

Meanwhile, the Allies suffered a major blow when the Bolshevik Revolution took place in Russia in November 1917. The Bolsheviks took control of Russia's government. They were **Communists**—people who seek the equal distribution of wealth and an end to all forms of private property. The new government, led by Vladimir I. Lenin, faced famine and civil war. Russia thus withdrew from the fighting in December. In March 1918 Russia signed the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**, a peace agreement with the Central Powers.

✓ **Reading Check: Finding the Main Idea** What effect did the Communist takeover of Russia have on the war?

★ The Final Battles

With Russia out of the conflict and most U.S. troops not yet ready to fight, Germany saw its last chance to win the war. In the spring of 1918 Germany launched a series of major attacks on the western front. During these weeks, the first U.S. troops suffered the cruel realities of war.

On March 21 the Germans attacked along the Somme River in northern France. Two days later, German artillery bombarded Paris from about 75 miles away. But after pushing some 40 miles into Allied lines, the advance stalled as German troops advanced farther and faster than their supplies. The attack cost the German army 250,000 casualties. Allied losses were slightly lower. On April 9 the German army began a second offensive against the British line in northwestern France, near Belgium. Urged to “fight on to the end,” the British stopped the Germans. In 20 days of combat, there were 110,000 casualties on the two sides.

Research on the ROM

Free Find:

John Pershing

After reading about General John Pershing on the Holt Researcher CD-ROM, imagine that you are introducing General Pershing at a banquet being held in his honor. Write a short speech describing his accomplishments.

CONNECTING TO

THE ARTS

John Philip Sousa

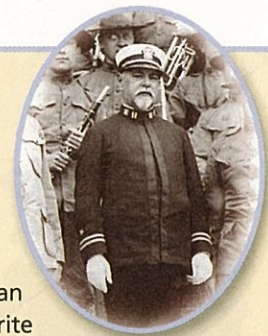
John Philip Sousa was born in 1854 in Washington, D.C. He earned a place in the world of music by writing more marches than anyone else in history. Sousa wrote more than 135 military marches, including “Semper Fidelis” and “The Stars and Stripes Forever.” His marches were hugely popular and still inspire strong feelings of patriotism.

During World War I, Sousa joined the U.S. Naval Reserve at the age of 62 to organize its band units. He toured with a navy band of more than 300 sailors. In addition to entertaining the troops, Sousa's band also assisted in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. Sousa wrote many marches during the war, including “The Chantyman's March” and

“Sabre and Spurs.” In 1918, when anti-German feelings were running high, the American Relief Legion asked Sousa to write a wedding march. Some Americans wanted to replace the often-used music of German composers. Sousa's “Wedding March” was performed at many wedding ceremonies held during World War I.

Understanding What You Read

The Arts and History Why do you think Sousa's music was so popular?



John Philip Sousa

The Western Front in 1918

Interpreting Maps In 1918, after Russia withdrew from the war, Germany used its eastern forces to push into France.

Skills Assessment

1. The World in Spatial Terms

What was the farthest distance the German forces had to retreat to reach the armistice line?

2. Analyzing Information

How close did the Germans get to reaching Paris by June 1918?



Tins used by soldiers to store food and condiments



★ Allies on the Attack

World War I soldiers carried all their necessary equipment on their backs, making for a heavy load.



Farther south, German forces were threatening to break through the thin French line and march toward Paris. Then two divisions of the American Expeditionary Force joined the French to strike back. U.S. troops stopped the German advance at the town of Château-Thierry (shah-toh-tye-REE), within 50 miles of Paris. The Allies then gradually pushed back another German offensive at Belleau Wood, a forest in northern France.

By the beginning of July 1918, some 1 million U.S. troops and military personnel were stationed in France. In mid-July the Germans launched their last, desperate offensive. At the **Second Battle of the Marne**, both sides suffered heavy casualties. However, the German losses destroyed their ability to attack again.

The Allies counterattacked in September. In the first mainly American assault, U.S. forces defeated the Germans at Saint-Mihiel, near the border of France and Germany. By November 1918 General Pershing's troops had broken through enemy lines. The Allies continued to advance toward the railway at Sedan on the Belgian border, which was the main supply line for German forces. Other Allied forces also advanced.

✓ **Reading Check: Sequencing** List the final battles of the war in their proper sequence.

★ Armistice

By the fall of 1918, food riots and strikes were taking place in Germany and other countries of the Central Powers. Some German soldiers deserted and others were captured by Allied forces. Faced with these conditions, members of the Central Powers began to surrender. In early November the Allies reached a peace agreement with Austria-Hungary.

Germany soon agreed to a cease-fire. As part of the agreement, Kaiser Wilhelm II abandoned the German throne and fled to the Netherlands. Germany became a republic. The Allied Powers demanded that Germany leave all occupied territory. German aircraft, heavy artillery, tanks, and U-boats were to be surrendered. Germany was also required to accept the occupation of some German territory by Allied troops. On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, the **armistice**, or truce, officially ended the war. An Allied soldier described the troops' reaction to the news.



The French government rewarded these African American soldiers with the *Croix de Guerre* (right) for their bravery during the war.



“There came a second of expectant silence, and then a curious rippling sound. . . . It was the sound of men cheering from the Vosges [a French mountain range] to the sea.”

—John Buchan, *The King's Grace*

However, the terrible tragedy of the war limited the celebration.

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** What conditions led Germany to sign the armistice?

November 11, 1918

The armistice officially ends World War I.

Section 4 Review

go **hrw** **com** Homework Practice Online

keyword: SC5 HP22

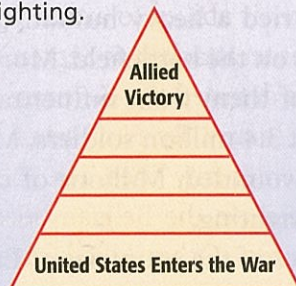
1 **Define** and explain:

- armistice

2 **Identify** and explain:

- American Expeditionary Force
- Communists
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- Second Battle of the Marne

3 **Sequencing** Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain, in the order that they occurred, the events that led to the end of the war after the United States joined the fighting.



4 **Finding the Main Idea**

- Why did Russia withdraw from the war, and how did this affect the Allies?
- Do you think the Allies would have won the war if the United States had not joined them? Explain your answer.

5 **Writing and Critical Thinking**

Evaluating Imagine that you are a reporter for an American newspaper who has been assigned to cover the western front in 1918. Write a one- or two-paragraph story analyzing the reasons Germany agreed to an armistice.

Consider the following:

- the condition of the German and Allied troops in the final battles
- conditions in Germany
- the surrender of other Central Powers

Establishing Peace

Read to Discover

1. What were the human and economic costs of World War I?
2. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
3. How did the U.S. government respond to the Treaty of Versailles?

Reading Strategy

OUTLINING Use the headings in this section to create an outline. As you read the section, write the main ideas and details you learn beneath the headings.

Define

- self-determination
- reparations

Identify

- Fourteen Points
- League of Nations
- Treaty of Versailles



Two women sweep this marine off his feet after the armistice.

The Story Continues

When news of the armistice reached the United States, Americans celebrated with great enthusiasm. U.S. cities and industries were untouched by the destruction of the war. But World War I had left much of Europe in ruins. A British visitor described the war's impact on the French countryside. "For mile after mile nothing was left. No building was habitable." Millions of people found their lives and homelands wrecked by the terrible conflict.

★ Europe after the War

World War I carried a heavy human cost. The Allies lost more than 5 million soldiers on the battlefield. More than 112,000 U.S. troops died, more than half of them from influenza, a viral infection. The Central Powers lost about 3.4 million soldiers. More than 20 million soldiers on both sides were wounded. Millions of civilians were also killed during the four years of fighting.

The economies of the countries of Europe were ruined. Estimates of the damage caused by the war were difficult to make because of the scale of the destruction. In 1920 the Carnegie Endowment for International

Peace declared that the total cost of the war had exceeded \$330 billion. Industry and agriculture were nearly wiped out in Belgium, France, Russia, and other parts of Europe.

France and Britain owed American banks billions of dollars borrowed during the war. Germany also faced heavy debts and severe food shortages. Many people feared that these economic troubles would allow the communist revolution in Russia to spread to other countries.

✓ **Reading Check: Finding the Main Idea** How did the war affect economic and social life in Europe?



★ Wilson's Fourteen Points

While Americans welcomed the armistice, President Wilson tried to make a lasting peace. Even before the United States entered the war, Wilson had been preparing for its end. On January 8, 1918, Wilson outlined a plan for postwar Europe and proposed a system to avoid future wars. This plan was called the **Fourteen Points** because it set forth 14 basic ideals. (See pages 348–49.) The president believed that the peace terms should not be so harsh on the Central Powers that the settlement would provoke another war.

Most of the Fourteen Points dealt with the future of specific nations and regions. Some points called for the freedom of ships on the seas, smaller armies and navies, and lower tariffs. Wilson asked for fair settlement of colonial demands for independence and an end to secret agreements between nations. Wilson stressed the right of people to decide their own political status—the right of **self-determination**. Wilson's last point called for the creation of the **League of Nations**. The League would be a congress of nations formed to settle international disputes and maintain peace and collective security.

Other Allied leaders, however, disagreed. An American journalist wrote that these leaders wanted “a new world domination with themselves and ourselves [Americans] dominating; what they decidedly do not want is a democratic peace.” France and Britain wanted to punish Germany and make sure that it would never again be a world power. As one reporter wrote, Britain and France wanted Germany to “pay, pay, pay.” Many Americans agreed. However, a Montana rancher who had three sons in the army in France wanted the government to do more. “Take steps to see that there shall never be another tragedy like this,” he wrote in a letter to Wilson's cabinet. “Fix the matter so that neither Germany nor any other nation can ruin the world.”

✓ **Reading Check: Identifying Cause and Effect** Why did Wilson propose the Fourteen Points, and what measures did they include?

Interpreting the Visual Record

Disarmament *These members of the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations are struggling with the problems of enforcing the peace. What challenges do you think these people face during the conference?*

LINKING PAST to PRESENT

The League of Nations and the United Nations

Countries formed the League of Nations after World War I to maintain international peace. After World War II, countries formed the United Nations (UN) for similar reasons. The League of Nations failed partly because the United States was not a member. The United States has been a member of the UN since its creation in 1945.

During the UN's early years of existence, fear of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation limited its use of force to resolve conflicts. In recent years, however, increased international cooperation has strengthened the UN. The number of ongoing peace-keeping missions conducted by the UN increased from 5 in 1988 to 15 in 2001. The UN also runs many humanitarian programs, including aid to refugees and to developing countries as well as famine relief. **What does the United Nations do today?**



★ The Paris Peace Conference

President Wilson arrived in Europe on December 13, 1918. He ignored protests from Republican critics that no American president had ever gone to Europe before. Some supporters also worried about the amount of time he would spend overseas during the negotiations. Wilson believed it was “now my duty to play my full part in making good what [our soldiers] offered their lives to obtain.” He was ready to persuade the Allies to adopt a peace plan based on his Fourteen Points. Leaders of the Allied nations attended the peace conference at the palace of Versailles (ver-SY) outside Paris. The new leaders of Russia refused to attend, and no representatives of the Central Powers were invited. President Woodrow Wilson of the United States, British prime minister David Lloyd George, and French premier Georges Clemenceau (kle-mahn-soh) attended the conference. Together with Italian prime minister Vittorio Orlando, these “Big Four” dominated the peace conference.

Wilson and the European leaders clashed, however. Wilson favored his ideals of peace and democracy as set forth in the Fourteen Points. The three European leaders wanted to reward the Allies and punish the former Central Powers. Lloyd George’s main concern was keeping the British Empire together and protecting its interests. Clemenceau wanted to punish Germany so severely that it could never again harm France. Orlando wanted Italy to receive land it had been promised when it entered the war on the Allied side.

The other national leaders also wanted Germany to accept the blame and pay the Allied Powers for the full cost of the war. Wilson was forced to compromise. He agreed that Germany should pay **reparations**—payments for damages and expenses caused by the war. The amount was eventually set at \$33 billion. The president also agreed that Germany must return the border region of Alsace-Lorraine to France, giving France some of the defensive security that it desired. Also, the Allies would gain control of a region in western Germany.

The final peace settlement of World War I, the **Treaty of Versailles**, did include some of the Fourteen Points. The treaty partially used the right of national self-determination. Some countries won the right to decide their own political situation, rather than have an outside imperial power decide it. Some new countries were formed and old ones were restored. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were created and Poland was re-established. Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania became free nations. The Central Powers were also forced to surrender control of their colonies to the Allies.

A system of mandates gave the League of Nations control over the former colonies of the Central Powers. Under this system, the League placed each of the colonies into one of several categories. Some areas, particularly the German colonies in the Pacific, were given to

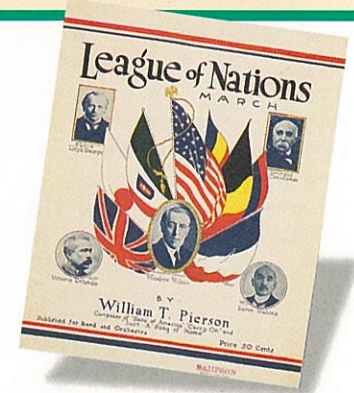


Europe after the Treaty of Versailles, 1919-1920

Interpreting Maps World War I led to the collapse of empires and to the formation of several new European countries.

Skills Assessment

- Places and Regions** How many new European countries were formed after World War I?
- Summarizing** What countries had regions occupied by the Allies after the war?



Woodrow Wilson's efforts were key to the creation of the League of Nations.

Allied countries to control. Other former colonies were placed under the temporary control of Allied nations until they were ready for independence. For example, Britain and France were granted mandates to administer several states in the Middle East.

Although the treaty did not include everything that Wilson wanted, he believed that the League of Nations could resolve any problems the treaty itself created or that it had failed to solve. When Wilson addressed the members of the peace conference on February 14, 1919, he stated that the war had in fact done some good.



“Some very beautiful things have come out of it. Wrong has been defeated, but the rest of the world has been more conscious than it was before of the majesty of right.”

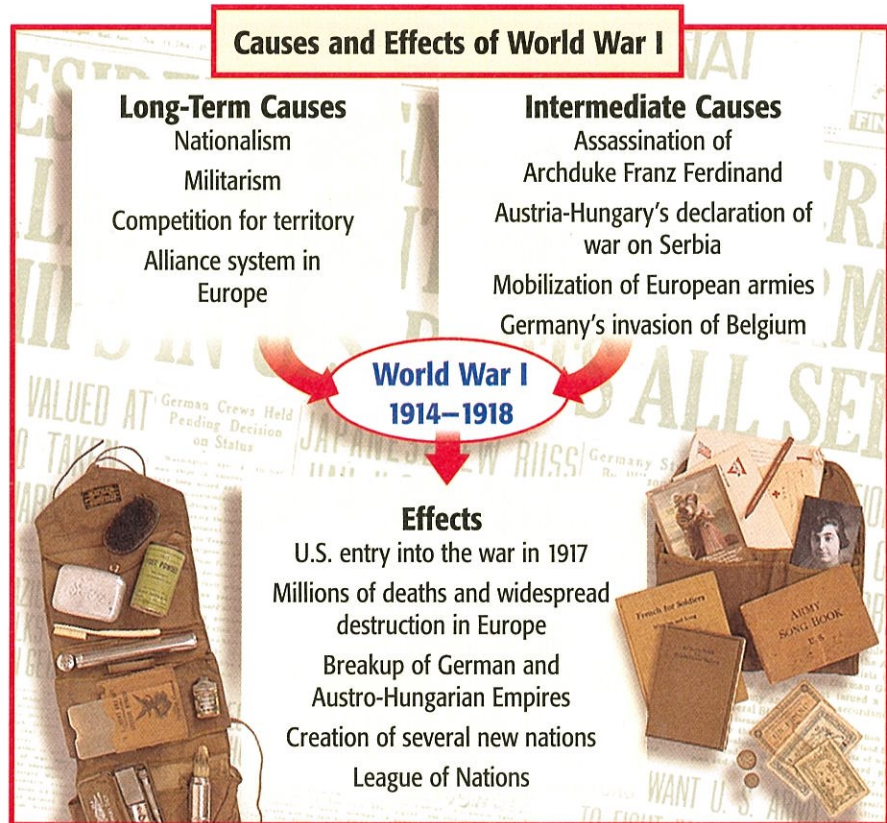
—Woodrow Wilson, quoted in *America Enters the World*, by Page Smith

All that remained was to convince the U.S. Senate to approve the treaty, but Wilson was not prepared for the opposition he met there.

✓ **Reading Check: Summarizing** What did the Treaty of Versailles call for?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Supporting a Point of View
Do you agree or disagree with Wilson that some good had come out of the war? Explain your answer.



★ The League of Nations

For President Wilson, the most important of the treaty's terms was the creation of the League of Nations. In his view, the League of Nations would include representatives from democratic countries. It would promote peace by working cooperatively to settle disputes and to reduce armaments. The League would include a council, an assembly, and a permanent administrative staff.

Each member state would be represented in the assembly and would have one vote. The council would also include five permanent members—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States. Eventually, all independent countries would be allowed to join. However, the former Central Powers could not be members in the beginning.

Member nations would present disagreements to the Permanent Court of International Justice, or World Court. If a member nation did not obey the court's judgment, the League could impose penalties on that nation. Penalties included banning trade or even the use of military force.

★ Peace without a Treaty

President Wilson was surprised that Congress did not share his enthusiasm for the Treaty of Versailles or the League of Nations. Republican senator Henry Cabot Lodge, argued, "No peace that satisfied Germany in any degree can ever satisfy us."

To get the two-thirds majority necessary for Senate approval of the treaty, Wilson needed Republican support. Although most Democratic senators supported the treaty, many Republican senators disagreed with certain parts of it and demanded changes. Wilson, who expected the treaty to pass, stubbornly refused to compromise.

Most of the Republicans worried about the collective security clause of the League of Nations. Collective security—the promise to defend other countries if they are attacked—would involve the United States more closely in European affairs. The Republicans were strongly isolationist and suspicious of European countries’ motives.

Wilson took his cause to the American public by going on an extended speaking tour and urging Americans to pressure the Senate Republicans to pass the treaty. However, he suffered a stroke in October 1919. Although Wilson survived, he never fully recovered.

In November, Senator Lodge presented the treaty for Senate consideration with a list of 14 changes, or reservations. He wanted to limit U.S. military involvement in the League. Otherwise, his reservations did not change the treaty greatly. However, Wilson pressured Democrats to vote against any compromise. After several earlier votes failed to approve the treaty, the Senate defeated the measure for the last time in March 1920.

Wilson’s refusal to compromise cost him his goal of U.S. membership in the League of Nations. In the end, the United States signed separate peace treaties with Austria, Germany, and Hungary. Without the United States in the League of Nations, its ability to protect world peace seemed uncertain.



The Foreign Relations Committee, led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, demanded changes to the Treaty of Versailles.

✓ **Reading Check: Analyzing Information** Why did some Americans oppose membership in the League of Nations?

Section 5 Review

go.
hrw.
.com Homework
Practice
Online

keyword: SC5 HP22

- 1 Define** and explain:
- self-determination
 - reparations

- 2 Identify** and explain:
- Fourteen Points
 - League of Nations
 - Treaty of Versailles

- 3 Identifying Cause and Effect** Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain the reasons many senators opposed the Treaty of Versailles and what the results were.



- 4 Finding the Main Idea**

- How did the war affect the people and the economies of the countries involved?
- What were the conditions and requirements of the Treaty of Versailles?

- 5 Writing and Critical Thinking**

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are a senator debating the Treaty of Versailles. Write a speech explaining your position for or against the treaty.

Consider the following:

- punishing Germany for the destruction of World War I
- preventing a similar war in the future
- the constitutionality of the League of Nations

THE FOURTEEN POINTS

President Wilson announced his specific proposals for a postwar peace in an address to Congress on January 8, 1918. His proposal became known as the Fourteen Points. An excerpt from the Fourteen Points appears below.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. . . . The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

- I. Open **covenants**¹ of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but **diplomacy**² shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
- II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
- III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
- IV. **Adequate**³ guarantees given and taken that national **armaments**⁴ will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
- V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely **impartial**⁵ adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict **observance**⁶ of the principle that in determining all such questions of **sovereignty**⁷ the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the **equitable**⁸ claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
- VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an . . . opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire.
- VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the **sovereignty**⁹ which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and **validity**¹⁰ of international law is forever **impaired**¹¹.
- VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years,

President Wilson hoped his efforts would lead to greater international cooperation and world peace.



¹covenants: agreements

²diplomacy: negotiations

³adequate: enough

⁴armaments: military equipment

⁵impartial: fair

⁶observance: following

⁷sovereignty: who should rule

⁸equitable: just

⁹sovereignty: self-rule

¹⁰validity: authority

¹¹impaired: damaged

¹²readjustment: correction to

should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

- IX. A **readjustment**¹² of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
- X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be **accorded**¹³ the freest opportunity of **autonomous**¹⁴ development.
- XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly **counsel**¹⁵ along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial **integrity**¹⁶ of the several Balkan states should be entered into.
- XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an **undoubted**¹⁷ security of life and an absolutely **unmolested**¹⁸ opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.
- XIII. An independent Polish state should be **erected**¹⁹ which should include the territories inhabited by **indisputably**²⁰ Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea,



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NEW YORK

The Big Four; seated from left to right: Italian prime minister Vittorio Orlando, British prime minister David Lloyd George, French premier Georges Clemenceau, and U.S. president Woodrow Wilson

and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

- XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of **affording**²¹ mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Analyzing Primary Sources

1. What freedoms does President Wilson want to guarantee?
2. What countries does President Wilson want to be created or restored?
3. Do you think the Fourteen Points were fair to all the countries involved? Explain your answer.

¹³accorded: given

¹⁴autonomous: independent

¹⁵counsel: agreement

¹⁶integrity: completeness

¹⁷undoubted: beyond dispute

¹⁸unmolested: unquestioned

¹⁹erected: created

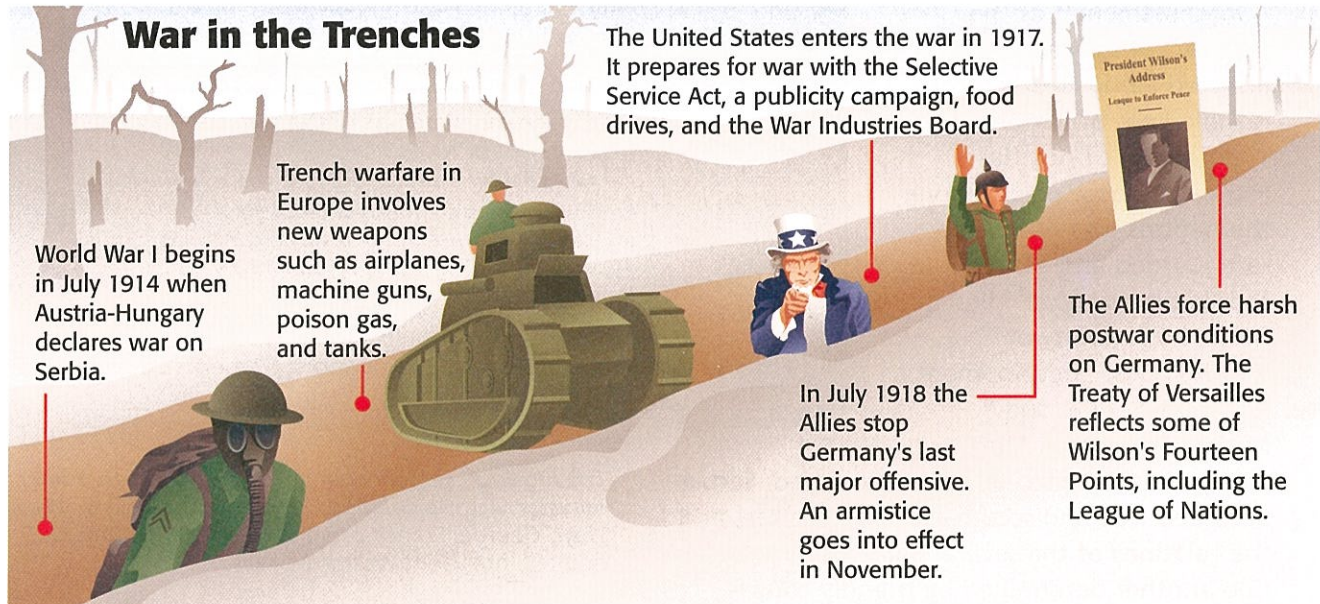
²⁰indisputably: without question

²¹affording: providing

Chapter 22 Review

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the visual summary of the chapter below. Then create three lists explaining the reasons the United States entered World War I, how it prepared for the war, and how the war ended.



Identifying People and Ideas

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

1. nationalism
2. Allied Powers
3. stalemate
4. Sussex pledge
5. George Creel
6. National War Labor Board
7. American Expeditionary Force
8. Second Battle of the Marne
9. reparations
10. Treaty of Versailles

Understanding Main Ideas

Section 1 (Pages 668–671)

1. What conditions and events led to the outbreak of World War I?

Section 2 (Pages 672–677)

2. Why did President Wilson try to keep the United States out of World War I?

Section 3 (Pages 678–681)

3. How did the war affect African Americans and women?
4. How did Americans at home contribute to the war effort?

Section 4 (Pages 682–685)

5. How did U.S. forces help the Allies win the war?

Section 5 (Pages 686–691)

6. How did the Treaty of Versailles reflect Wilson's Fourteen Points?
7. How and why did American opinions differ on U.S. participation in the League of Nations?

You Be the Historian— Reviewing Themes

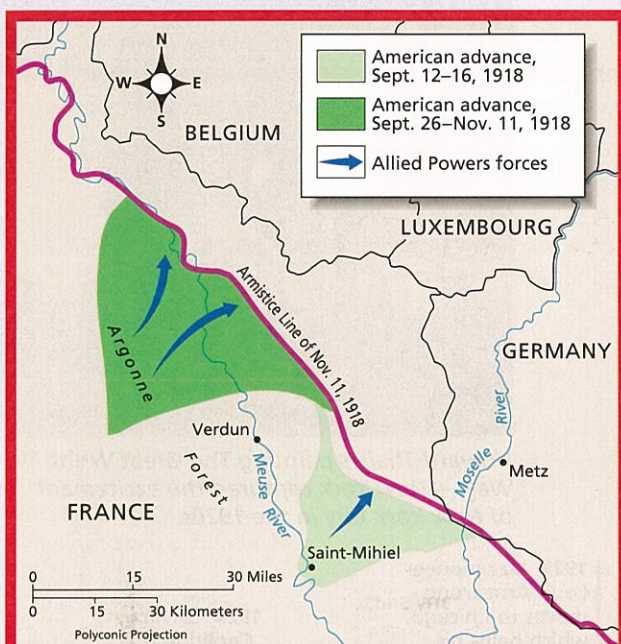
1. **Citizenship** How did the United States attempt to increase support for World War I at home?
2. **Global Relations** How did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand start a world war?
3. **Science, Technology & Society** Explain how the airplane and the machine gun changed fighting in World War I.

Thinking Critically

1. **Analyzing Information** How did nationalism and imperialism contribute to tensions in Europe before World War I?
2. **Evaluating** Which one of the Fourteen Points described in the chapter do you think is the most important? Explain your answer.
3. **Supporting a Point of View** Do you think that Germany should have been held totally responsible for the cost of World War I? Explain your answer.

Interpreting Maps

Study the map below. Then use the information on the map to help you answer the questions that follow.



U.S. Advances during World War I, Sept.–Nov. 1918

- Which of the following statements correctly describes the U.S. advances from September to November 1918?
 - Neither U.S. advance reached the armistice line.
 - Both advances crossed the Moselle River.
 - The advance ending in November covered more territory.
 - The advance from Saint-Mihiel crossed the armistice line first.

- Based on the map and your knowledge of the period, how might a reporter on the western front have described and compared these advances?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Read the following quotation by John Maynard Keynes describing the French countryside after the war, then answer the questions.

“The horror and desolation of war was made visible to the sight on an extraordinary scale. . . . The completeness of the destruction was evident. For mile after mile nothing was left. No building was habitable and no field fit for the plow. . . . One devastated area was exactly like another—a heap of rubble, a morass [an overwhelming mass] of shell-holes, and a tangle of wire. . . .”

- Which of the following statements best describes Keynes’s point of view?
 - He is shocked by the level of destruction caused by the war.
 - He is impressed by the military power of the Allies.
 - He is relieved that the war mainly damaged cities.
 - none of the above
- Based on this quotation and your knowledge of the period, how do you think Europe’s economy was affected by the war?
- What would you have suggested that the United States do to help Europe recover from the war?

Alternative Assessment

Building Your Portfolio

Interdisciplinary Connection to Art

Create three posters to promote the war effort on the home front. You might develop posters for recruiting, for the war effort in the United States, or for agencies such as the Food Administration. Write a paragraph explaining each poster. Then explain how each poster would have helped the war effort.

internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
keyword: SC5 CF22

Choose a topic on World War I to:

- Understand how the weaknesses of the Versailles Treaty led to future conflict.
- Create a propaganda poster supporting either the Allied Powers or the Central Powers.
- Write a biography of Woodrow Wilson.

23 The Roaring Twenties

(1919–1929)



Louis Armstrong was one of the most famous trumpeters and singers of the Jazz Age.



Howard Thain's painting *The Great White Way* — New York captured the excitement of New York City in the 1920s.



UNITED STATES

1919 A deadly race riot breaks out in Chicago, Illinois.

1920 The first radio broadcasting station, KDKA in Pittsburgh, goes on the air.

1921 President Harding signs the Emergency Quota Act, limiting immigration.

1922 Jazz pioneer Louis Armstrong moves to Chicago, which helps his musical career take off.

1924 Calvin Coolidge is elected president.

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1919 The League of Nations is formed.

1920 Terence McSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, goes on a hunger strike in a London prison to try to change British policy in Ireland.

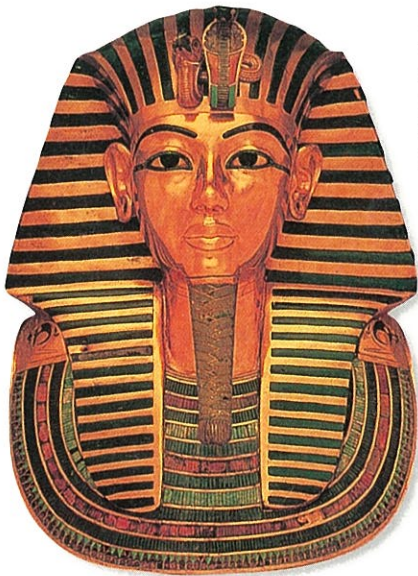
1921 Congress declares World War I ended. Treaties are signed with Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

1922 The tomb of Tutankhamen is uncovered by British archaeologists near Luxor, Egypt.

1923 Adolf Hitler tries to overthrow the Weimar Republic in Germany.

1924 Joseph Stalin becomes leader of the Communist Party in Russia.

WORLD



This burial mask of Tutankhamen is one of the many precious items found in his tomb.

Build on What You Know

After the end of World War I, the United States suffered a brief economic downturn before business and industry began growing rapidly. Many Americans took advantage of these good times, enjoying new forms of entertainment and art. However, American society remained divided over issues such as alcohol use and the treatment of minorities.