

14. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff of 1913 sought to restore competition by lowering import duties.
15. President Wilson opposed racial segregation.

Essay Questions

1. What were the antecedents to progressivism and why were they important?
2. What were the basic themes or goals of progressivism?
3. Explain the various solutions that progressives proposed to deal with the problems of giant corporations.
4. Why was William Howard Taft not as effective a president as either TR or Wilson?
5. Who were the candidates and what were their positions on the issues in the 1912 presidential election?
6. What were Woodrow Wilson's major domestic accomplishments as president?
7. Was Theodore Roosevelt or Wilson the more successful progressive president? Explain your answer.
8. "The great contribution of progressive politics was the firm establishment and general acceptance of the public-service concept of government." Explain.
9. How did the paradoxical nature of progressive reform limit its success?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-C, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-A, 10-B, 11-A, 12-C, 13-B, 14-A, 15-C

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-T, 10-T, 11-T, 12-F, 13-T, 14-T, 15-F

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AMERICA AND THE GREAT WAR

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Describe Wilson's idealistic diplomacy and show the clash of ideals and reality in Mexico.
2. Explain early U.S. reaction to World War I.
3. Account for the entry of the United States into World War I.
4. Explain the status of civil liberties during World War I and during the Red Scare afterward.
5. Explain the process and product of peacemaking after World War I.
6. Account for the failure of the United States to ratify the peace treaty after World War I.
7. Describe the problems of reconversion from World War I to civilian life.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Wilson and foreign affairs
 - A. His background in diplomacy
 - B. His idealism in diplomacy
 - C. Bryan's cooling-off treaties
 - D. Intervention in Mexico
 1. Overthrow of Diaz
 2. Nonrecognition of the Huerta government
 3. Invasion at Vera Cruz

4. Carranza's government
 5. Pursuit of Pancho Villa
- E. Problems in the Caribbean
- II. World War I and early U.S. neutrality
 - A. Outbreak of the war
 - B. Unprecedented war
 1. Scope of fighting
 2. Military technology
 3. Trench warfare
 - C. Initial U.S. response
 1. Declaration of neutrality
 2. Attitudes of hyphenated Americans
 3. Views of other U.S. groups
 4. Effect of propaganda on Americans
 - D. Extension of economic credit to the Allies
 - E. Problems of neutrality
 1. Conflicts over neutral rights at sea
 2. British declaration of the North Sea war zone and other restrictions
 3. German use of submarines
 4. Sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - a. U.S. protests
 - b. Bryan's resignation
 - c. *Arabic* pledge
 5. House's futile mediation efforts
 6. *Sussex* pledge
- F. Debate over preparedness
1. Demands for stronger army and navy
 2. Antiwar advocates
 3. National Defense Act of 1916
 4. Move for a stronger navy
 5. Efforts to obtain revenue for preparedness
- G. Election of 1916
1. Republicans nominated
 2. Progressive party disbanded
 3. Democratic program
 4. Issues of the campaign
 5. Results of the election
- H. Steps toward war
1. Wilson's effort to mediate
 2. Wilson's assertion of terms of peace
 3. German decision for unrestricted submarine warfare
 4. Diplomatic break with Germany
 5. Efforts to arm U.S. merchant ships

6. Zimmerman telegram
 7. Russian Revolution
- III. U.S. entry into the war
- A. Declaration of war
 1. Loss of U.S. vessels
 2. Wilson's call for war
 3. Reasons for U.S. entry
 - B. Early U.S. role
 1. Limited expectations from the United States
 2. Contributions to naval strategy
 3. Financial assistance to the Allies
 4. First contingents of troops
 - C. Mobilizing a nation
 1. Raising the armed forces
 - a. Conscription
 - b. Progressive virtues
 2. Use of "war socialism" to regulate the economy
 3. War Industries Board
 4. New labor sources
 - a. African Americans
 - i. Great Migration
 - ii. Racial conflicts
 - b. Women
 5. War propaganda
 6. Civil liberties in the war
 - a. Popular disdain for all things German
 - b. Espionage and Sedition Acts
 - i. Terms of the acts
 - ii. Prosecutions
 - iii. Impact of the acts
 - iv. *Schenck v. United States*
- IV. U.S. military role
- A. Allies on defensive through 1917
 - B. German offensives after Russian withdrawal
 - C. Instances of significant U.S. participation in the war
 - D. Intervention in Russia
 - E. Development of the Fourteen Points
 - F. Overtures toward peace
 - G. Terms of the armistice
- V. Fight for the peace
- A. Wilson's role
 1. Decision to attend the conference
 2. Effects of congressional elections of 1918

3. Wilson's reception in Europe
 4. Structure of the conference
- B. Emphasis on the League of Nations
1. Article X of the Covenant
 2. Machinery of the League
- C. Early warning from Lodge
- D. Amendments made to respond to critics at home
- E. Compromises on national self-determination
- F. Agreement for reparations
- G. Obtaining the German signature
- H. Wilson's loss at home

1. Support for the peace
2. Opposition to the peace
3. Lodge's reaction
4. Wilson's speaking tour
5. Wilson's stroke
6. Failure of the Senate votes
7. Formal ending of the war

VI. Conversion to peace

- A. Lack of leadership
- B. Unplanned mobilization
- C. Spanish flu
- D. Economic transition
1. Drop in farm prices
 2. Labor unrest
 - a. Seattle General Strike
 - b. Steel Strike
 - c. Boston Police Strike
- E. Race riots
- F. Red Scare
1. Fear of radicals
 2. Bombs in the mail
 3. Deportation of aliens
 4. Evaporation of the Red Scare
 5. Legacy of the Red Scare

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

- Marines land at Vera Cruz
 World War I began in Europe
Lusitania sunk
 Arabic pledge by Germany
 Sussex pledge
- April 1914
 August 1914
 May 7, 1915
 September 1915
 April 1916

- National Defense Act
 Naval Construction Act
 Revenue Act
 Woodrow Wilson reelected
 Zimmerman telegram
 Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare
 United States declared war
 War Industries Board created
 Espionage Act
 Wilson presented the Fourteen Points
 Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 Sedition Act
 Armistice signed
 Spanish flu epidemic
 Paris Peace Conference
 Red Scare
Schenck v. United States
 Peace Treaty signed
 Boston police strike
 Wilson suffered stroke
 United States ended World War I
- 1916
 1916
 1916
 1916
 February 1917
 February 1917
 April 6, 1917
 July 1917
 1917
 January 1918
 March 1918
 1918
 November 1918
 1918–1919
 January–May 1919
 1919–1920
 1919
 June 1919
 September 1919
 October 1919
 July 1921

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. Victoriano Huerta
2. *de facto*
3. Venustiano Carranza
4. Pancho Villa
5. John J. Pershing
6. dollar diplomacy
7. Central Powers
8. Triple Entente
9. trench warfare
10. hyphenated Americans
11. *Lusitania*
12. William Jennings Bryan
13. *Arabic* and *Sussex* pledges
14. preparedness
15. National Defense Act
16. Naval Construction Act
17. Revenue Act of 1916
18. "peace without victory"
19. Zimmerman telegram
20. Liberty Bonds
21. Newton D. Baker
22. Food Administration
23. War Industries Board
24. Great Migration
25. Committee on Public Information
26. Espionage Act
27. Sedition Act
28. Eugene V. Debs
29. *Schenck v. United States*
30. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

31. Bolsheviks
32. Fourteen Points
33. League of Nations
34. Henry Cabot Lodge
35. war guilt clause
36. irreconcilables
37. reservationists
38. Spanish flu
39. Calvin Coolidge
40. Red Scare
41. A. Mitchell Palmer
42. "Soviet Ark"
43. 100 percent Americanism

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| renegade | capstone |
| muster | edifice |
| quarry | bellicosity |
| phobia | moribund |
| loom (v.) | envoy |
| surrealistic | contingent (n.) |
| enflaming | inculcate |
| custodian | exigency |
| atrocity | surreptitious |
| contraband | polyglot |
| blacklist | messianic |
| ruse | chafe |
| reparations | affront |
| indemnity | plenary |
| abdication | vanquish |

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. In Mexico, President Wilson
 - A. adhered to dollar diplomacy.
 - B. followed an idealistic policy of "missionary diplomacy."

- C. intervened with the U.S. military.
- D. none of the above
2. In the Caribbean, the Wilson administration
 - A. refused to use military force to defend investments.
 - B. briefly sent troops to Cuba and Puerto Rico.
 - C. withdrew all troops at the start of the World War.
 - D. kept marines in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
3. During World War I, propaganda and control of news about the war were advantages held by
 - A. Great Britain.
 - B. the League of Nations.
 - C. Germany.
 - D. the Central Powers.
4. For two years after the war began in Europe, the Wilson administration pursued a policy that stressed
 - A. secret aid to Britain.
 - B. neutrality.
 - C. opposition to Britain's "freedom of the seas" policy.
 - D. support for Germany if it would stop the U-boat attacks.
5. The greatest victory by radical progressives during the Wilson administration was the
 - A. expansion of the military before entry into World War I.
 - B. Revenue Act of 1916.
 - C. League of Nations.
 - D. War Industries Board.
6. In World War I, President Wilson did *not* say:
 - A. "It would be an irony of fate if my administration had to deal chiefly with foreign affairs."
 - B. Americans must be "impartial in thought as well as action."
 - C. money "is the worst of all contrabands because it commands everything else."
 - D. the U.S. was "contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity."
7. The "Great Migration" refers to
 - A. women joining the work force.
 - B. blacks moving North.
 - C. soldiers going to fight in Europe.
 - D. all of the above
8. During the war, a major change in the American population involved
 - A. women permanently changing their employment patterns.

- B. blacks migrating from the South to the North.
 C. Mexican Americans moving back to Mexico.
 D. all of the above
9. The wartime Espionage and Sedition Acts
 A. were upheld by the Supreme Court.
 B. led to the persecution of more than 1,500 people.
 C. hit hard at socialists and radicals.
 D. all of the above
10. "Free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theater, and causing a panic," said
 A. Woodrow Wilson.
 B. Eugene V. Debs.
 C. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
 D. Henry Cabot Lodge.
11. Wilson's failure to take a major Republican to the postwar peace conference was a mistake because
 A. the Republicans controlled Congress.
 B. most Republicans supported the League of Nations.
 C. Theodore Roosevelt advocated the League of Nations.
 D. all of the above
12. The irreconcilables were primarily
 A. midwestern and western progressives.
 B. representatives of hyphenated Americans.
 C. conservative Republicans.
 D. southern Democrats
13. After World War I, the Senate
 A. ratified the Treaty of Versailles.
 B. ratified the treaty except for the League of Nations.
 C. accepted the League of Nations but defeated the Treaty of Versailles.
 D. defeated the Treaty of Versailles.
14. One-half million Americans died
 A. of Spanish influenza in 1918–1919.
 B. in World War I.
 C. in race riots after World War I.
 D. during the postwar Red Scare.
15. The postwar Red Scare was aimed at
 A. black radicals who started race riots.
 B. continuing German influences in society.
 C. opponents of the League of Nations.
 D. Bolsheviks, radicals, and aliens.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- President Wilson sent General John J. Pershing to Mexico to chase Pancho Villa.
- In 1910 the largest group of hyphenated Americans was from Ireland.
- The distinctive characteristic of World War I was trench warfare.
- As a result of the *Arabic* pledge, Germany virtually abandoned submarine warfare.
- "He kept us out of war" was the slogan of the Republicans in 1916.
- The Zimmerman telegram revealed Germany's policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- Probably the decisive reason the United States entered World War I was the issue of submarine warfare.
- The director of the Food Administration was Newton D. Baker.
- The organized labor movement suffered during the war because of the labor shortage.
- In 1918, the United States sent troops to Russia.
- With the Fourteen Points, Wilson sought to keep Russia in the war and to create disunity among the Central Powers.
- In a concession, Wilson agreed to include reparations in the peace treaty.
- Wilson thought Germany's admission of war guilt was the most important part of the peace negotiations.
- Henry Cabot Lodge was the leader of the irreconcilables.
- The Boston Police Strike of 1919 helped launch Warren Harding's political career.

Essay Questions

- Compare Wilson's policies toward Mexico and toward Germany from 1913 to 1917.
- Was the United States really neutral between 1914 and 1917? Explain.
- Why did the United States enter World War I?
- What military role did the United States play in World War I?

5. How did world events affect civil liberties in the United States between 1914 and 1920?
6. Generally, what were the Fourteen Points? Why were they important and controversial?
7. Assess the U.S. contribution to the Allied victory in World War I.
8. Why did the United States fail to ratify the treaty that ended World War I?
9. What was the Red Scare after World War I and what caused it?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-D, 10-C, 11-A, 12-A, 13-D, 14-A, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-E, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-F

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THE MODERN TEMPER

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Depict and account for the mood of the 1920s.
2. Describe the nativist reaction in the twenties and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, and their consequences.
3. Trace the emergence of fundamentalism and its effects.
4. Account for the experiment in Prohibition and its persistence in the face of widespread evasion of the law.
5. Compare the political and social position of women and blacks in the twenties.
6. Explain the scientific basis of the moral relativism of the decade.
7. Describe the literary flowering of the 1920s and the contributions of major U.S. novelists and poets of the era.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Impact of war
 - A. Disillusionment with old values
 - B. Emergence of modernism
 - C. Political and social radicalism
- II. Reactions in the 1920s
 - A. Nativism
 1. Sacco and Vanzetti case
 2. Efforts to restrict immigration
 3. Revival of Ku Klux Klan