALL OUR POWER

To Bring a "Government That Is Running Amuck to Terms"
REMEMBER
BELGIUM

Buy Bonds
Fourth
Liberty
Loan
ENLIST
On Which Side of the Window are YOU?
#2: How did American’s mobilize to prepare for war and support a war economy?

- The Nation’s Factories Go to War
- Workers in Wartime
- Suffering Until Suffrage
- Forging a War Economy
- Making Plowboys into Doughboys *
• Food for Thought
• Wartime agencies flooded the country with posters like this in 1917–1918, exhorting women on the home front to “grow their own” and thus ease the pressure on food supplies.
• In the Trenches and to the Polls
• Wars often bring opportunities and innovations as well as danger and destruction. As U.S. Army nurses went into harm’s way at the fighting front in France, the century-long struggle for women’s suffrage intensified on the home front, culminating in the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.
#3: What was America’s military and ideological contribution to the Allied victory?

- Fighting in France – Belatedly
- America Helps Hammer the “Hun” *
MEN KILLED IN BATTLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Men Killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,385,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>462,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>53,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#4: How was Wilson forced to compromise during the peace negotiations, and why did America, in the end, refuse to ratify the treaty and join the League of Nations?

- The Fourteen Points Disarm Germany
- Wilson Steps Down from Olympus
- An Idealist Battles the Imperialists in Paris
- Hammering Out the Treaty
- The Peace Treaty That Bred a New War
- Wilson’s Tour and Collapse | Defeat & Deadlock *
VELL, IT DIDN'T PAY

NOT THIS TIME
If any man can show just cause, why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak.
#5: Do you agree that the final responsibility for the failure of America to join the League of Nations lies with Woodrow Wilson rather than with his opponents like Henry Cabot Lodge? Why or why not? *
#6: What really caused the overwhelming Republican victory in the election of 1920?

- The “Solemn Referendum” of 1920
  - Warren G. Harding to the Presidency
- The Betrayal of Great Expectations
  - Could a strong international organization have averted World War II? *
American Life in the “Roaring Twenties”

1919–1929

America’s present need is not heroics but healing; not nostrums but normalcy; not revolution but restoration; . . . not surgery but serenity.

WARREN G. HARDING, 1920
#1: How and why did America turn toward domestic isolation and social conservatism in the 1920s?

- Seeing Red
  - Epidemic of Strikes & Labor Troubles
  - Red Scare of 1919 – 20
  - Mitchell Palmer
  - S.O.S.
  - Sacco and Vanzetti Trial *
#2: Why was immigration, which had been part of American experience for many generations, seen as such a great threat to American identity and culture in the prosperous 1920s? How did the immigration restriction laws passed in the 1920s affect the country?

- Hooded Hoodlums of the KKK
  - KKK Membership peak – 1920’s over 5 million members

- Stemming the Foreign Flood
  - Emergency Quota Act of 1921
  - Immigration Act of 1924 *
• The Only Way to Handle It
• Isolationists and nativists succeeded in damming up the flow of immigrants to the United States in the early 1920s. The Immigration Act of 1924 placed strict quotas on European immigrants and completely shut out the Japanese.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Immigrants from Northern and Western Europe</th>
<th>Immigrants from other countries, principally Southern and Eastern Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average annual inflow, 1907-1914</td>
<td>176,983</td>
<td>685,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas under Act of 1921</td>
<td>198,082</td>
<td>158,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas under Act of 1924</td>
<td>140,999</td>
<td>21,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas under National-Origins Provision of 1929</td>
<td>132,323</td>
<td>20,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas under McCarran-Walter Act of 1952</td>
<td>125,165</td>
<td>29,492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#3: Why did critics, like Horace Kallen and Randolph Bourne, dislike the pressure on immigrants to Americanize and join the melting pot? What kind of future America did their ideals of cultural pluralism promote. Why was this view not widely accepted in the 1920s? *
#4: How did some of the major public events of the 1920s reflect national disagreements over fundamental social, cultural, and religious values?

- The Prohibition Experiment
- The Golden Age of Gangsterism
- Monkey Business in Tennessee
  - Science v. Religion
  - City v. Rural
  - H.L. Mencken and Cultural Criticism
  - Bryan v. Darrow
  - Rise of Fundamentalism and Modernism *
T. T. Martin, Headquarters
Anti-Evolution League
"The Conflict" "Hell & the High School"

Bryan's Books Here

Hell and the High Schools by J.T. Martin

Newspaper Club

Picture: People gathered around a table with signs promoting an anti-evolution league.
#5: How did the automobile and other new products create a mass-consumption economy in the 1920s?

- The Mass-Consumption Economy
- Putting America on Rubber Tires
- The Advent of the Gasoline Age
- Humans Develop Wings
- The Radio Revolution
- Wall Street’s Big Bull Market

- Speculation | On Margin Buying | Rags-to-Riches | Bureau of the Budget | Mellon & Tax Reductions *
#6: How did the new films, literature, and music of the 1920s affect American values in areas of religion, sexuality, and family life?

• Hollywood’s Filmland Fantasies
• The Dynamic Decade
  – Harlem Renaissance | The New Negro
• Cultural Liberation
  – H.L. Mencken, again!
  – Fitzgerald, Dreiser, Hemingway, Anderson, Lewis, Faulkner, Eliot, Frost, and O’Neill *
• **Nude Descending a Staircase No. 2, by Marcel Duchamp, 1912**

• This painting, now permanently displayed at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, caused a scandal both in Paris, where it was originally shown, and at the fabled New York Armory Show in 1913. Duchamp shattered convention by evoking motion with repeated superimposed images, and by rendering the human body with stark, angular lines.
• Calvin Coolidge Presides over the “Jazz Age”
• Coolidge’s hands-off policies were sweet music to big business.