

World War I

War begins!

- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia

• **Alliances** - partnerships with other countries

• **Allies** - countries that form together to help each other.

United States stayed out at first, this means they remained **neutral**.

2 sides

Allied

Central

- ① Britain
- ② France
- ③ Russia
- ④ Italy

- ① Austria-Hungary
- ② Germany
- ③ Ottoman Empire

• Britain

• France

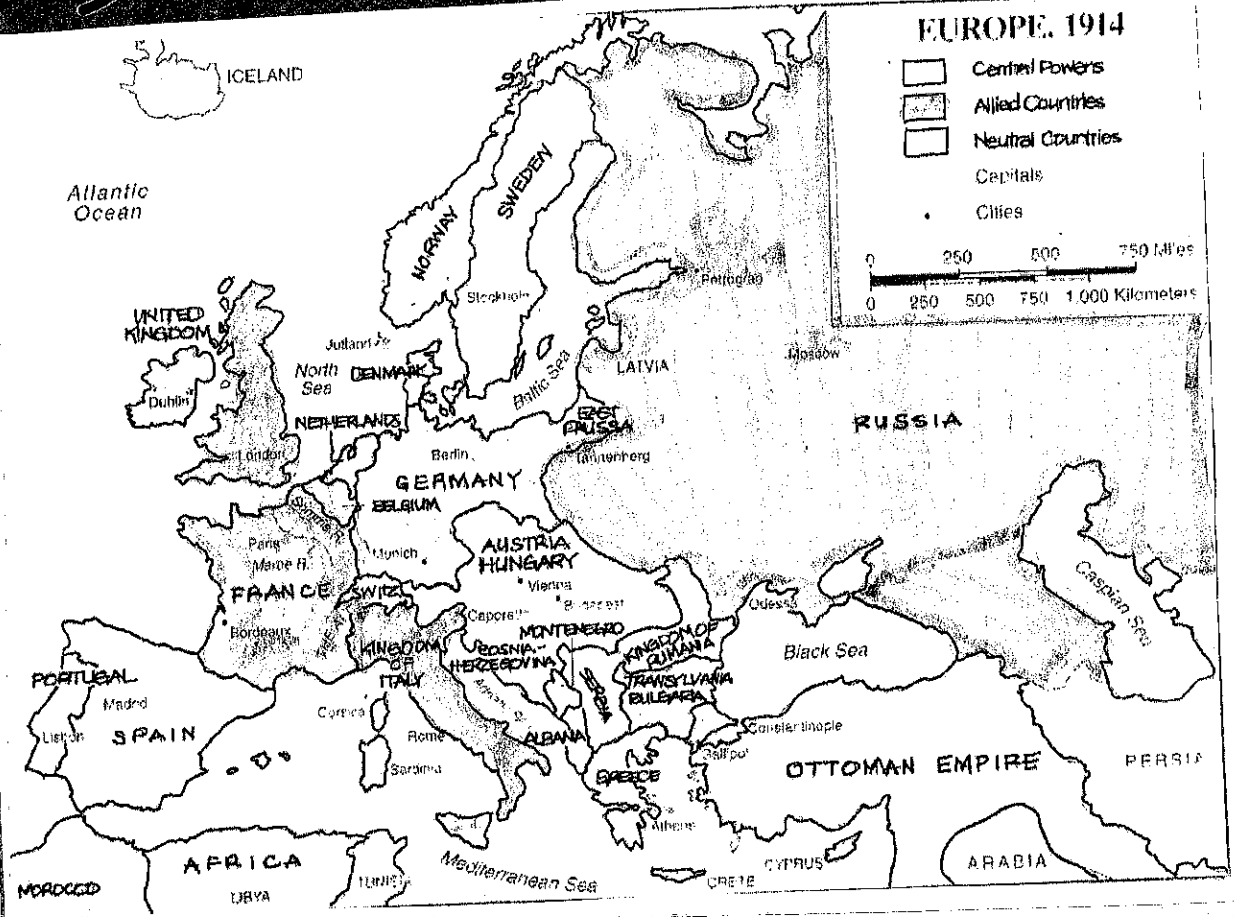
• Russia

• Italy

• Austria-Hungary

• Germany

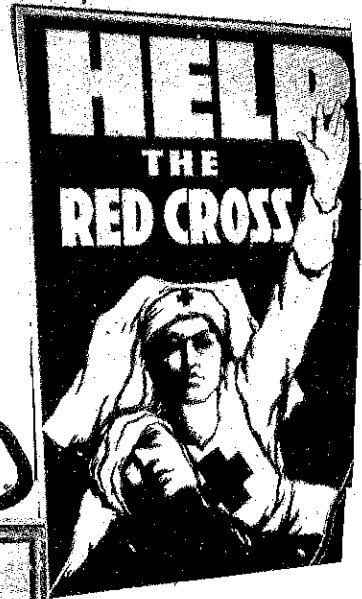
• Ottoman Empire



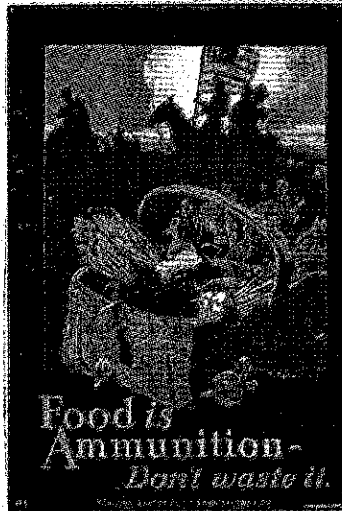
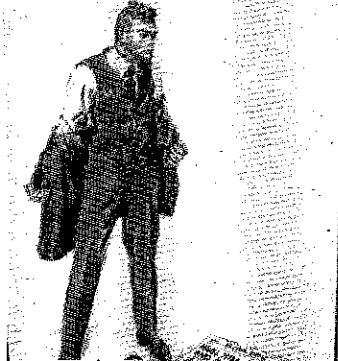
Many factors got us in...

1. War **propaganda** that led the American people to support the war.

the spreading of information in order to influence public opinion and to manipulate other people's beliefs.



TELL THAT TO THE MARINES!
AT 24 EAST 23rd STREET



2. Relationship with **Britain** made it hard for us to stay out.

Many factors got us in...

3. Germany sunk our ships, example:

The Lusitania - threatened to attack all ships in British waters

REMEMBER THE
LUSITANIA

United States enters the war

- President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to declare war.

- April 6, 1917, America entered the war.

New Weapons

- Machine gun
- Tank
- Poison gas - Killed by suffocation... MOST FEARED WEAPON!!!



Our Troops were Important!
- American troops, known as **doughboys**, pushed back the German troops.

Women in the War

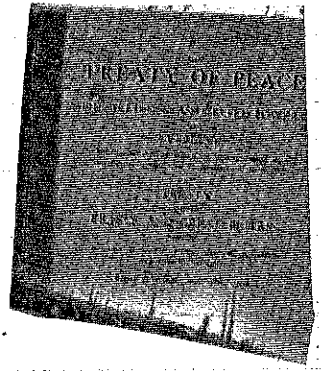
- Not allowed to fight
- Filled jobs left by men
- Nurses and ambulance drivers in war
- Navy clerks and telegraph operators.

* Women's effort in the war led to the 19th amendment - women can vote!

The War Ends

- November 11, 1918:
 - Germany surrendered.
- * Americans were HUGE in winning the war.

• Germany surrendered because... they had to pay big fines and they could not rebuild their Army.



Central Powers agreed to a settlement ~~II~~...

The TREATY OF VERSAILLES

included a peace-keeping organizations, the LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The U.S. did not join the League of Nations... BUT we did stay involved in world trade.

The war lasted about 4 years.

The Roaring 20's

The "BOOM" - Economy

- Factories started making new things

- People bought lots of consumer goods



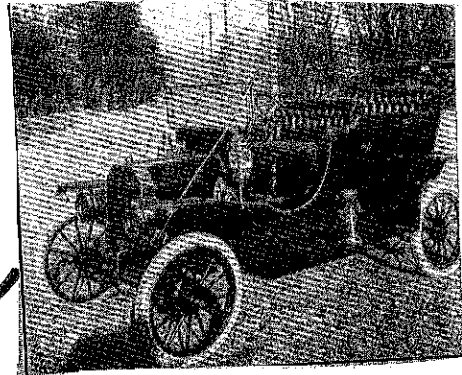
Products made for personal use.

Installment Buying
- take home and pay for it later

Agriculture busted

↓ Too many crops with not enough buyers.

The Automobile



- Most important new industry
- 1890 1st gasoline powered automobile

• Henry Ford

- lowered cost by using mass production
 - moving assembly line
 - more than one made at a time
 - 1 worker = 1 task
 - could make 6 cars instead of 1
- CHEAPER**

Life changes and the car

- could travel faster and farther
- could live further from work
- could shop at stores and attend events farther from home.

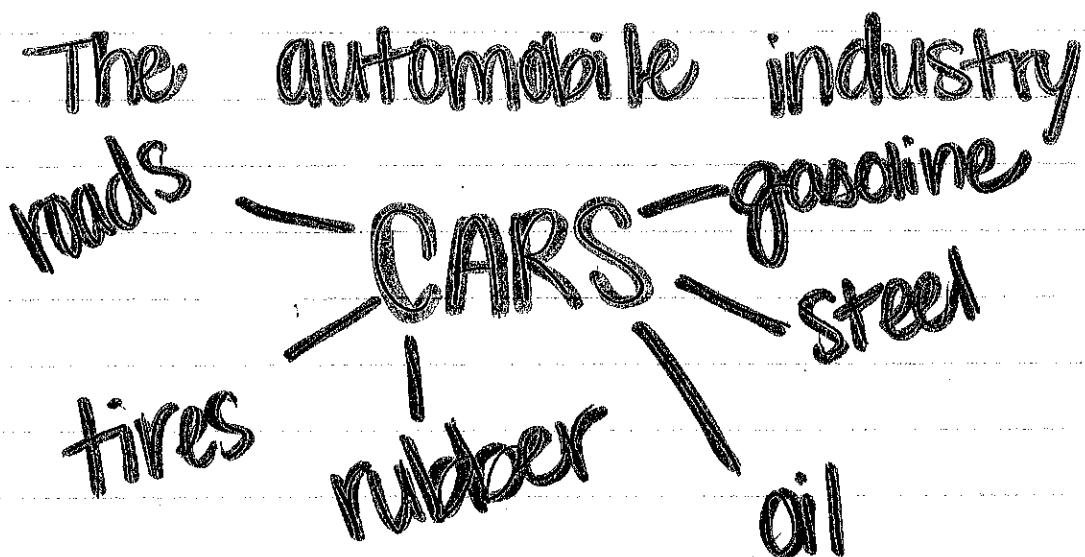
- could go on **vacations**
to distant places

- other industries grew
because of the car

tires → rubber industry
gas → oil industry
roads → labor needed
gas stations → labor

Suburbs

Community ↓
outside a city grew
because of cars. or neighborhoods



Aviation

- air transportation
- Orville and Wilbur Wright
- 1903 Kittyhawk, NC
- used planes in WWI
- 1927 - used for personal travel



***Only the wealthy
can afford air travel***

Entertainment

1. Radio - By 1929, 800 stations
10 million families
listened to Babe Ruth
hit his 100th homerun.
2. Sports - Football, basketball,
and baseball drew
HUGE crowds.
3. Jazz - Known as "Jazz
Age." Brought to
France by African

Entertainment

American soldiers in
WWI. Result of Great
Migration.

4. MOVIES - silent films, 1927
sound was added.

Everyone didn't enjoy
the 1920's

- Sharecroppers
- farmers
- underpaid factory
workers

* These people could
not afford to buy the
automobiles and appliances
that they helped to
manufacture!

Impact of the 19th
Amendment

- gave women the same
rights as men.

History



Impact of 19th amendment

- gave women confidence that they could accomplish more.

- women got jobs outside the home, they played sports, they shortened their dresses, and bobbed their hair - and had fun!

The Great Migration

* movement of African Americans from southern rural → northern urban

Push/Pull

- Jim Crow laws and lynchings

- economic hardship of sharecropping

- the effects of the boll weevil.

- lack of economic opportunities.

The Great Migration
• Job opportunities in
the **factories**, especially
during WWI, brought
African Americans to
the cities of the North
and Midwest.

The Harlem Renaissance

- the result of the Great Migration
- As African Americans migrated, they took their culture with them!
- Writers, artists, musicians, Jazz music - all flourished!

Renaissance = Rebirth

Racial and Ethnic Conflict

- Although **segregation** was not enforced "by law" in northern states, it was

Widely practiced.
- African Americans were often the **last hired** and the **first fired**.
- **riots** targeted African Americans
- **anti-immigrant** feelings got worse.

PROHIBITION

- Prohibition outlawed the production and distribution of alcohol and was intended to control the immigrant population. (Americans thought immigrants drank too much)

- this was unsuccessful and increase the crime rate. Bootleggers and speakeasys were common.

- repealed in 1930s.

The Great Depression

In the 1920's, there was an economic boom! This ENDED with the STOCK MARKET CRASH of 1929 and was the start of the Great Depression of the 1930's.

The Stock Market Crash of 1929 was NOT the ONLY event that led to the Great Depression.

The real problem was the ECONOMY.

- Not everyone had enough money to buy products.

- Factories had made more than they could sell... so they began to lay-off workers.