

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

CHAPTER 19: WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH, 1914-1920

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (your objectives for this chapter):

SSUSH15 Analyze the origins and impact of U.S. involvement in World War I.

- a. Describe the movement from U.S. neutrality to engagement in World War I, including unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmerman Telegram.
- b. Explain the domestic impact of World War I, including the origins of the Great Migration, the Espionage Act, and socialist Eugene Debs.
- c. Explain Wilson's Fourteen Points and the debate over U.S. entry into the League of Nations.

SSUSH16 Investigate how political, economic, and cultural developments after WW I led to a shared national identity.

- a. Explain how fears of rising communism and socialism in the United States led to the Red Scare and immigrant restriction.

KEY TERMS

A. Mitchell Palmer Attorney General of the U.S. in 1919

Allies the alliance of France, Russia, Great Britain, and Italy in World War I

armistice a cease-fire

Central Powers alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria in World War I

Committee on Public Information a government agency created to sell the war to the American people

conscription forced military service

contraband prohibited materials, esp. weapons or materials used to fight a war

convoys groups of merchant ships and troop transports

deported to be expelled from a country

espionage spying to gain secret government information

Espionage Act Congressional actions that established penalties for treasonous, disloyal or anti-war activities

Eugene Debs Socialist Party leader imprisoned for violating the Espionage Act

Fourteen Points President Wilson's post-war peace plan

Franz Ferdinand heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne

Great Migration movement of African Americans from the South to Northern and Western cities

inflation rising prices

League of Nations an association of nations organized to help keep peace and prevent future wars

Liberty Bonds bonds bought by Americans as a loan to the government to finance World War I

Lusitania British passenger ship carrying contraband sunk by Germany in 1915

nationalism an intense pride in one's homeland

Palmer raids 1919-1920 mass arrests and deportations of immigrants and radicals

propaganda information designed to influence opinion

Red Scare a panic in the United States caused by the fear that Communists would seize power in the U.S.

reparations payments for war damages

Sacco and Vanzetti Italian anarchists executed for a robbery and murder despite little hard evidence

Selective Service Act 1917 Congressional act that authorized conscription and established regulations for conscription

self-determination the idea that people who belong to a nation should have their own country and government

Sussex Pledge German promise not to sink merchant ships without warning

Treaty of Versailles treaty that ended World War I

U-boat German submarines

Victory Bonds bonds bought by Americans as a loan to the government to finance World War I

victory garden garden planted by Americans to raise their own vegetables

Vladimir Lenin revolutionary leader of the Bolshevik Party in Russia who became dictator in the Soviet Union

War Industries Board a government agency created to coordinate the production of war materials

Zimmermann telegram a German official's letter asking Mexico to ally with Germany against the U.S. in exchange for regaining territories lost earlier to the U.S.

MAJOR TOPICS

U.S.-Mexico relations, 1911-1917

Wilson's Latin American

diplomacy

nationalism

The Great War (World War I)

Origins of World War I:

alliances, German unification,

expansionism, Balkan self-

determination, sea power,

imperialism

Triple Alliance & Central Powers

Triple Entente & Allies

U.S. neutrality

U.S. entry into the war

conscription

funding the war through Liberty

Bonds and Victory Bonds

propaganda

ensuring public support

Espionage Act (1917)

Sedition Act (1918)

Schenck v. the United States

armistice

League of Nations

Fourteen Points

Treaty of Versailles

general strike

red scare

end of Progressivism

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What led the United States to enter World War I?
2. Describe contributions of women and African Americans in World War I
3. How did U.S. government's efforts to ensure popular support for the war conflict with democratic ideals?
4. Discuss the nature of World War I in terms of trench warfare, gas, and other techniques and technology.
5. Discuss general political, economic and social conditions in the aftermath of World War I.