### Day Five – WWI, Boom, Bust, WWII

#### Part A. Vocabulary

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<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nationalism</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Imperialism</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Alliance System</td>
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<td>Militarism</td>
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<td>Espionage &amp; Sedition Acts</td>
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<td>Schenck v. U.S.</td>
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<td>Treaty of Versailles</td>
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<td>Harlem Renaissance</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>flapper</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Great Migration</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>quotas</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>speculation</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>collective bargaining</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Bonus Army</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Hoovervilles</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Dust Bowl</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>devotion to the interests &amp; culture one’s nation</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>policy of extending a nation’s authority over other nations</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>nations pledging to help each other if one nation is attacked</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>continual buildup of armies &amp; navies</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>served to control &amp; punish those who opposed the war effort</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>ruled that free speech could be restricted during wartime</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson’s plan for world peace following WWI</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1919 agreement that ended WWI</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>compensation paid by defeated nation for damages &amp; injuries</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>return to the traditional foreign policy of isolationism</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>cultural movement led by group of African American writers, artists</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>period of fear &amp; suspicion of communism during 1920’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>nickname for young independent women who strayed from traditions</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>movement of African Americans from the South, to North in early 1900’s</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>sets limits on immigration</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>risky business transaction in effort to make quick, large profit</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>process by which a union negotiates with management for a contract</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>WWI veterans’ march on Wash. D.C. demanding immediate back pay</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>makeshift homeless shelter during early years of Great Depression</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>period of drought &amp; storms in central &amp; southern Great Plains in 1930’s</td>
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Vocabulary practice
Matching:

__1. Militarism
__2. Dust Bowl
__3. Hoovervilles
__4. Nationalism
__5. Alliance System
__6. Imperialism
__7. Bonus Army
__8. collective bargaining
__9. speculation
__10. quota
__11. flapper
__12. Great Migration
__13. Harlem Renaissance
__14. Schenck v US
__15. Espionage & Sedition Act
__16. normalcy
__17. Treaty of Versailles
__18. Fourteen Points
__19. Red Scare
__20. reparations

Critical Thinking:
1. What were the causes and effects of WWI?

2. What factors led to the economic boom of the 1920’s?

3. Why did the Senate refuse to ratify the Treaty of Versailles?
### Part B – People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Woodrow Wilson</th>
<th>1. Led nation during WWI &amp; supported League of Nations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Warren G. Harding</td>
<td>2. Led nation into “Roaring 20’s” and called for return to “normalcy”</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Henry Ford</td>
<td>3. Innovative production methods reduced costs of producing cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sacco &amp; Vanzetti</td>
<td>4. Italian immigrants &amp; anarchists executed for armed robbery at height of anti-immigrant feelings of 1920’s</td>
</tr>
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<td>5. Calvin Coolidge</td>
<td>5. Conservative, laissez-faire president</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Langston Hughes</td>
<td>7. African American poet, novelist</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Herbert Hoover</td>
<td>8. Used federal troops against Bonus Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
<td>9. His New Deal policies increased the power of the federal government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Adolf Hitler</td>
<td>10. He used the 1938 Munich Agreement to annex the Sudetenland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Benito Mussolini</td>
<td>11. Leader of fascist government in Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Francisco Franco</td>
<td>12. Leader of fascist government in Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Joseph Stalin</td>
<td>13. He met at Yalta 1945 with FDR &amp; Churchill to discuss postwar world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Robert Oppenheimer</td>
<td>15. Physicist who led American effort to build first atomic bomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
<td>17. Commander of Allied forces in Europe during WWII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Harry S. Truman</td>
<td>18. Made decision to drop atomic bomb on Japan during WWII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Matching:

_1. Adolf Hitler
_2. Langston Hughes
_3. Woodrow Wilson
_4. Herbert Hoover
_5. Calvin Coolidge
_6. Dwight Eisenhower
_7. Douglas MacArthur
_8. Franklin Roosevelt
_9. Sacco & Vanzetti
_10. Warren G. Harding
_11. Neville Chamberlain
_12. Winston Churchill
_13. Joseph Stalin
_14. Benito Mussolini
_15. Francisco Franco
_16. Robert Oppenheimer
_17. Harry S. Truman
_18. Henry Ford
_19. A. Mitchell Palmer
_20. Hirohito

A. Led nation during WWI & supported League of Nations
B. Led nation into “Roaring 20’s” and called for return to “normalcy”
C. Innovative production methods reduced costs of producing cars
D. Italian immigrants & anarchists executed for armed robbery at height of anti-immigrant feelings of 1920’s
E. Conservative, laissez-faire president
F. Attorney General who ordered raids on communist headquarters throughout US
G. African American poet, novelist
H. Used federal troops against Bonus Army
I. His New Deal policies increased the power of the federal government
J. He used the 1938 Munich Agreement to annex the Sudetenland
K. Leader of fascist government in Italy
L. Leader of fascist government in Spain
M. He met at Yalta 1945 with FDR & Churchill to discuss postwar world
N. He & FDR use Atlantic Charter to build principles for free governments
O. Physicist who led American effort to build first atomic bomb
P. Led US troops in Pacific WWII & US occupation of Japan after WWII
Q. Commander of Allied forces in Europe during WWII
R. Made decision to drop atomic bomb on Japan during WWII
S. Emperor of Japan during WWII
T. British leader who appeased Hitler during the 1938 Munich Agreement
Critical Thinking:

1. Categorize those on the list who would fit the following
   
   Allied leaders:

   Axis leaders:

2. List one similarity between each pair of people given below:
   a. Adolf Hitler - Benito Musolini
   b. Herbert Hoover - Calvin Coolidge
   c. Dwight Eisenhower – Douglas MacArthur
   d. Neville Chamberlain – Winston Churchill
   e. Robert Oppenheimer- Harry S. Truman

3. Explain the impact that Langston Hughes, Henry Ford, A. Mitchell Palmer and Sacco and Vanzetti had in America during the 1920’s

4. Explain how Joseph Stalin and Francisco Franco differed in their governing approach. Use communism and fascism to highlight their differences.
I. Explain in detail how the following economic events caused the Great Depression

a. Agricultural overproduction-

b. Buying stock on margin-

c. Widening gap between rich & poor-
II. Explain why the following were economic effects for the Great Depression
   a. Deflation-
   b. 25% unemployment-
   c. Drop in production-

III. Explain in detail how the following political events caused the Great Depression
   a. Hoover follows hands-off policy on big business-
   b. Few regulations over companies-

IV. Explain why the following were economic effects for the Great Depression
   a. FDR elected in 1932-
   b. New Deal programs increase government role in the economy-
Base your answer to question 28 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which region of the United States suffered most directly from the Dust Bowl?

(1) Southwest
(2) Pacific Northwest
(3) Rocky Mountains
(4) Great Plains

What state was not affected by the dust storms

1. S. Carolina
2. N. Carolina
3. Oklahoma
4. Kansas

What state was not a final migration destination for the farmers

1. Washington
2. California
3. Arizona
4. Colorado
What is the main idea of this cartoon?

(1) The legislative branch disagreed with the executive branch during the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
(2) President Franklin D. Roosevelt wanted the Supreme Court to support his programs.
(3) Justices of the Supreme Court were not asked for their opinion about New Deal programs.
(4) The three branches of government agreed on the correct response to the Great Depression.

President Roosevelt responded to the situation illustrated in the cartoon by

(1) calling for repeal of many New Deal programs
(2) demanding popular election of members of the judicial branch
(3) asking voters to elect more Democrats to Congress
(4) proposing to increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court
1. What is the topic of this map?

2. Which country had the greatest unemployment in 1932?

3. Which country had the least unemployment in 1928?
***Use the following map to answer questions

1. What is the topic of this map?

2. What year did the US suffer the highest unemployment rate?

3. What was a major route of migration in the US according to the map?
   A. West to East       B. North to South       C. South to North
Part 3 – Regents Multiple Choice Practice

Multiple Choice:

1. Which amendment repealed Prohibition?
   a. 22nd  b. 21st  c. 19th  d. 18th

2. During the 1920’s unions declined in part because many corporations instituted ____.
   a. cooperative individualism
   b. reparations
   c. worker black lists
   d. welfare capitalism

3. The invention that had the greatest influence on America in the 1920’s was?
   a. the automobile
   b. the wash machine
   c. the vacuum cleaner
   d. the airplane

4. Which of the following was a likely cause for the Great Depression?
   a. decreasing purchasing power of Americans in debt
   b. low tariffs restricting the sale of goods
   c. an increase in major cash purchases by consumers
   d. the sale of too many automobiles in a flooded market

5. Which of the following statements about Roosevelt’s election to a second term is true?
   a. Roosevelt won in a very close electoral count.
   b. Changes in African American voting patterns helped elect him.
   c. It followed the Supreme Court-packing move.
   d. The upper classes continued to strongly support Roosevelt.
6. The Emergency Quota Act admitted immigrants to the United States based on
   a. sponsorship by an American citizen.
   b. job skills.
   c. wealth.
   d. ethnic identity and national origin.

7. Which of these terms is NOT associated with the worsening Depression?
   a. shantytowns
   b. Bohemian
   c. hobos
   d. breadlines

8. What was a major development in popular culture during the 1920s?
   a. a strong interest in Hollywood and “talking” pictures
   b. a preference for watching television over listening to the radio
   c. an increase in regional interests and a decline in mass media
   d. a declining interest in sports and sports heroes

9. The nation’s banks were weakened by the stock market crash because
   a. banks had invested their deposits in the stock market.
   b. banks obtained much of their operating funds from the sale of their stock.
   c. people no longer had money to deposit in banks.
   d. people could no longer afford to take out loans from banks.

10. Which of the following statements about Franklin Roosevelt is true?
    a. He set up an agency for the unemployed in New York.
    b. He was elected governor of New Jersey.
    c. He said, “The only thing we have to fear is war.”
    d. He was unpopular because of his misuse of government power.
True/False:

11. America entered WWII because Hitler attacked Japan.

12. Union membership grows when times are difficult.

13. The French helped Germany take over Europe in WWII.

14. U.S. participation in the League of Nations helped delay the start of WWII.

15. Japan and Germany fought each other in WWII.

Multiple Choice:

16. Data from this graph support the conclusion that World War I

![Graph of United States imports and exports, 1914-1919](image)

- caused the United States trade deficit to increase
- cost the United States many billions of dollars
- was a significant benefit to the American economy
- created an unfavorable balance of trade
"We are to be an instrument in the hands of God to see that liberty is made secure for mankind."

- President Woodrow Wilson

18. President Wilson tried to carry out the idea expressed in this quotation by
   a. protesting the sinking of the Lusitania
   b. proposing a program of civil rights for minorities in American society
   c. urging the Allies to adopt the Fourteen Points
   d. taking control of territories conquered in World War I

19. In stating the principle of a "clear and present danger" in *Schenck v. United States*, the Supreme Court established that
   a. constitutional rights are not absolute
   b. the Constitution guarantees the right to privacy
   c. Congress can pass a law to eliminate any part of the Bill of Rights
   d. all individual rights are eliminated during wartime

20. President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points were based on the belief that
   a. military strength is a nation’s best path to world peace
   b. isolationism should guide international relations
   c. the principle of self-determination should be applied to people of all nations
   d. industrial nations should have equal access to colonial possessions

21. Based on a study of the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti (1920’s) and the internment of Japanese Americans (1940’s), which conclusion is most accurate?
   a. The Bill of Rights is not intended to apply to naturalized citizens
   b. Racial and ethnic hostilities are effectively checked by adherence to due process of law.
   c. Internment of suspected criminals is necessary during wartime.
   d. Nativism and racism sometimes override the ideals of constitutional democracy
22. The data in the chart support the idea that the immigration laws of 1921 and 1924 were primarily designed to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immigration and the Quota Laws</th>
<th>Immigrants from other countries, principally southern and eastern Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average annual flow, 1907–1914</td>
<td>178,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas under Act of 1921</td>
<td>208,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas under Act of 1924</td>
<td>149,999</td>
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<td></td>
<td>805,551</td>
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<td></td>
<td>350,367</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21,847</td>
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</table>


a. stop illegal entry into the country
b. admit skilled workers
c. encourage immigration from southern Europe
d. reduce immigration from specific regions

23. “Arms Sales to Warring Nations Banned” “Americans Forbidden to Travel on Ships of Warring Nations” “Loans to Nations at War Forbidden” “War Materials Sold Only on Cash-and-Carry Basis” These headlines from the 1930s reflect the efforts of the United States to

a. maintain freedom of the seas
b. send military supplies to the League of Nations
c. limit the spread of international communism
d. avoid participation in European wars

24. What was one result of World War II?

a. The arms race ended.
b. The Cold War ended.
c. Communism was eliminated.
d. Two superpowers emerged.

25. In 1944, Congress enacted the GI Bill of Rights in order to

a. provide economic aid to veterans
b. reduce military expenditures
c. ban racial segregation in the armed forces
d. create government jobs for returning soldiers