Unit 9: Wilson and World War I
Unit 10: The Roaring ’20s and Economic Collapse
Unit 9: Wilson and World War I
Wilson and Moral Diplomacy – opposed imperialism and big stick

- Respect other nations and spread democracy
- Philippines – Jones Act 1916 – granted territorial status, bill of rights and male suffrage, promised independence
- Puerto Rico – US citizenship and a limited self-government
- Panama Canal – US ships now had to pay tolls like other nations
Conflict in Mexico

- Pancho Villa and US Expeditionary Force

  - revolution and Civil War in Mexico - Wilson wanted democracy to triumph there, supported “democratic” ruler – Carranza

- Carranza challenged by Pancho Villa who murdered people in Texas and New Mexico – chased by John J. Pershing
Message of Political Cartoon?
Wilson’s New Freedom

- Tariffs – Underwood Tariff (1913) – lowered tariff!
- Antitrust Act of 1914 – Clayton Anti-trust Act (unions could not be prosecuted as trusts), set up FTC
World War I – Neutrality to War

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORpedoED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

The New York Times. EXTRA 8:30 A.M.

GERMAN LEGATION

MEXICO CITY

130 15040 15031 8501 115 23538 416 47214 6491 11530
18147 18274 21463 10247 18168 42877 59035 5494 19056
98292 99950 11311 12992 10391 72052 21290 5181 99935
33071 17654 11269 18276 18101 10317 0828 17984 4173
23584 23200 18452 21989 87995 5069 11918 8968 12157
1233 4736 4458 7952 17166 12851 4458 17148 14471 6700
13850 13224 6809 14991 13892 15897 77995 14218 38497
5470 17563 6707 5877 5654 14109 15457 22501 17153
59108 17389 7400 27338 18822 6719 11351 19011 23845
596 18658 11090 11694 4757 9497 22404 20855 4577
23810 18410 20850 5905 13341 20443 39569 11732 20337
0919 9770 18507 82562 1340 22349 11339 11985 22998
10429 16584 21783 6999 67184 5999 7207 6920 52862 11869
21100 21296 6965 9959 21994 10874 18802 18500 15287
21800 55787 7931 92528 10100 13466 9300 6920 76236 11419
8144 10301 17900 11349 17148 11204 7067 7992 15099 9110
10422 67250 9263 3070

Germany's decision to sink the passenger ship Lusitania was met with widespread anger in the United States, leading to increased tensions between the nations. The sinking resulted in the loss of 1,198 lives, including 128 Americans. The event contributed to the United States' decision to enter World War I in 1917.
The First World War – MAIN causes, and immediate cause?

- **Problems of Neutrality**
  - Submarines- Lusitania, Sussex Pledge (promised not to sink merchant/passenger ships without warning –kept through 1916)
  - Economic ties to Britain and France – partly due to blockade, trade war supplies, loans
  - Psychological and ethnic ties – divided loyalties and British propaganda
Preparedness and pacifism

Wilson opposed at first, but realized need (promised in campaign to keep America out of the war)

National Defense Act (1916) – increased regular army, later Congress approved building of 50 warships

Opposition – especially in Midwest and west/ William Jennings Bryan, Jane Addams, Jeannete Rankin (First woman elected to Congress)
Mobilization

- Causes – Unrestricted submarine warfare, Zimmerman Telegram, Russian Revolution
- “The world must be made safe for democracy”
- Fighting the war – took months to train soldiers, sent war supplies and food right away – regulated by War Industries Board (Baruch) and Food Administration (Hoover)
Financing the War – loans and taxes, sale of liberty bonds

George Creel and Committee of Public Information – “Over There”, posters, films, speakers – do your bit!

Some targeted Germans – Liberty cabbage
Civil Liberties limited during time of war?

- Espionage and Sedition Acts/
  Schenck vs. the United States –
  “clear and present
danger” – pamphlets/draft

- Other times this has happened in our history?
WWI Propaganda

- Women – war jobs, supported families
- African Americans – war jobs, joined segregated military
Wilson’s Fourteen Points

- Freedom of the seas
- End to secret treaties
- Reduction of armaments
- “impartial adjustment of colonial claims”
- Self-determination within Austro-Hungarian Empire
- League of Nations
Treaty of Versailles

- Big Four – Wilson, Orlando, George, and Clemenceau
- Germany disarmed and stripped of colonies, war guilt clause, war reparations
- Self-determination
- League of Nations
Ratification Fight

- Wilson’s baby was the League of Nations – refused to compromise on Treaty
- Opposition – did not want to get tangled up in another European war
  - Irreconcilables – Republican senators who would not budge on joining League
  - Reservationists – led by Senator Lodge – would accept league with reservations added to covenant
- Wilson’s stroke, Senate does not approve, sign separate peace with Germany
Postwar demobilization

- Red Scare – Palmer raids, anti-communist hysteria
- Labor strife – public distrusted unions due to series of violent strikes and fear of revolution
- Race riots in cities – returning veterans wanted jobs back – violence and lynchings
Unit 10: New Era: The 1920s

Republican governments – Harding and Coolidge

1. Business creed – laissez faire, but high protective tariffs and tax breaks

2. Harding Scandals – Teapot Dome – Fall Sec. of Interior accepted bribes to lease federal oil lands and Daugherty (Attorney General) accepted bribes not to prosecute criminal suspects
Economic Development

1. Prosperity and wealth – increased productivity, increased use of oil and electricity, government favored growth of business

2. Farm and labor problems
   - Farmers suffered with end of war – growing surpluses and falling prices
   - Wages rose, but union movement went backward, most companies insisted on open shop (nonunion workers)
New Culture

1. Consumerism: automobile, radio, movies – first talkie?

2. Women, the family – flappers, most middle class – homemakers with new “Labor-saving” devices, employed women usually in cities “traditional jobs” – lower wages, liberalized divorce laws
Modern religion – revivalists on the radio – fundamentalist message – Billy Sunday – attacked gambling, drinking, and dancing

-Modernism – historical and critical view of Bible, accept Darwin and keep faith

-Fundamentalism – literal interpretation of Bible, blamed liberal views for decline in morals
Literature of alienation

- “Lost Generation”
- criticized religion as hypocritical, war for money interest, and critical of materialism
- included Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and TS Eliot
Jazz Age – Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong – improv

Harlem Renaissance – talented actors, artists, musicians, writers – commented on African American heritage, bitterness and hope – Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston
Conflict of cultures

- Prohibition (18th Amendment) and bootlegging – speakeasies, rise of organized crime (Al Capone and St. Valentine’s Day massacre), bathtub gin
- Nativism – Sacco and Vanzetti trial. Quota Acts targeted Eastern and Southern Europeans
- Ku Klu Klan – against? Tactics?
Religious fundamentalism versus modernists – Scopes Monkey Trial

William Jennings Bryan v. Clarence Darrow
Myth of Isolation

- Replacing the League of Nations – disarmament and peace – Washington Conference (1921) and Kellogg Briand Pact (1928) – agreement not to go to war, except...

- Business and Diplomacy – to improve relations with Mexico and other Latin American countries, some troops remained in Nicaragua and Haiti, won oil-drilling rights in Middle East, and raised tariffs

- Dawes Plan – loans to Germany, pay loans to Europeans, pay back US