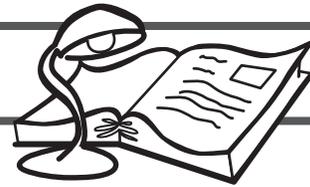


Study Guide



Chapter 19, Section 3 (continued)

as the **League of Nations**. The purpose of the League would be to help keep peace and prevent future wars. The other Allied governments did not support Wilson's plan. They believed that it was too easy on the Germans. The **Treaty of Versailles** weakened many of Wilson's proposals. Under the treaty, Germany had to disband its armed forces. It was forced to pay **reparations**, or war damages to the Allies, that amounted to \$33 billion. That amount was more than Germany could afford to pay. Germany also had to accept blame for the outbreak of World War I and the destruction it caused.

The war led to the end of four empires: the Russian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the German Empire, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Austria-Hungary was split into separate countries. In addition, nine new countries were established in Europe. The treaty did include Wilson's plan for the League of Nations.

Many members of Congress opposed the Treaty of Versailles, particularly the League of Nations. They believed that it would force the United States to fight in many conflicts. Some senators, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, supported the League of Nations. However, they agreed to ratify the treaty only if some amendments were added to ensure that the United States could always act independently. Wilson wanted the Senate to ratify the treaty without any changes. So he took his case directly to the American people. The 8,000 miles of travel cost Wilson his health. He suffered a stroke, was bedridden, and isolated from his closest advisers.

The U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. Instead, it signed treaties with each of the Central Powers. The League of Nations started without the United States.

10. Why did many Allied powers oppose President Wilson's plan for peace?

Study Guide



Chapter 19, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 599–603

THE WAR'S IMPACT

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

cost of living the cost of food, clothing, shelter, and other essentials that people need to survive (page 599)

general strike a strike that involves all workers in a certain location, not just workers in a particular industry (page 600)

Red Scare a panic in the United States caused by the fear that Communists would seize power in the United States (page 602)

A. Mitchell Palmer Attorney General of the United States in 1919 (page 602)

J. Edgar Hoover head of the General Intelligence Division, which became the FBI (page 602)

deported to be expelled from a country (page 602)

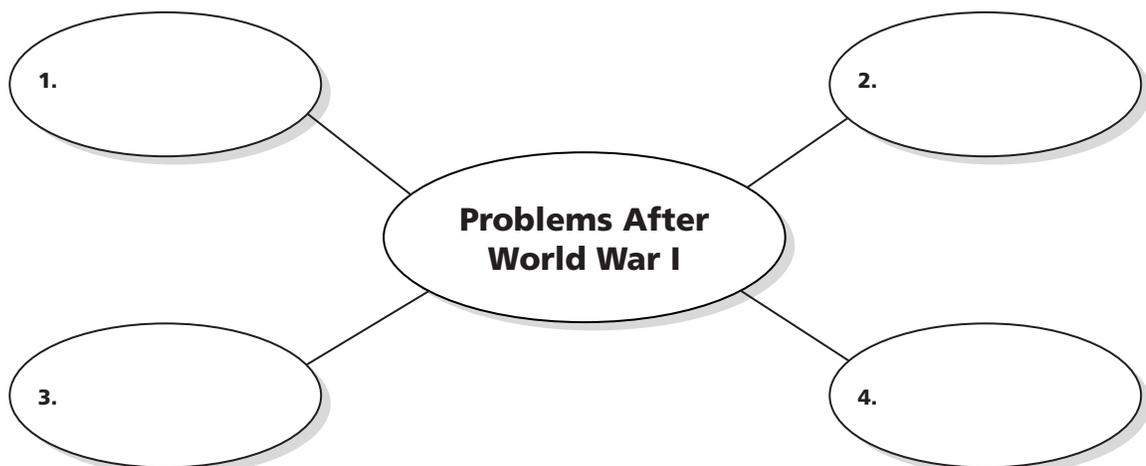
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you think of when you hear the word “Communist”? What countries today have a Communist government? How do Americans today feel about communism?

The last section discussed the provisions of the treaty that ended World War I. This section discusses the effects of the war on the United States.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. The United States faced several problems after World War I. Identify these problems in the diagram.



Study Guide



Chapter 19, Section 4 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

- **An Economy in Turmoil** (page 599)

After the war ended, the United States government removed the controls it had placed on the economy during the war. People quickly bought goods that they were not able to buy during the war. Businesses increased their prices, which they could not do during the war. The result was inflation. It increased the **cost of living**, or the cost of food, clothing, shelter, and other items people need to survive.

Many businesses raised wages during the war. However, after the war the inflation wiped out most of the gains that workers had made. Workers wanted an increase in wages. Business owners, however, wanted to hold down wages to hold down their operating costs.

During the war, the number of workers in unions increased. After the war, unions were better organized than they were before the war and more ready to organize strikes. Business leaders were determined to break the unions. The situation resulted in a huge increase in strikes in 1919.

The first big strike took place in Seattle. It involved shipyard workers who wanted higher wages and shorter hours. Soon other workers joined the shipyard workers and organized a **general strike**. This is a strike that involves all workers living in a certain location, not just workers in a particular industry. The strike paralyzed the city for several days. In the end, the strikers made no gains. The strike did worry many Americans because the general strike was a technique used by Communists and radical groups in Europe.

The Seattle strike was followed by a strike by police officers in Boston. Riots soon broke out in the city. Calvin Coolidge, the governor of Massachusetts, was forced to send in the National Guard. When the strikers returned to work, they were fired. The police commissioner hired a new police force instead.

One of the largest strikes was held by steelworkers. They went on strike against U.S. Steel for higher pay, shorter hours, and a recognition of their union. The company was determined to break the union. Many steelworkers were immigrants. The company blamed the strike on foreign radicals. It hired African Americans and Mexicans as replacement workers. The company was able to keep the steel mills operating. The strike failed and so did the union.

5. What did many workers in the United States in 1919 strike for?

Study Guide



Chapter 19, Section 4 (continued)

- **Racial Unrest** (page 601)

After the war, many soldiers returned to the United States looking for work. Many African Americans who moved North during the war were also looking for jobs and housing. Racism and frustration led to violence. In the summer of 1919, riots broke out in many Northern cities. The worst violence occurred in Chicago.

6. What led to race riots in many American cities in the United States in 1919?

- **The Red Scare** (page 601)

The strikes in 1919 led many people to believe that Communists were trying to start a revolution in the United States. Many Americans were very angry with Russia when it withdrew from the war. Since the late 1800s, many Americans blamed immigrants for bringing Communist ideas into the United States. They also blamed immigrants for labor problems and violence. When Communists took control of Russia, Americans feared they would try to start revolutions in other places. Americans became especially fearful when the Soviet Union formed the Communist International. This was an organization that coordinated the activities of Communist parties in other countries.

As strikes started across the United States in 1919, the fear of Americans that Communists, or “Reds,” would seize power led to a panic known as the **Red Scare**. Several incidents supported the panic. In June 1919, eight bombs in eight cities exploded within minutes of one another. One of these bombs damaged the home of United States Attorney General **A. Mitchell Palmer**. Although no one was ever caught, most people believed the bombings were the work of Communists trying to destroy the American way of life.

Attorney General Palmer set up a special division within the Justice Department. The General Intelligence Division was headed by **J. Edgar Hoover**, and it later became the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In the next few months, Palmer organized raids on several radical organizations, although no evidence pointed to any one group as the bombers. Palmer rounded up many immigrants and had them **deported**, or expelled from the country.

Study Guide



Chapter 19, Section 4 (continued)

The Palmer raids were carried out without concern for people's civil rights. Homes were entered without search warrants. People were jailed indefinitely and not allowed to talk to their attorneys. Palmer was first praised for his work. However, when he failed to find any real evidence of a revolutionary conspiracy, his popularity faded. The Red Scare led to anti-immigrant feelings and a call for Congress to limit immigration.

7. How did the Palmer raids violate people's civil rights?

• **An End to Progressivism** (page 603)

By 1920 most Americans wanted an end to the unrest that overcame the country. In the 1920 election, the Democrats ran James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt. They ran on the ideals of progressivism. The Republicans ran Warren G. Harding. He called for a return to "normalcy." He wanted the United States to return to the simpler days before Progressive Era reforms. Many voters agreed with Harding, and he won by a landslide.

8. Why did Warren G. Harding win the presidential election in 1920?
