

Name: _____

World War I and Post World War I

Beliefs and Ideals:

What is the 19th Amendment? It gave women the right to vote. Women's hard work during WWI helped them to win this right.

What is nationalism? Nationalism is the belief that your country deserves more success than others.

What is an alliance? An agreement with other nations to defend one another.

Conflict and Change:

Why did the United States become involved in World War I? The Germans sank a British passenger ship called "The Lusitania" which had 159 Americans on board with a submarine. The American people used this event and Nationalism to support the US' entry in WWI.

Why are the 1920s also known as The Jazz Age? During the 1920s, a new style of music called Jazz became popular. It is a style of music that uses a lot of improvisation which means that the musicians decide which notes to play while they perform. Jazz fit the 1920s so well that the decade became known as "The Jazz Age."

What could the Roaring Twenties also be called? The Jazz Age and/or The Harlem Renaissance.

What ended WWI and on which country was most blame placed for the war? The Treaty of Versailles ended WWI and placed the majority of blame for WWI on Germany. Many of the allied leaders used the Treaty of Versailles to punish Germany. This punishment included taking land and money away from Germany.

Individuals, Groups, and Institutions:

Why did Woodrow Wilson want to remain neutral at the beginning of WWI? Americans wanted to continue good trade relations with Europe.

How did women show strength and independence during WWI? Women worked in the jobs that the men left behind while they were at war.

Who was Louis Armstrong? A singer and a trumpeter that helped make jazz popular in the 1920s.

Who was Langston Hughes? An African American poet that was part of the Harlem Renaissance.

Who was Babe Ruth? The first baseball player to hit 60 home runs in a season.

Who was Henry Ford? The inventor of the moving assembly line which he used to mass produce automobiles.

Who was Charles Lindbergh? The first person to fly an airplane, solo, across the Atlantic Ocean.

Who was Herbert Hoover? The president when the Great Depression began in the late 1920s.

Movement and Migration:

What was the Harlem Renaissance? A time in the 1920s in which African American musicians, artists, and writers painted pictures and wrote about African American life. The Harlem Renaissance was centered around a neighborhood in New York City.

Economics:

How did the U.S. government create more supplies for soldiers? By setting limits, or rations, on goods civilians could have.

Technological Innovation:

What effect did the invention of the automobile and the airplane have on America? People could travel further distances. Information and goods could travel faster than before. Families went on vacations, dirt roads were paved. Gas stations, bill boards, and motels were built along highways.

What impact did assembly lines have on business? The assembly line caused goods to be manufactured quickly. On an assembly line, each worker does a small job and then passes the item being manufactured to the next worker. It then continues down the assembly line until the product is complete. This work is very repetitive and can be seen as boring by some people.

What impact did affordable automobiles have on business? The automobile allowed farmers to travel to bigger towns for supplies. New technology allowed people to move from rural towns to urban cities to work in the new factories and businesses.