**Chapter 31 Questions**

1. What did a filibuster, by a group of Midwestern Senators, to block Congress from giving the President the authority to arm American merchant ships following Germany’s retraction of the Sussex Pledge, prove about the American will to go to war?
2. Why did the Zimmerman Note further provoke Americans against the German government?
3. What was the “overt” act of aggression on the part of the German government that President Wilson was waiting for before he asked Congress to declare war on Germany?
4. What happened in Russia that made it easier for the U.S. to enter the fight to make the “world safe for democracy”?
5. What were the twin goals that Wilson established for the U.S. entrance into war?
6. In contrast with the selfish war aims of the European belligerents, what were Wilson’s lofty ideals for the U.S. entrance into the war?
7. What were some of the most important goals in the 14 points?
8. What was the job of George Creel and his Committee on Public Information?
9. “German-Americans numbered over 8 million…” “On the whole they provided to be gratifyingly loyal to the United States. Yet rumormongers were quick to spread tales of spying and sabotage: even trifling epidemics of diarrhea were blamed on German agents.” With this quote in mind, how did Americans react, and what was the response of Congress?
10. Give evidence to prove that the U.S. was far from ready to go to war once Congress declared war in 1917.
11. Who headed the War Industries Board, and how effective was it in organizing and controlling American industrial output?
12. The fact that women became “farmerettes” and industrial workers, which effectively replaced men in the economy as men were siphoned off to war, led to what?
13. What was the “small-scale beginnings of a migration of immense sociological significane”?
14. What was the “work or fight” rule that was issued by the War Department in 1918?
15. Why was the fact that wages had nearly doubled between 1914 and 1918 of little importance to organized labor?
16. Although Samuel Gompers and his powerful American Federation of Labor union gave loyal support to the war effort, strikes were not eliminated during the war years. How many strikes occurred nationally during America’s involvement in WWI?
17. Some of the most crippling strikes were organized by what labor union?
18. Explain this quotation. “The largely voluntary and somewhat haphazard character of economic war organization testified eloquently to ocean-insulated America’s safe distance from the fighting---as well as to the still modest scale of government power in the progressive-era Republic.”
19. Why was Herbert Hoover an excellent choice to head up the Food Administration?
20. How did Herbert Hoover manage to create a food surplus at home that could be shipped to troops abroad?
21. What action of Congress aided in conserving foodstuffs for the war effort?
22. How did the Fuel Administration follow Hoover’s lead in getting Americans to save fuel?
23. How did the Treasury Department help in financing the war?
24. Was more money to finance the war obtained by the government through borrowing from Americans or through taxing Americans?
25. Where did the government diverge from its policy of voluntary cooperation in supporting the war effort?
26. Although Wilson as well as many Americans disliked a draft, why in the end did the U.S. embrace conscription?
27. Why did the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signed in early 1918, which allowed the Russian Bolshevik government to withdraw from the war, make the arrival of American troops that much more pressing?
28. To what does this quote refer? “The Bolsheviks long resented these “capitalistic” interventions, which they regarded as high-handed efforts to strangle their communist revolution in its cradle.”
29. As a result of their 1918 push on the Western front, how close to Paris does the German Army get? Which battle do freshly arrived American troops prove key in stopping the German advance?
30. By July 1918, the German advance utilizing troops freed up from the Russian front had bogged down due to American intervention. The counteroffensive that began at the Second Battle of the Marne signaled the beginning of what?
31. What concession did General John Pershing finally get from the allies in 1918, and what was his assignment?
32. What was Wilson’s response to the German request for peace in October of 1918?
33. When did the Germans finally lay down their arms?
34. What were the United States’ main contributions to the ultimate victory?
35. “The United States, in short, was no arsenal of democracy in this war; that role awaited it in the next global conflict, two decades later.” Explain this quote.
36. “Unlike all the parliamentary statesmen at the table, he did not command a legislative majority at home.” What mistake did Wilson make at home prior to the Versailles Peace conference that cost him the legislative majority referred to in the quotation and weakened him at the bargaining table at Versailles?
37. In deciding to lead the peace delegation, what further mistake did Wilson make in who made up the delegation?
38. Why was speed urgent when the Paris Peace Conference met in Versailles, France?
39. Although the League of Nations, a world parliament, was Wilson’s ultimate goal at Versailles, he first turned his attention to preventing the winning side from seizing and parceling out the former colonies and protectorates of the conquered powers. What compromise did he force the allies to accept? Did Wilson’s efforts prevent the naked imperialism that he feared?
40. While Wilson was in France negotiating, what were republican senators led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge doing at home? Who were the “irreconcilables”?
41. Because thirty-nine Republican senators indicated they could not support the League of Nations, as it existed in the Treaty of Versailles, how was Wilson left at a disadvantage at the negotiating table?
42. What evidence indicates that the other nations at Versailles did not share Wilson’s idealistic ideas of fairness?
    1. Great Britain got
    2. France got
    3. Italy got
    4. Japan got
43. Germany had been convinced to accept an armistice because of assurances that the peace would be based on the Fourteen Points. Germany felt betrayed once they saw the final product. To what extent did the Treaty of Versailles reflect the Fourteen Points?
44. Wilson was aware of the injustices within the Treaty of Versailles but placed his hopes for the future on what?
45. What did Wilson decide to do to counter the delaying tactics of Senator Lodge and the other Senate Republicans who opposed the Treaty of Versailles in the summer of 1919? What was the result of his decision?
46. What was the major focus of the Lodge reservations concerning the League of Nations?
47. How was Wilson from his sick bed able to thwart a vote on the Treaty of Versailles with the Lodge reservations attached?
48. Who ultimately must shoulder much of the blame for the Treaty of Versailles being rejected by the U.S.?
49. Why did the mediocre Warren G. Harding with his promise of a “return to normalcy” win so easily in the 1920 election?
50. What were the consequences of the U.S. choosing not to accept a leadership role in the world following WWI?

**Chapter 32 Questions**

1. How did America express its isolationism in the 1920s?
2. What was happening in 1919/1920 that produced the “red scare” in this country?
3. What were criminal syndicalism laws passed by a number of state legislatures?
4. How was the red scare a godsend to conservative businesspeople?
5. How was anti-redism and anti-foreignism reflected in the Sacco and Vanzetti trial?
6. Describe the difference between the KKK of the 1920s and that of the Reconstruction period.
7. How popular did the KKK get in the 1920s?
8. Why did the Klan’s popularity collapse in the late 1920s?
9. “The ‘one hundred percent Americans’ gagging at the sight of the this resumed ‘New Immigration’, once again cried that the famed poem at the base of the Statue of Liberty was all too literally true: they claimed that a sickly Europe was indeed vomiting on America ‘the wretched refuse of its teeming shore.” To what does this quotation refer?
10. How did the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 severely slow the flow of immigrants to the U.S.? Why was this act favorable to immigrants from southern and eastern Europe?
11. How did the Immigration Act of 1924 mend the “defects” of the Emergency Quota Act?
12. What was the status of the Japanese, Canadians, and Latin Americans under the Immigration Act of 1924?
13. The Immigration Act of 1924 marked the end of the era of virtually unrestricted immigration. How many immigrants had come to America prior to the door being closed?
14. How did ethnic variety in this country undermine the class and political solidarity?
15. Together these laws made the world “safe for hypocrisy.” To what does this quote refer?
16. Where was support for prohibition strongest, and where was it weakest?
17. Why were the prohibitionists naïve in thinking they could make the nation completely give up alcohol consumption?
18. How were enforcement agents somewhat handicapped at the start of prohibition?
19. From what nearby countries was alcohol slipped into the country?
20. How does one explain the statement that the “noble experiment” in some important ways was successful?
21. At what point did the illegal importation, distribution, and sale of alcohol in this country become sinister?
22. What city was most associated with gang warfare? Who was the most notorious mob boss in that city?
23. What other illegal activities did organized crime involve itself in? How economically successful had organized crime become?
24. Public education was on the rise in the 1920s. The proportion of 17 year olds who finished high school almost double in the 1920s to more than 1 in 4. What were the changes and reform that progressive education under the guidance of John Dewey brought to education?
25. In the 1920s, why did Fundamentalists attack science and progressive education?
26. How did the Scopes “Monkey” trial symbolize the clash between fundamentalism and science?
27. What impact did mass consumption, advertising, and buying on credit have in the 1920s?
28. What was the impact, both positive and negative, of the automobile on American society?
29. Why did Charles Lindbergh capture the imagination of the American people?
30. Why did the 1920s experience a loosening of sexual behavior?
31. What attitudes did literature reflect in the 1920s?