

World War 1, Harlem Renaissance, & Great Depression Unit Notes



World War I

1. What was World War I (WW1)?

A war that was fought in Europe; a war fought between the **Allied Powers** and **Central Powers** (two alliances);

A. Allied Powers – Great Britain, U.S.A, France, Russia, Italy, and others

B. Central Powers – Germany, Austria- Hungarian Empire, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire (today's Turkey)

2. How did the United States get involved in WW1?

Before the war started, the U.S.A didn't want to get involved in world affairs, especially Europe conflicts; during the 1900s, Germany began to develop a navy that was big enough to challenge Great Britain's warships; Americans became concerned because the United States was tied to Great Britain, both economically, and politically; U.S.A's involvement in war was limited to helping the so-called Allied Powers by delivering weapons to Great Britain (food and supplies) to war torn areas of Europe

Causes of World War I

3. What were the causes of World War I?

A. Nationalism- the belief that your country deserves more success than others.

B. Militarism- the building of a strong military to frighten or defeat other countries.

C. Alliances- agreements between nations to support and defend each other.

4. How did the United States enter World War I?

- A. Its inability to remain neutral
- B. German submarine warfare and the sinking of the *Lusitania* (a British ship with 128 Americans on it)
- C. U.S economic and political ties to Great Britain
- D. the Zimmerman Telegram

5. When did the U.S.A enter WW1?

1917

6. Which President declared war on the Central Powers?

Woodrow Wilson



7. Explain the Zimmermann Telegram.

A Western Union telegram from Germany to Mexico; it said that submarine warfare would continue against the U.S.A by Germany; If the U.S.A entered the war, Germany promised to return Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to Mexico, if the Mexicans would ally with Germany; American ships continued to be sunk; the U.S.A had enough and entered the war and was allied with Great Britain

ZIMMERMAN NOTE

NOTE SAYING TO MEXICO IF THEY WILL BE AN ALIEN

1917-1-16-98
Foreign Office, State Dept.
Special Agent in Charge
Feb 17 1917

Page 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and

8. How did people on both sides fight during World War I?

trench warfare- long narrow ditches, crouched down in the trenches for protection and fired their weapons from there

9. What were some of the new weapons used during World War I?

- A. machine guns
- B. Hand grenades
- C. cannon shells

- D. submarine
- E. airplanes
- F. tank
- G. poison gas



WW1 Ends

10. What was the Treaty of Versailles?

This was a peace negotiations between Germany and the Allied Powers; Germany must:

- A. accept full responsibility for causing the war
- B. Not be allowed to make or export weapons
- C. Give up many of its territories
- D. Pay countries hurt by the war



11. What is an armistice?

It was an agreement to stop fighting; Central Powers (Germany) realized that they could not win the war and signed an armistice; war ended in 1918.

12. After the war, how did the United States provide leadership to the world to put things back in order?

Prepared a peace plan known as the **Fourteen Points** that called for the formation of the **League of Nations** (a peace keeping organization); U.S.A decided not to join because the U.S Senate failed to ratify it

Harlem Renaissance

13. Describe the Harlem Renaissance.

started in neighborhood in New York City named Harlem in the 1920s; this time period had many amazing accomplishments in art, music, literature, and learning; was also known as the “**Negro Movement**”

14. Explain the Jazz Age.

the Harlem Renaissance was also known as the Jazz age; this was music that involved improvisation (musicians decide which notes to play as they perform); helped made famous by artists like Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong; heard over the radio.



Important People of the Harlem Renaissance/ Jazz Age

15. Who were some important people of the Harlem Renaissance/ Jazz Age?

A. Louis Armstrong – a singer and trumpeter; helped to make jazz popular in the 1920s.

B. Langston Hughes- innovator of jazz, poetry, activist, and novelist.



C. Duke Ellington- a bandleader who played the piano and composed songs.

D. Babe Ruth- broke barriers in baseball.

E. Zora Neal Hurston- wrote short stories and novels about African Americans



Henry Ford

16. Who was Henry Ford? What did he do?

an entrepreneur who added to boom by making cars in a new way; founded the Ford Motor Company; company used **mass production-** (making many products at once)



17. What was the impact of Henry Ford?

Ford's vision of the affordable automobile brought about improved transportation. This resulted in:

- A. Great mobility (people could move about easily and arrive at destinations quicker).
- B. Creation of jobs
- C. Growth of transportation-related industries (road construction, oil, steel, automobile)
- D. Movement to suburban areas (people didn't have to live so close to their work in the cities)

18. Explain the assembly line and division of labor.

an assembly line is a long line of workers and equipment; each worker has a different job; this way of organizing work is called division of labor, each worker or group of workers have one small task in a big project; made production more efficient.



Airplane/ Flight

19. How was flight further advanced in 1927?

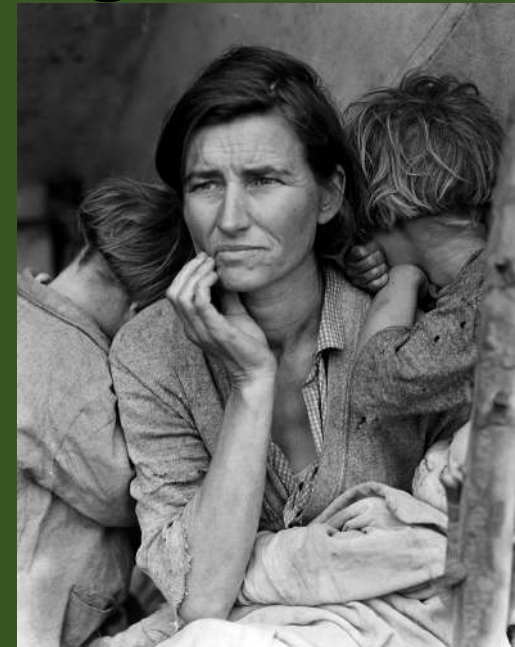
Charles Lindbergh became the first man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. He traveled from New York to Paris; created enormous interest in airplanes and air travel; proved that air travel can be done



Great Depression

20. What happened after World War I?

- people went back to work and tried to return to some kind of “normalcy”; America went through a “boom” (a period of fast economic growth); international trade and borrowed money from European nations and their repayments helped make the U.S rich.



21. Explain the Great Depression.

-stock market crashed in 1929 due to stocks losing their values; this made banks recall people who owed them for loans and when the people couldn't pay, the banks closed; many people lost their money

in banks including their savings; Bank failures was a big cause of the Great Depression



22. Why did things fall apart when the Stock Market Crashed in 1929?

- a. People over speculated on stocks, using borrowed money that they could not repay when stock prices crashed.
- b. The Federal Reserve failed to prevent the collapse of the banking system. The Federal Reserve is the central U.S bank. It regulates the country's monetary and financial systems.
- c. High American tariffs (taxes) discouraged international trade.

23. Explain stock and the stock market.

- stocks are shares of ownership in a company; stock market where stocks are bought and sold;



24. What were some of the effects of the Great Depression?

- A. Unemployment increased because employers didn't have the money to pay workers.
- B. People lost their houses and could no longer buy food and other goods.
- C. Many people had to live in shanties or shacks
- D. Farmers lost land because they couldn't pay their debts (specifically sharecroppers); a severe drought on the Great Plains in the early 1930s made things worse making crops hard to grow.

25. Why was the Great Depression particularly hard for farmers?

- Before WW1, farmers had plowed up millions of acres of grassland to plant wheat, however, a long period of drought in the Great Plains caused severe soil erosion; the soil blew away; dust covered everything; this area became known as the “**Dust Bowl**”.



Herbert Hoover

26. Who was Herbert Hoover? What was his contribution to the Great Depression?

Hoover was President during stock market crash of 1929; he believed that the government should not be involved because he thought that the economy would heal itself; he believed in entrepreneurship and volunteerism (known as rugged individualism).

27. What is a soup kitchen?

Soup kitchens were used during the time of the Great Depression; it fed people soup because it was inexpensive and could feed a lot; people would stand in line to get soup; people would also stand in breadlines



Franklin D. Roosevelt

28. Who was Franklin Delano Roosevelt?

President after Hoover who took action and created programs to help people who were suffering; he was different from Hoover because he believed that it was the government's duty to help citizens in need

Franklin Roosevelt

- Franklin D. Roosevelt took on the job of presidency at the depth of the Great Depression.
- He brought faith and hope to the people that things would get better.
- “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself”
- He introduced the New Deal which showed his strategies to do this.



29. Describe some of the New Deal Programs.

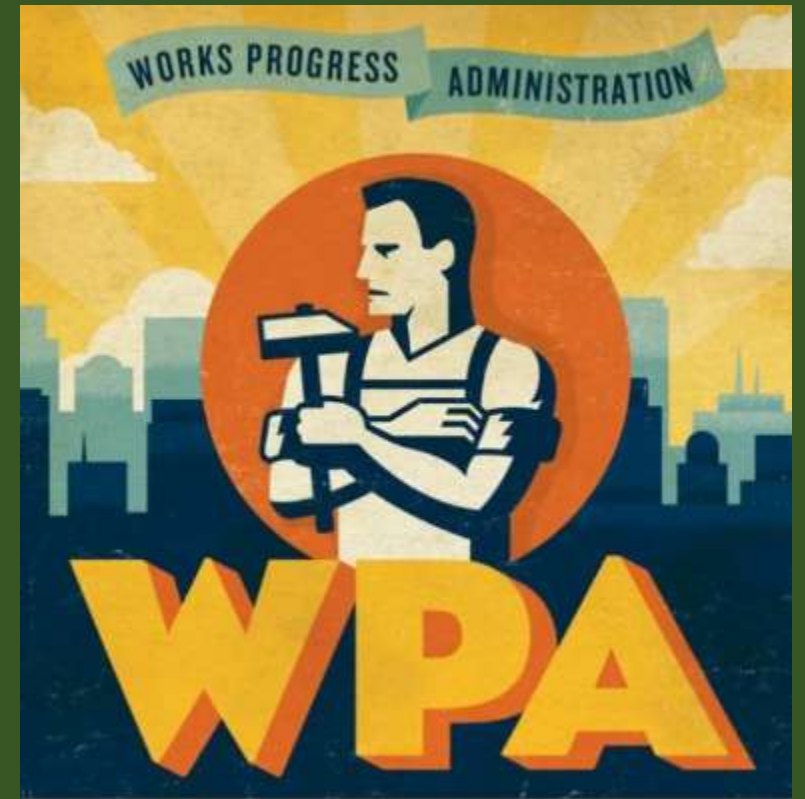
To help relieve some of the suffering due to the Great Depression, Roosevelt came up with these programs to help the economy.

A. Tennessee Valley Authority - building dams for hydroelectricity for rural areas in southeast; it helped to control floods as well as generated electricity to homes and farms in the region;

B. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) - conserve, protect natural environment; trees were planted, cleared hiking trails, and also helped with flood control.

C. Works Progress Administration- hired to build streets, parks, libraries, and schools; also painted murals and sculptures on public buildings and hired authors to write books about places in U.S.A;

D. Social Security-provides money to people over the age of 65; also helps people with disabilities and cannot work



E. Minimum Wage- lowest amount of money most workers can be paid

- **Georgia Minimum Wage: \$5.25 an hour**

Key Features of the New Deal

- Social Security
- Federal work programs
- Environmental Improvement
- Farm assistance programs
- Increased rights for labor



Culture in the 1930s

30. Who is Margaret Mitchell?

-writer from Atlanta, wrote Gone with the Wind; very popular novel; won many awards; about a woman and her struggles during the Civil War

31. Who is Jesse Owens?

African American track star who won four gold metals in 1936 Olympics in Berlin; he upset Adolf Hitler who thought that every race was inferior to the German race