Unit 5 – Part IV Guided Notes

1. Social Changes in America during World War I
	1. As United States men left to fight the war in Europe, other groups had to fill the factory jobs that they left behind.
	2. Great Migration
		1. Starting in 1917, thousands of African-Americans left the South and moved to the North. This was known as the (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		2. They did this for two reasons:
			1. There were job opportunities in factories in northern cities because many men were off fighting the war.
			2. They were looking to escape (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws and segregation in the South.
		3. However, African-Americans still faced discrimination in the North, and after the soldiers returned home from war they retook jobs leaving many African American unemployed.
	3. Women in the War
		1. Women also began working into factories to fill the jobs that men had left behind.
		2. This helped them gain more independence and generated support for (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		3. As a result, the (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendment to the constitution was passed after the war, giving women the right to vote.
		4. The presidential election of 1920 showed women’s impact on the election process as over 8 million more votes were cast than in the 1916 Presidential election.
2. Plans for Peace
	1. Even before the war ended, President Wilson presented his plan for peace called the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		1. With the Fourteen Points, Wilson hoped to solve all the problems that had contributed to the start of the war. It was very **idealistic** and **Wilson did not want to punish anybody for the war**.
		2. Some of the main points included:
			1. No secret treaties among nations
			2. Freedom of the Seas
			3. (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Getting rid of weapons)
			4. Self-Determination – ethnic groups should be allowed to form their own nations/states, NOT ruled by an empire.
		3. He had many other points, but his biggest point was the creation of the (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
			1. The **League of Nations** would be an international peace-keeping organization that prevented wars in the future.
			2. It would use the idea of **collective security** by allowing all nations to join (even Germany) and if one country was attacked they would all go help them fight the aggressor.
	2. Finally, on November 11, 1918, the war did end with the signing of an (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or truce.
	3. The four victorious nations came together to determine what peace would look like. They were known as the (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		1. George Clemenceau – France
		2. David Lloyd George – Britain
		3. Vittorio Orlando – Italy
		4. Woodrow Wilson – United States
	4. Together they created, the (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but Wilson was upset because he did not get most of his fourteen points put in.
	5. The Treaty of Versailles said:
		1. (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had to accept all the blame for the war.
		2. Furthermore, Germany had to pay (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (money for damages caused by the war).
		3. And lastly it did create the **League of Nations** which made Wilson happy.
3. Wilson’s Downfall
	1. After getting the League of Nations put into the Treaty of Versailles, Wilson had to convince Congress to **ratify** the Treaty.
	2. However, the American people and Congress were not very excited about the Treaty, especially the (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		1. American citizens did not want to be dragged into another war.
		2. Congress was afraid that joining the League of Nations would cause a loss of (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (control over one’s country).
	3. Although Wilson went all over the United States trying to get support for the Treaty and the League of Nations, he failed.
	4. The Treaty was not ratified by Congress and **the United States did not join the League of Nations**.
	5. This crushed Wilson and he soon had a stroke and was incapacitated for the rest of his term.
	6. In the election of 1920, Americans rejected Wilson’s idea of **internationalism** and instead chose to return to a policy of (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.