

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit #3: "Ka-Boom to Bust" Guided Notes

### World War I:

#### Introduction

*"It was 'The War To End All Wars'... a senseless slaughter that set the stage for the bloodiest century in human history. Yet, it was more than just a war between nations. It was a war between what was and what was to be. The 'old world' was dying, and the 'new world' had yet to be born. People of all classes and nations saw it as some great cleansing fire that would accelerate this battle and lead to a better world. But, when it was over, more than men had died in the mud of the battlefields. The naive dreams of progress, along with the innocence of the pre-war world, faith in God, and hope in the future all died in the trenches of Europe."* – Tony Novosel

The Great War was one of the most violent and destructive wars.

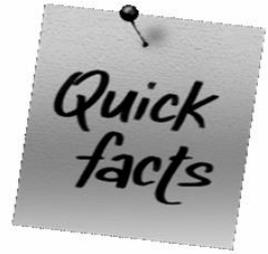
It lasted from 1914-1918.

Of the 65 million men who fought, more than 10 million were KIA and more than 20 million were wounded.

World War I was between the Allies and Central Powers.

#### The Allies included:

1. United Kingdom (Britain/England)
2. France
3. Russia
4. Belgium
5. Serbia
6. Montenegro



### **The Central Powers included:**

1. Germany
2. Austria-Hungary

### **More countries joined later:**

1. Japan... Allies
2. Italy... Allies
3. United States... Allies
4. Ottoman Empire... Central
5. Bulgaria... Central

### **Location**

Most of the fighting during WWI took place along 2 areas:

1. Western Front in Europe.
2. Eastern Front in Russia.

There was additional fighting in the Atlantic Ocean and in the skies.

### **New Weapons**

The bolt-action magazine rifle (6-10 aimed shots per minute) was the main gun.

The machine gun could fire 200-250 shots per minute.

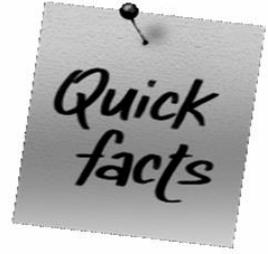
The flamethrower, the hand grenade, gas, huge cannons, and tanks were also used.

### **The War at Sea**

Germany introduced submarines.

They were called *Unterseeboots* ("undersea boats" or U-boats).

Both sides used blockades.



## The War in the Sky

Airplanes were first used in large numbers during WWI.

Initially, airplanes were used for reconnaissance (gathering information) and for directing artillery fire.

Later, airplanes were equipped for combat.

At first, bombs were dropped by hand.

Later, heavier aircraft were developed, and bombsights made them more accurate.

Combat between planes was known as “dog fights”.

Led by Baron Manfred von Richthofen, better known as the “Red Baron”, the Germans ruled the skies.

**FYI:** The Red Baron was later shot down by a Canadian.

### **Yea Canada!**

The Allies retook the advantage in the air by 1916.

The Germans did use other aircraft.

Their dirigible Zeppelin raided London 50 times.

## Trench Warfare

Trenches lined the Western and Eastern Fronts.

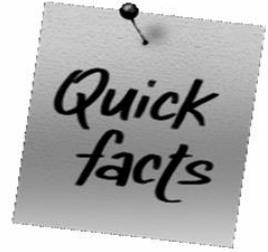
Closest thing to being buried alive.

All you could see... day in and day out... was dirt walls and the sky above.

Between trenches was “No Man’s Land”, filled with craters and barbed wire.

Going “over the top” referred to charging out of the trenches.

It was senseless slaughter for yards at a time.



## The Road to War

When World War I broke out, it ended almost 100 years of relative peace in Europe.

In 1815, the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815) ended.

Napoleon was defeated by a coalition of Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

These countries held a peace conference known as the Congress of Vienna.

The Congress believed the key to peace was by distributing power evenly to deter any one of them from seeking dominance.

Nationalism would prove to be a problem to this plan.

### **What is nationalism?**

1. Love of one's country.
2. Each nation should have its own state (country), and each state should be comprised of only one nation.

During 19th Century, two new countries were created due to nationalism... which threatened the "balance of power" in Europe.

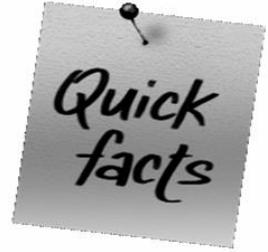
1. Italy, which beat Austria in 1861 for its independence.
2. Germany, which beat France in 1871 and formed a country.

The German leader Otto von Bismarck wanted to preserve (but NOT expand) Germany in Europe.

To achieve this goal, he set out to isolate France, which hated Germany after losing the Franco-Prussian War.

After the Franco-Prussian War, France was forced to give Germany the territories of Alsace and Lorraine.

France, however, always wanted them back... and this would become their main goal at the start of WWI.



Bismarck made sure the other European powers did not feel threatened by Germany.

To do so, he crafted a network of alliances with all of the other European powers... except France.

He formed a friendship with Britain by not building a large navy that would threaten British dominance on the high seas.

Everything was perfect... until Bismarck retired as Chancellor in 1890.

Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II soon abandoned Bismarck's cautious foreign policy.

He wanted to make Germany a superpower.

This raised some eyebrows throughout Europe.

When Wilhelm refused to renew Germany's treaty with Russia, France quickly sent a friend request to Russia.

### **Why did France do that?**

Should there be a war in Europe, this would force Germany to fight a two-front war.

Wilhelm also decided that Germany must become a great naval power.

This upset the British.

Germany's submarines would later dominate the high seas during WWI.

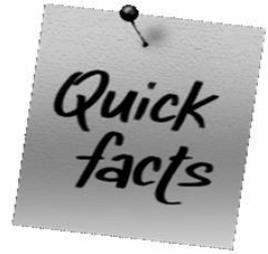
*If you're keeping score:*

France... mad at Germany.

Russia... mad at Germany.

Britain... mad at Germany.

Essentially... your WWI Allies.



Britain, France, and Russia now had a common interest of restraining Germany.

In 1907, all 3 established an alliance called the Triple Entente [*pronounced "On-taunt"*]. They were later renamed the "Allies" when more countries joined.



An attack on "one"... would be an attack on "all".

With tensions rising, many countries began competing in a costly arms race.

All of the powers (except Britain) used a draft.

Britain still used volunteers.

### The Start of the War

Ironically, Germany did not provoke the start of WWI.

An assassination in the Balkan Peninsula started it.

The Peninsula was known as the "powder keg of Europe".

Europe had many interests in the Balkans.

Russia needed an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea.

Germany wanted a railroad to the Ottoman Empire for trade.

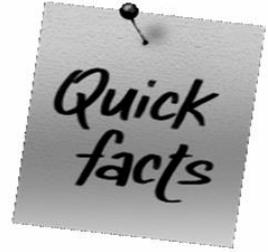
Serbia and Bosnia had the same Slavic nationalities, but Bosnia had been taken by Austria-Hungary.

Serbia hoped Bosnia would break away and join them.

Nationalism was about to explode the "powder keg".

On June 28, 1914, the streets of Sarajevo were jammed with people.

Sarajevo was the capital of Bosnia.



The people wanted to see Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie.

The Archduke was a nephew of Austria's Emperor Franz Joseph I and the heir to the throne.

Ferdinand had been invited to Sarajevo to help direct the army stationed there.

Gavrilo Princip, a 19-year-old Serbian, would change history.

He was a member of a group called the "Black Hands".

They were devoted to Serbian nationalism and wanted to unite all Serbs, including those living in Bosnia, into a single country.

Princip shot Ferdinand in the jugular and his wife in the stomach.

Both died.

Princip was sentenced to 20 years in prison... where he died of tuberculosis.

The assassination set off a diplomatic crisis.

Austria-Hungary saw the assassination as a "golden opportunity" to crush Serbia once and for all.

On July 3, 1914 Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

### ***But one thing got in the way...***

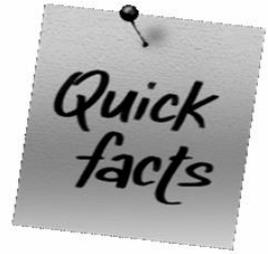
The alliance system.

Like a series of dominos, countries were pulled into the war when their ally entered the conflict.

### ***Here's how it fell apart...***

Russia saw itself as a protector of Slovaks, so it sided with Serbia.

Austria-Hungary by itself was no match for Russia, so on August 1st, Germany declared war on Russia.



On August 3rd, Germany declared war on France.

On August 4th, Britain declared war on Germany.

On August 5th, the U.S. declared its neutrality.

On August 6th, Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

**Nice going, Gavrilo...**

### **Phase I – The Western Front**

Germany followed the “Schlieffen Plan” (devised by the German Army’s Field Marshal Alfred von Schlieffen).

This called for Germany to concentrate about 90% of its forces against France at the start of a European war.

Take Paris. End war. Simple.

They would leave 10% to contain the Russians, who could be dealt with once Germany achieved a quick victory in the west.

This relied on Germany moving *quickly* through Belgium en route to France.

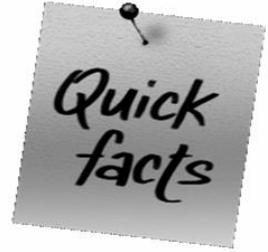
On August 4, 1914, German soldiers invaded Belgium, beginning the Battle of Liege (August 4-16, 1914).

The battle resulted in surprisingly heavy losses upon the German invasion forces and slowed them down considerably.

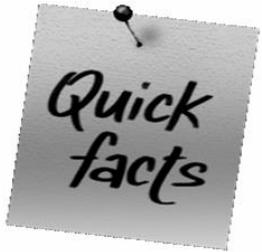
However, the Germans had huge cannons that could fire 2,052-pound shells a distance of over 9 miles.

The terrifying new weapon was dubbed “Big Bertha”.

Using these guns, they won and continued toward France.



World War I (1914-1918)	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
<b>Liege</b>	
August 4-16, 1914	Belgium
<b>ALLIES</b>	<b>CENTRAL</b> ✓
<u>Casualties:</u> No reliable #s.	<u>Casualties:</u> No reliable #s.
<b>Germany abandons its "quick war" plan.</b>	



The first bloody battles between Germany and France occurred in a series of 5 struggles fought at the same time.

It was called the Battle of the Frontiers.

Underestimating the effects of modern weapons, the French commanders sent their troops (in their Napoleonic uniforms of blue coats and red trousers) up against German machine guns.

The results were devastating.

World War I (1914-1918)	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
<b>The Frontiers</b>	
August 7-26, 1914	Lorraine, France/Germany
<b>ALLIES</b>	<b>CENTRAL</b> ✓
<u>Casualties:</u> 140,000 total (27,000 KIA on Aug. 22)	<u>Casualties:</u> No reliable #s.
<b>France abandons Lorraine; French Gov. flees Paris.</b>	



With Germany threatening Paris, France and Britain attacked.

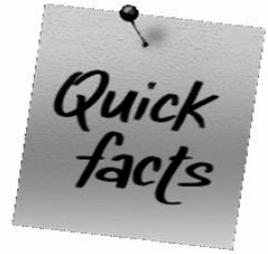
Resulted in the First Battle of the Marne.

Troops were rushed to the battle in taxis from Paris.

The battle, dubbed "Miracle of the Marne" by France, is one of the most pivotal battles...

EVER FOUGHT.

The battle destroyed Germany's plan for a quick victory over France.



World War I (1914-1918)	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
<b>The First Marne</b>	
September 6-12, 1914	Marne River near Paris
✓ ALLIES	CENTRAL
<u>Casualties:</u> 262,733 total (81,700 KIA)	<u>Casualties:</u> 250,000 total
Dubbed "Miracle at Marne"; consider most pivotal battle in the history of the world.	

With the failure of the German offensive, both sides began the "Race to the Sea", an attempt to outflank each other by getting to the North Sea coast first.

As they went, each army constructed a series of trench lines.

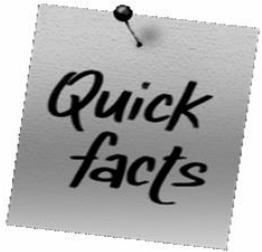
The First Battle of Ypres was the result of all this.

Battle was halted when Belgian troops deliberately flooded the field.

By November, the Allies held their ground... and the battle ended in heavy rain and snow.



<b>World War I (1914-1918)</b>	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
<b>The First Ypres</b>	
Oct. 14 - Nov. 22, 1914	Ypres, Belgium
<b>ALLIES</b>	<b>CENTRAL</b>
<u>Casualties:</u> 108,155 total	<u>Casualties:</u> 130,000 total
<b>Battle foreshadows how trench warfare will be fought for next 3 years.</b>	



### Phase I – The Eastern Front

MEANWHILE... in the East:

Germany NEEDED to win quickly in France because they didn't have many soldiers to fight Russia.

As it turned out, Russia wouldn't be that big of a threat.

In fact, they simply sucked.

Case in point:

Battle of Tannenberg...

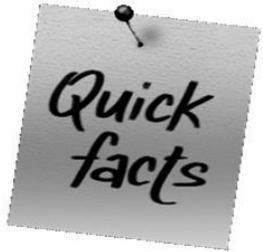
Battle of Masurian Lakes...

The Russians proved they were poorly trained, ill-equipped, and used outdated tactics.

That's not good.



<b>World War I (1914-1918)</b>		
<b>BATTLE</b>		
<b>Tannenberg</b>		
August 26-30, 1914	Tannenberg, Germany	
<b>ALLIES</b>	<b>CENTRAL</b> ✓	
<u>Casualties:</u> 40,000 total; 95,000 captured	<u>Casualties:</u> 20,000 total	
Russia shows it won't be a threat in East; Russian General commits suicide.		



<b>World War I (1914-1918)</b>		
<b>BATTLE</b>		
<b>First Masurian Lake</b>		
September 9-14, 1914	East Prussia (Poland today)	
<b>ALLIES</b>	<b>CENTRAL</b> ✓	
<u>Casualties:</u> 125,000 total; 5,000 captured	<u>Casualties:</u> 40,000 total	
With the win, Germany can pull some troops from East and send to help out in West.		

### Phase I – The Balkans

Hungry for action, Austria-Hungary sent half of its forces to destroy Serbia.

One problem...

Serbia won.

Germany now had to carry the Central Powers.



## Phase I – Sea Warfare

In the war at sea, the British and German battle fleets soon confronted each other.

At the Battle of Heligoland Bight, the British whipped up on Germany's fleet.

Germany's U-boats weren't as effective as they had hoped.

World War I (1914-1918)	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
Heligoland Bight	
August 28, 1914	North Sea (off England)
ALLIES	CENTRAL
<u>Casualties:</u> 90 total; 0 ships	<u>Casualties:</u> 861 total; 336 captured; 3 ships; 1 U-boat
U-boats underperform; Germany starts using U-boats in non-battle situations.	



With superiority at sea, Britain implemented a blockade of Germany.

Initially, the British meant to keep war supplies from being shipped to Germany.

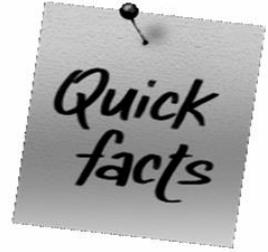
Later, it turned into an attempt to starve the Germans into submission.

750,000 Germans starved to death because of the blockade.

In return, Germany started using its U-boats to sink supply ships heading for Britain.

U-boat attacks claimed 75,000 lives.

**Why were the Germans seen as “bad guys”?**



U-boat attacks were easily exploited in the propaganda that reached the U.S.

In fact, lots of the news was sensationalized to stir American hatred of Germany.

### **Phase I – More Countries Join**

Japan joined the Allies in August 1914 in hopes of taking Germany's possessions in East Asia and the Pacific.

Since Germany was already fighting a two-front war in Europe, it could not spare resources to defend its far-flung holdings in Asia.

In October 1914, the Ottoman Empire joined Central Powers.

Officials in London and Paris were concerned about having to fight an Islamic country.

#### **Why?**

*Jihad*, or holy war.

After the Ottomans entered, *jihad* was declared.

This meant Muslims worldwide were supposed to rise up and "*kill the infidel*".

Instead, many Muslims tried to break away from the Ottoman Empire, which distracted the Ottomans from the war.

### **Phase I – The Christmas Truce**

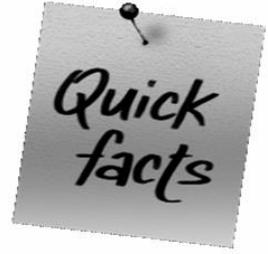
There was an "unofficial" truce in 1914.

Just after midnight on Christmas Morning, a majority of the German troops stationed in Ypres, Belgium stopped firing their guns and artillery.

They decorated the area around their trenches.

Candles were put on tree limbs and stuck in the mud around the trench.

Christmas carols were also sung.



At certain points along the front, brass bands joined the Germans in their joyous singing.

Not to be outdone, the British across from the Germans responded by singing English carols.

At the first light of dawn, some Germans emerged and approached the Allied lines across the feared "No Man's Land".

They called out "*Merry Christmas!*" in their enemies' native tongues.

At first, some Allied soldiers suspected it to be a trick.

Soon, they climbed out and shook hands, too.

The men exchanged cigarettes, cigars, whiskey, beer, and plum pudding.

"*Hello Tommy!*" and "*Hello Fritz!*" could be heard as they used the nicknames ascribed to each other.

The artillery in the region fell silent, and proper burials took place as both sides mourned the dead *together*.

This truce spread to other areas of the lines.

There was even a "good-natured game" of soccer.

The game ended when the ball struck a strand of barbed wire and deflated.

Letters home confirmed the score of the game to be...

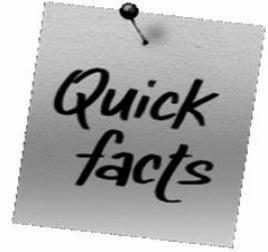
3-2...

...in favor of Germany.

In some places, soldiers who had been barbers gave free haircuts.

One German, a juggler, gave a performance in the center of "No Man's Land".

One British veteran, Alfred Anderson recalled the truce...



***"I remember the silence, the eerie sound of silence. Only the guards were on duty. We all went outside the farm buildings and just stood listening. And, of course, thinking of people back home. All I'd heard for two months in the trenches was the hissing, cracking, and whining of bullets in flight, machine gun fire, and distant German voices. But there was a dead silence that morning, right across the land as far as you could see. We shouted 'Merry Christmas', even though nobody felt merry. The silence ended early in the afternoon and the killing started again. It was a short peace in a terrible war."***

In some parts, the truce lasted until midnight on Christmas Night.

In others, it lasted until New Year's Day.

Captain J.C. Dunn, told of how hostilities re-started.

Dunn wrote...

***"At 8:30pm, I fired three shots in the air and put up a flag with 'Merry Christmas' on it, and I climbed on the parapet. He [the Germans] put up a sheet with 'Thank you' on it, and the German Captain appeared on the parapet. We both bowed and saluted and got down into our respective trenches, and he fired two shots in the air, and the War was on again."***

This truce came only 5 months after the outbreak of the war.

British commanders Sir John French and Sir Horace Smith Dorrien vowed that no such truce would be allowed again.

Sadly, for the rest of the war, bombardments were ordered **on** Christmas Eve to ensure that there were no further lulls in the combat.

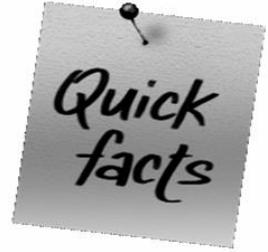
One German soldier felt such friendships should not exist during war.

The soldier was...

Adolf Hitler.

The "Christmas Truce" of 1914 is the last example of the outdated notion of chivalry in warfare.

It never happened again.

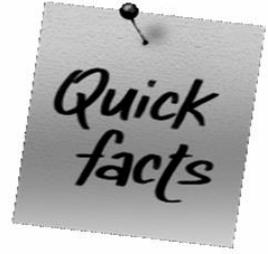
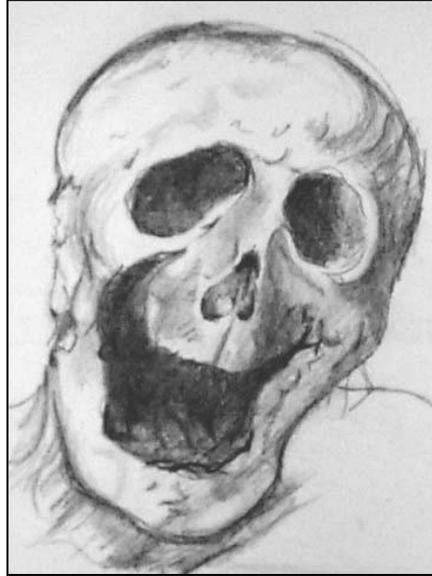


## Otto Dix – One Messed Up Dude

Otto Dix was a German painter whose works depict the horrors of WWI.

Dix was a machine gunner in the German Army from 1915-1918.

Art helped him cope.



## Phase II – Stalemate

The year 1914 ended with the “Christmas Truce”... and still no clear winner.

Trench warfare had turned into stalemate.

Heavy loss of life for “little gain” would again be the norm in 1915.

The battles in 1915 followed the same futile pattern.

**1st...** Allied attack would produce moderate gains.

**2nd...** German counterattack caused Allies to lose ground gained.

**3rd...** Deadlock with little to show for the lives lost.

The Battle of Neuve Chapelle in France in 1915 was a perfect example of this futility.

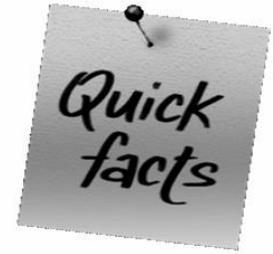
British troops managed to take over 1,200 yards... but suffered massive casualties.

World War I (1914-1918)	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
Neuve Chapelle	
March 10-13, 1915	Northern France
ALLIES	CENTRAL
Casualties: 11,400 KIA	Casualties: 11,000 KIA
Britain gains 1,200 yards of terrain... but later loses it ALL back to Germany.	



There was one attempt to break the stalemate.

During the Second Battle of Ypres, Germany used gas for the first time.

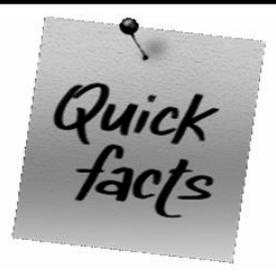


The chlorine gas hit 10,000 troops, half of whom died within 10 minutes.

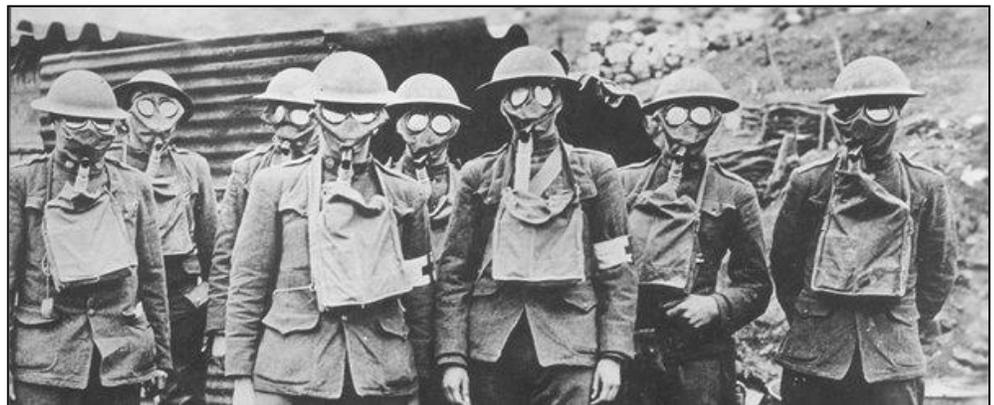
Those who lived were temporarily blinded.

Germany, however, had put little faith in its new weapon and was unprepared to exploit the success.

They gained no ground... and the stalemate continued.



<b>World War I (1914-1918)</b>	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
<b>Second Ypres</b>	
April 22- May 25, 1915	Ypres, Belgium
ALLIES	CENTRAL
<u>Casualties:</u> 69,000 total (5,000 died in 10 minutes)	<u>Casualties:</u> 35,000 total
Germany uses gas for first time; unable to exploit gains.	



Britain opened a new front by invading the Ottoman Empire in March 1915.

They knew that a victory here would give them a direct route to Russia.

This would give Germany a third front if it tried to help out the Ottomans.



World War I (1914-1918)	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
Gallipoli Campaign	
March 18, 1915-Jan. 1916	Gallipoli, Ottoman Empire
ALLIES	CENTRAL ✓
<b>Casualties:</b> 252,000 total (44,072 KIA)	<b>Casualties:</b> 251,309 total (86,692 KIA)
<b>Complete disaster by the Allies means they must return to trench warfare.</b>	

Quick facts

Early in 1916, Germany felt it was time to mount an offensive against France.

Germany was convinced that it didn't need to worry about Russia any longer.

They were right.

Germany picked the city of Verdun to attack.

They knew the French, for patriotic reasons, would "throw in every man they have" to keep Verdun.

Germany hoped France would be "bled to death".

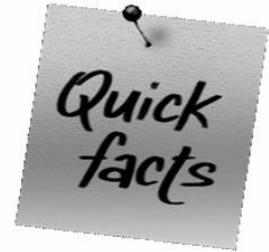
The Battle of Verdun began with a German assault that took 6 miles of territory.

The French later recovered almost all the ground lost.

The front returned to a deadlock that had existed since before the battle.



World War I (1914-1918)	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
Verdun	
Feb. 21- Dec. 19, 1916	Verdun, France
<b>ALLIES</b>	<b>CENTRAL</b>
<u>Casualties:</u> 550,000 total (120,000 KIA)	<u>Casualties:</u> 434,000 total (100,000 KIA)
<b>France keeps Verdun... but at the cost of 984,000 combined casualties from both sides.</b>	



If the world was made speechless by Verdun, it would be dumfounded by the next major battle.

In order to help take the pressure off the French at Verdun, Britain attacked the Germans along the Somme River.

The First Battle of the Somme would dub Britain's New Army as the "Lost Generation".

On the first day, they suffered 60,000 casualties (including 20,000 deaths) for a gain of a few yards.

After the Allies succeeded in taking 7.5 miles territory, the battle lapsed into deadlock... again.

However, it was during this battle that the British gave the tank its first trial in combat.

While the German soldiers fled in panic at the sight of the new machines, most of them became bogged down or came to a stop because of mechanical defects.

By 1918, however, the tank helped to end the deadlock.



World War I (1914-1918)		
<b>BATTLE</b>		
First Somme		
July 1- Nov. 18, 1916	Somme, France	
ALLIES	CENTRAL	
<p><u>Casualties:</u> 623,907 total (146,431 KIA); lost 83% of army</p>	<p><u>Casualties:</u> 580,000 total (164,055 KIA)</p>	
<p>Tank gets "trial" run; 1,203,907 combined casualties for 7.5 miles of territory.</p>		

*Quick facts*



### Phase III – The Tide Turns

By 1917, the stalemate was broken and the tide turned.

Britain found a way to defeat Germany's U-boats.

The Bolshevik Revolution forced Russia to "quit".

The U.S. joined the Allies.

#### **Specifically...**

The British began using the convoy system to get around Germany's U-boats.

In this system, merchant ships sailed together and were escorted by warships.

This forced U-boats to expose their location to attack.

Soon, the Allies were destroying submarines faster than Germany could build them.

Although the submarine campaign continued into 1918, it was no longer a deadly threat.

This accomplishment was soon overshadowed by a HUGE problem.

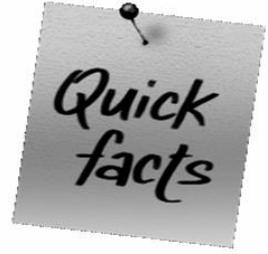
Russia was in revolution and signed a treaty to end its involvement in WWI.

This meant Germany could focus its attention on Europe.

Here's what went wrong in Russia in 1917...

1. High cost of bread.
2. Huge defeats in battles.
3. Czar Nicholas II was an inept and outdated ruler.

A "February" Revolution (which actually occurred in March in the Gregorian calendar), forced Czar Nicholas to abdicate.



Nicholas and his family, including little Anastasia, were horribly executed.

Russian soldiers soon joined anti-war demonstrations led by the Bolshevik Party.

Under Vladimir Lenin and Leon Trotsky, the Russian Government was toppled in the "October" Revolution (occurred in November).

Once in power, the Bolshevik leader Lenin sent delegates to negotiate a treaty with Germany.

Russia withdrew from the war in March 1918.

Russia remained communist until December 25, 1991.

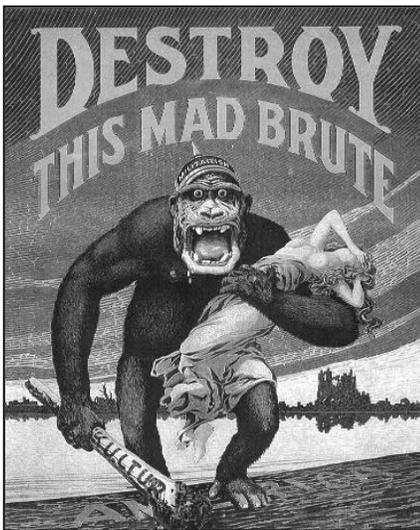
Luckily for the Allies, the U.S. entered and filled the "void" left by Russia.

But, it took the U.S. 3 years to decide to do so.

In 1914, most Americans preferred to follow a foreign policy of isolationism.

The U.S. public was divided on what side to join.

Irish immigrants hated England because England controlled Ireland.



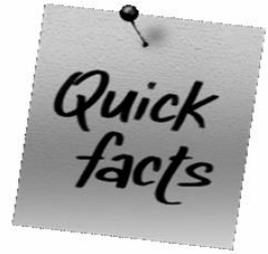
German immigrants wanted to support their homeland.

There was a general sympathy toward England by many Americans.

England = Mum.

The media made Central Powers look evil.

U-boats were seen as "unfair".



Two events helped convince the U.S. to join the Allies:

1. Sinking of the *Lusitania*.
2. The Zimmerman Note.

WWI would be America's first *real* test in foreign war.

On May 7, 1915, the British passenger liner *Lusitania* was sunk by a U-boat.

1,198 were killed (including 128 Americans).

Germany defended its actions and said the liner was carrying ammunition.

The Zimmerman Note was a telegram sent from Germany to the German Ambassador in Mexico.

It was intercepted by the British.

The telegram suggested an alliance between Mexico and Germany.

The note promised that if Mexico declared war on the U.S., when Germany won, Germany would force the U.S. to give Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona back to Mexico.

Mexico never declared war.

Still, the U.S. was fed up.

President Woodrow Wilson delivered his war resolution to Congress, who declared war on April 6, 1917.

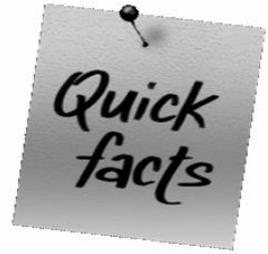
He said that "*the world must be made safe for democracy*".

The U.S. chose General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing to command.

Congress issued a draft.

"Liberty Bonds" were sold to help finance the war.

Espionage and Sedition Acts were passed.



Espionage Act prohibited espionage (spying) and provided penalties for such an activity.

As amended in 1940 and 1970, it is still in force today.

An amendment to the law, called the Sedition Act was passed in 1918 (and later repealed in 1921).

It forbade spoken or printed attacks on the U.S. Government, Constitution, or flag.

The Espionage and Sedition Acts led to 6,000 arrests, 1,500 trials, 900 prison sentences, and curtailed the 1st Amendment's freedom of the press.

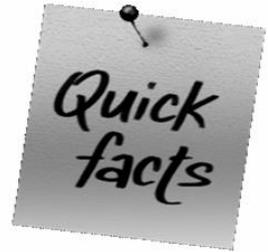
The 1919 case *Schenck v. United States* questioned the constitutionality of the acts.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that unpatriotic speech and publications were illegal ONLY if they constituted a "clear and present danger" to national security.

**Ex:** You can't yell "Fire!" in a crowded theater.

While the Allies awaited the arrival of U.S. soldiers and aid, the war continued to be one horrific battle after another.

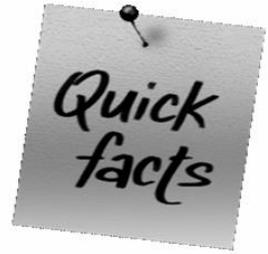
Germany was running out of time... and soldiers.



World War I (1914-1918)	
BATTLE	
Jutland	
May 31- June 1, 1916	North Sea off Denmark
ALLIES	CENTRAL
Casualties: 6,781 total (6,094 KIA); 14 ships	Casualties: 3,058 total (2,551 KIA); 11 ships
Biggest naval battle in world history; ends Germany's threat at sea during battles.	



For information on the Battles of Third Ypres, Cambrai, Second Somme, Second Marne, and Saint-Mihiel, please visit the World War I Timeline at Dr. Hartnell's [www.nuttyhistory.com](http://www.nuttyhistory.com).



World War I (1914-1918)	
<b>BATTLE</b>	
Meuse-Argonne	
Sep. 26- Nov. 10, 1918	Argonne Forest, France
ALLIES	CENTRAL
<b>Casualties:</b> 122,066 total (26,277 KIA)	<b>Casualties:</b> 120,250 total (28,000 KIA); 56,000 captured
Highest battle KIA in U.S. history sees "Lost Battalion" hold out for 5 days.	

#### Phase IV – The End

The ability of the Americans to hold out for 5 days against the Germans in the Argonne Forest crushed the German spirits.

One-by-one, the Central Powers surrendered beginning with Bulgaria.

On November 11, 1918, at 11:00am, hostilities on the Western Front officially came to an end.

The end of WWI on the "11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918" is now Veterans Day.

President Wilson advocated a lenient peace toward Germany.

Wilson outlined his ideas in his *Fourteen Points*.

Allied leaders were unhappy with Wilson and wanted to bury Germany.



Delegates from all of the “winning” Allied countries (except Russia) met in Paris, France, in January 1919 to draft the peace treaties.

The end result was the terrible, terrible, terrible Treaty of Versailles.

In the end, Germany was blamed for everything and was forced to:

1. Demilitarize themselves:
  - \* no air force,
  - \* a reduced navy,
  - \* no submarines,
  - \* no more than 100,000 soldiers in their army.
2. Return the disputed territory of Alsace-Lorraine to France.
3. Pay \$33 billion to the Allies in war reparations (despite having a National Debt of \$100 billion).
4. Admit they “started” the Great War (even though Russia escalated it).

***Is there any wonder this treaty causes WWII?***

Only 1 of Wilson’s *Fourteen Points* was used...

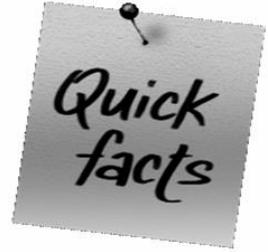
The formation of the League of Nations.

It was like a stripped-down, weaker version of the United Nations.

The U.S. never ratified the Treaty of Versailles.

The U.S. signed a separate peace treaty with Germany (Treaty of Berlin) in 1921.

**FYI:** The U.S. never joined the League of Nations.



## The Legacy of World War I

The cost of the “war to end all wars” was nightmarish.

10 million died in combat.

20 million died of misc. causes.

20 million were wounded.

Over 6 million were left permanently disabled.

An entire generation... gone.

### **Military Deaths (Allies):**

2,254,369 – Russia  
(1,700,000 of these were KIA)

1,397,800 – France

886,939 – United Kingdom

651,000 – Italy

116,516 – United States  
(53,402 of these were KIA)

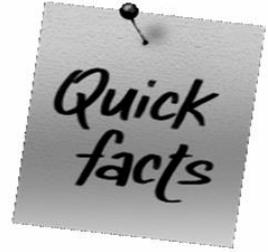
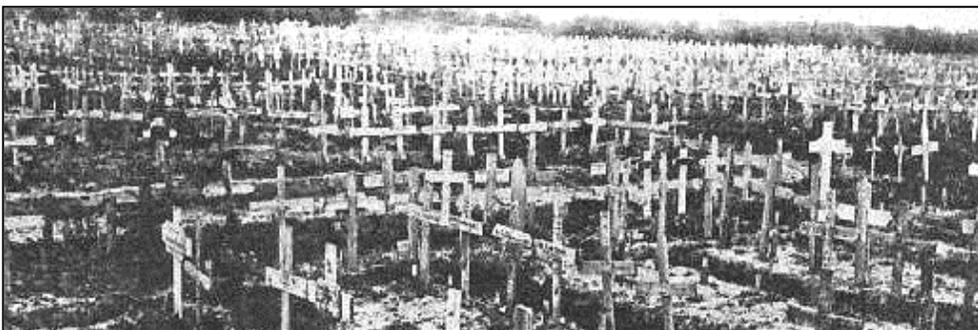
### **Military Deaths (Central Powers):**

2,050,897 – Germany  
(1,773,000 of these were KIA)

1,100,000 – Austria-Hungary

771,844 – Ottoman Empire

87,500 – Bulgaria



**% casualties for all armies:**

Austria-Hungary...	90.0%
Russia...	76.3%
France...	73.3%
Germany...	64.9%
Italy...	39.1%
United Kingdom...	35.8%
Ottoman Empire...	34.2%
Bulgaria...	22.2%
United States...	6.77%

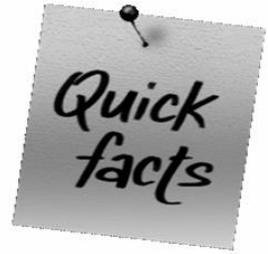
**Total \$\$\$ for war:**

Germany...	\$38 billion
United Kingdom...	\$35 billion
France...	\$24 billion
Russia...	\$22 billion
United States...	\$22 billion
Austria-Hungary...	\$20 billion

The political order of Europe crumbled after WWI.

The German, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and Ottoman Empires were gone for good.

Adolf Hitler, a WWI vet, did not forget...



## The “Roaring” Twenties:

### Introduction

World War I (1914-1918) made the U.S. a world power.

While European nations tried to recover from the war, the U.S. prospered.

The U.S. economy grew and expanded.

The decade was called the “Roaring Twenties”.

#### **Why was it given this name?**

#### **Why might it be incorrect?**

It was another Golden Turd.

Not all Americans enjoyed the rewards of prosperity.

Returning from a hellish war, many Americans wanted to enjoy life... the here and now.

This “greed” resulted in a decrease in the desire to continue the reforms of the Progressives, who were total buzz-kills on the fun Americans wanted to have.

### Productivity & Prosperity

By 1922, U.S. began a spectacular “growth spurt”.

Car production symbolized the new potential of industry.

At his Michigan plant, Henry Ford oversaw the making of the popular black Model T.

Ford’s assembly line was a driving factor to this growth.

Assembly-line techniques cut production costs, which made cars less expensive and more available to average citizens.

The cost of a Model T dropped from \$500 in 1920 to \$360 in 1925.



Government programs to build roads and highways changed the country.

Previously isolated rural areas were reachable.

Suburbs were built, allowing for people to live out of the city and drive to work.

Auto companies sold cars through networks of dealers.

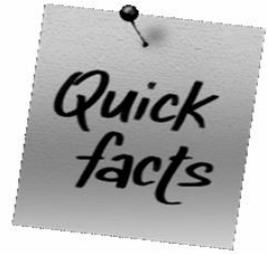
Customers often bought on credit and installment plans.

### **How did credit and installment plans lead to the Depression?**

People spent money they didn't have.

Cars were one growth sector.

Electricity reached 60% of homes.



There were new appliances like fridges, washing machines, and vacuums.

Advertising industry boomed.

As incomes rose, families spent larger portions of their incomes to buy durable goods.

Items once seen as "luxuries" were now "necessities".

Chain stores like A&P put local retailers out of business.

The Progressives attacked Big Business, but, in the 1920s, Big Business won.

Despite this growth, workers did not reap the profit.

Wages rose... but not as fast as prices of consumer goods.



## Mass Culture

Leisure industries, too, turned to mass production.

Amusements of the “old days” like amateur theatricals and sleigh rides...

...gave way to new industries in entertainment and culture.

Americans nationwide read mass-circulation magazines, which were full of advertising.

These included:

1. *The Saturday Evening Post*.
2. *Reader's Digest*.
3. *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

They listened to new radio networks like NBC and CBS.

Motion pictures gained vast urban audiences.

Al Jolson's film *The Jazz Singer* introduced sound.

These were called “talkies”.

The press tracked celebrities like Charles Lindbergh.

He flew the first transatlantic flight in 1927.

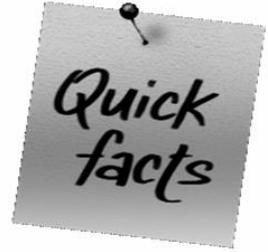
F. Scott Fitzgerald was made popular by his book *The Great Gatsby*.

The flapper represented much of what typified the “Jazz Age”, another name given to this decade.

With her bobbed hairdos, short skirts, makeup, and cigarettes, the flappers went against the “established” norm.

The popularity of sports took off during the 1920s.

With shorter hours in effect, people had more free time at the end of the week.



The spread of radios allowed people to follow sports from their own homes.

Many different types of sports became popular in the 1920s.

Many dubbed the decade the "Golden Age of Sports".

Baseball = Babe Ruth.

Football = Red Grange and Knute Rockne.

Boxing = Jack Dempsey.

Horse racing = Man O' War.

Tennis = Bill Tilden.

Golf = Bobby Jones.

### **Who are some famous athletes today?**

The great migration of Southern blacks to Northern jobs during WWI created strong black communities.

During the 1920s, these communities were home to cultural revivals, such as the Harlem Renaissance.

*Remember... Renaissance means "rebirth".*

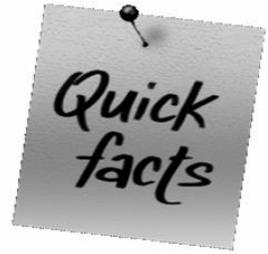
The Harlem Renaissance saw a "rebirth" in black art, music, and literature.

The "New Negro" celebrated African-American heritage.

Interest soon arose in Black Nationalism.

### **Remember how powerful nationalism was during WWI?**

Some blacks became followers of Jamaican Black Nationalist Marcus Garvey, who urged racial pride and led a "Back to Africa" movement.



## “Roaring” Twenties vs. Now

Category	1920s	Now
<b>U.S. Population</b>	106,461,000 on July 1, 1920 115,829,000 on July 1, 1925 121,767,000 on July 1, 1929	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Life expectancy</b>	Men 53.6 years; Women 54.6 years	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Average annual income</b> <i>On average, teachers made \$970.00 per year during the 1920s.</i>	\$1,178.00 / year in 1920 \$1,318.00 / year in 1925 \$1,414.00 / year in 1929	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Average Hourly Salary</b> <i>Minimum wage was first set in 1938 at \$0.25 per hour of labor.</i>	Roughly \$0.19 per hour (average \$2.15 per day)	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Cost of a new car</b>	\$500.00 in 1920 \$360.00 in 1925 \$525.00 in 1929	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Price of a gallon of gas</b>	\$0.10 / gallon in 1920 \$0.11 / gallon in 1925 \$0.10 / gallon in 1929	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Price of a new house</b>	\$6,295.00 in 1920 \$7,810.00 in 1925 \$7,248.00 in 1929	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Price of a gallon of milk</b>	\$0.59 / gallon in 1920 \$0.56 / gallon in 1925 \$0.58 / gallon in 1929	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Cost of a loaf of bread</b>	\$0.10 for 24-ounce loaf in 1920 \$0.09 for 24-ounce loaf in 1925 \$0.08 for 24-ounce loaf in 1929	<b>Answers will vary.</b>
<b>Popular books</b>	<i>The Great Gatsby</i> by F. Scott Fitzgerald	<b>Answers will vary.</b>

<b>Popular children's books</b>	<i>Winnie the Pooh</i> <i>Dr. Doolittle</i>	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Children's toys</b>	Tinker toys; Teddy Bears; dolls	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Popular actors</b>	Charlie Chaplin (1889-1977) Al Jolson (1886-1950) Rudolph Valentino (1895-1926)	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Popular actresses</b>	Louise Brooks (1906-1985) Clara Bow (1905-1965) Mary Pickford (1893-1979)	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Popular movies</b> The first Oscars Award Show took place in 1929.	<i>Treasure Island</i> (1920) <i>Ben Hur</i> (1925) <i>The Jazz Singer</i> (1927)	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Women's clothing styles</b>	Short hair (or hair put in a bob) was the popular style. The hem line on dresses went from ankle-length to slightly below the knees (gasp!). Women chose to flatten breasts to reduce "hour glass" shape and to look more "boyish".	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Men's clothing styles</b>	Parted hair down the middle (slicked back with oil) was popular. Knickers (pants that end just below the knee) were the style along with v-neck sweaters, bow-ties, and stiff-brimmed hats. Double-breasted suits, leather jackets, and knee-length raccoon coats were "in".	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Popular sports</b>	Tennis, golf, baseball, boxing, college & professional football, horse racing.	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Sports heroes</b>	Baseball – Babe Ruth (1895-1948) Boxing – Jack Dempsey (1895-1983) Football – Red Grange (1903-1991) Football – Knute Rockne (1888-1931) Golf – Bobby Jones (1902-1971) Racing – Man O' War (1917-1947) Tennis – Bill Tilden (1893-1953)	<b>Answers will vary</b>

<p><b>Famous politicians</b></p>	<p>William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925) ran for President in 1896, 1900, and 1908 – and lost all 3! He was a prosecutor in Monkey Trial.</p>	<p><b>Answers will vary</b></p>
<p><b>Famous people/celebs</b> <i>The Miss America Pageant began in 1921.</i></p>	<p>Al Capone (1899-1947) Amelia Earhart (1897-1937) Harry Houdini (1874-1926) Charles Lindbergh (1902-1974) Annie Oakley (1860-1926)</p>	<p><b>Answers will vary</b></p>
<p><b>Famous court cases &amp; political turmoil</b></p>	<p><i>Palmer Raids</i> (1919-1920) were conducted by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in which thousands of communists were arrested during the so-called “Red Scare”.</p> <p><i>Sacco-Vanzetti Trial</i> (1921-1927) was about two Italian immigrants who were accused of robbery and murder. They were found guilty and executed in 1927.</p> <p><i>Scopes Monkey Trial</i> (1925) was about teaching evolution. John Scopes, a high school biology teacher in Tennessee, was found guilty and fined \$100.</p>	<p><b>Answers will vary</b></p>
<p><b>Popular crazes &amp; games</b></p>	<p>Marathon dancing – begun in the 1920s, a record was set in 1930 at 5,148 hours, 28.5 minutes non-stop.</p> <p>Flag pole sitting – Alvin Kelly set the record in 1924 by sitting on a flag pole for 49 days straight.</p> <p>Crossword puzzles, Ouija boards, marbles, jump rope, and roller skates were also popular.</p>	<p><b>Answers will vary</b></p>
<p><b>Popular cartoons</b></p>	<p>Mickey Mouse, Little Orphan Annie, Felix the Cat</p>	<p><b>Answers will vary</b></p>
<p><b>Popular songs (the “chart toppers”)</b></p>	<p>“Five Foot Two”, “Eyes of Blue”, “Yes Sir, That’s My Baby”, and “Ain’t We Got Fun”</p>	<p><b>Answers will vary</b></p>

<b>Popular music</b>	Jazz	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Popular musicians</b>	Louis Armstrong (1901-1971) Josephine Baker (1906-1975) Bing Crosby (1904-1977) Duke Ellington (1899-1974) Joe "King" Oliver (1885-1938)	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Popular dances</b>	"The Charleston", the "Black Bottom", and "The Shimmy"	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>New foods</b>	Welch's Grape Jelly; Wrigley's Chewing Gum; Eskimo Pies	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>New inventions</b>	Band-Aids, Kleenex, zippers, "Talkies" (movies with sound)	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Popular cars</b>	Model T by Ford	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Popular slang</b>	Applesauce; Baloney; Bearcat; Beat it; Bee's knees; Big cheese; Bootleg; Breezer; Bull; Bump off; Cake-eater; Cheaters; Dead soldier; Dough; Dumb Dora; Earful; Fall guy; Flapper; Gams; Giggle water; Goofy; Hayburner; Heebie-Jeebies; High-Hat; Hooch; It; Jack; Jalopy; Kisser; Moll; Neck; Nifty; Owl; Pinch; Pushover; Rag-a-muffin; Razz; Real McCoy...  <b>A more detailed list can be found starting on the next page.</b>	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Presidents</b>	Warren G. Harding (1921-1923) Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929) Herbert Hoover (1929-1933)	<b>Answers will vary</b>
<b>Amendments</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> (1919) Prohibition; 19 <sup>th</sup> (1920) Women's vote; 20 <sup>th</sup> (1921) President's move-in day changed from March to Jan.	<b>Answers will vary</b>

## “Roaring” Slang

Each generation has its own “slang” that it adds to the American lexicon.

The “Roaring” Twenties was the first decade to emphasize youth culture over the older generations, and flappers had a tremendous influence on mainstream America.

Many of the phrases listed here are still used today. Are you the bee’s knees? Maybe you’re a drugstore cowboy. Whatever the case, let’s hope the bank’s closed and you’re not zozzled!



Expression/Word	Translation
(1) And how!	Strong agreement ... as in: <i>“Are we angry over these school uniforms?” ... “And how!”</i>
(2) Applesauce!	An expletive (swear word) ... as in: <i>After chopping off his finger, Mike yelled, “Ah, applesauce!”</i>
(3) Attaboy! (also ‘Attagirl!’)	Well done ... as in: <i>“Attaboy! I told you practice makes perfect!”</i>
(4) Baby	Sweetheart; denotes something of high value/respect ... as in: <i>“See Carrie over by the door there? She’s my baby.”</i>
(5) Balled up	Confused; messed up ... as in: <i>“Aw, shucks. These directions have me all balled up.”</i>
(6) Baloney!	Nonsense ... as in: <i>“Aw, baloney! Now you’re just making stuff up!”</i>
(7) Bank’s closed	I will not kiss/make out with you ... as in: <i>“Sorry, Mac. The bank’s closed.”</i>
(8) Bearcat	A hot-blooded/fiery girl ... as in: <i>“I’d watch it, Roger. She’s a bearcat.”</i>
(9) Beat it	To ask/order someone to leave immediately ... as in: <i>“You kids get out of my garage, you hear? Go on, beat it!”</i>
(10) Beat one’s gums	Idle chatter ... as in: <i>“Look at Frankie and Susie over there beating their gums.”</i>
(11) Bee’s knees	The ultimate; an extraordinary person/thing/idea ... as in: <i>“Dr. Hartnell’s class is the bee’s knees!”</i>
(12) Beef	A complaint; to complain ... as in: <i>“Listen buster. I’ve got a beef with you!”</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(13) Beeswax	Somebody's business ... as in: <i>"It's none of your beeswax!"</i> [punch anyone who uses this...]
(14) Berries	Something that is attractive/pleasing to look at ... as in: <i>"You're right, Dave! She really is the berries!"</i>
(15) Big cheese	The most important/influential person; boss ... as in: <i>"Excuse me, Betty? The big cheese wants to see you in his office."</i>
(16) Bimbo	A tough guy ... as in: <i>"Bruce got shot 12 times and never cried. Man, what a bimbo."</i>
(17) Bird	A general term for a man/woman; sometimes means "odd" ... as in: <i>"Billy's a funny old bird, isn't he?"</i>
(18) Blind date	A date prearranged with someone you do not know ... as in: <i>"That's the last blind date I let my friends set me up with!"</i>
(19) Bootleg (also 'Bootlegger')	Illegal liquor; someone who sells/makes illegal liquor ... as in: <i>"Johnny's a bootlegger, you know?"</i>
(20) Breezer	A convertible car ... as in: <i>"It's not raining today. Why not take the breezer?"</i>
(21) Broad	An older, more "experienced" female ... as in: <i>"Eh, Tommy. Ain't that your broad over there talking to Richie?"</i>
(22) Bubs	Breasts ... as in: <i>[Sorry. Dr. Hartnell wants to keep his job, so you're on your own.]</i>
(23) Bug-eyed Betty	An unattractive young girl ... as in: <i>"What ever happened to that Bug-eyed Betty you used to date?"</i>
(24) Bull	A policeman or officer (including the FBI); nonsense; to chat idly; to exaggerate ... as in: <i>"Aw, man. That's a bunch of bull."</i>
(25) Bull session	When men get together to talk about stories of sexual exploits ... as in: <i>"Pete, Rob, and Jason are probably having another bull session."</i>
(26) Bum's rush	To be forcibly ejected/thrown out of an establishment ... as in: <i>"Smitty got the bum's rush at the Cabaña Club last night."</i>
(27) Bump off	To murder; to kill ... as in: <i>"I gotta go bump off this one guy, then I'll go and get the groceries."</i>
(28) Butt me	To ask for a cigarette ... as in: <i>"Hey, buddy... butt me."</i>
(29) Cake-eater	An effeminate ladies' man; someone who attends tea parties ... as in: <i>"The ladies all love Peter. He's such a cake-eater."</i>
(30) Caper	A criminal act; a robbery ... as in: <i>"I don't want to get mixed up with you or your capers!"</i>
(31) Carry a torch	To have a crush on someone ... as in: <i>"Julie really carries a torch for Simon."</i>
(32) Cash	A kiss ... as in: <i>"Hey, baby. Got any cash for daddy?"</i>
(33) Cash or check?	Do you kiss now or later? ... as in: <i>"What do you say? Cash or check?"</i>
(34) Cast a kitten	To have a fit; to throw a temper tantrum ... as in: <i>"Stop tickling me or I'll cast a kitten!"</i>
(35) Cat's meow (also 'Cat's pajamas')	Something splendid/stylish; the best; the greatest; wonderful ... as in: <i>"That gift for your grandmother is simply the cat's meow!"</i>
(36) Chassis	The female body ... as in: <i>[insert whistling noise] "Check out Tanya's chassis!"</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(37) Cheaters	Eyeglasses ... as in: <i>"Hold on, I can't see a thing. Let me get my cheaters."</i>
(38) Chopper	A Thompson sub-machine gun (this nickname came from the damage its heavy .45 caliber rounds did to the human body) ... as in: <i>"Let's get going. They're about to break out the choppers!"</i>
(39) Chunk of lead	An unattractive adult female ... as in: <i>"Yowzers! Get a load of that chunk of lead!"</i>
(40) Clam	A dollar ... as in: <i>"The ransom note says they want 10,000 clams or Richard dies."</i>
(41) Coffin varnish	Bootleg liquor, usually so strong it would poison you ... as in: <i>"I told him not to drink it. It's complete coffin varnish."</i>
(42) Copasetic	Wonderful; fine; alright ... as in: <i>"Yep. Looks like everything's copasetic here. Let's keep moving."</i>
(43) Crasher	Someone who attends a party uninvited ... as in: <i>"Check his name and see if he's on the list. If not, he's a crasher."</i>
(44) Crush	An infatuation ... as in: <i>"Sick! You have a crush on my mom?"</i>
(45) Daddy	A young woman's boyfriend/lover (especially if he's rich) ... as in: <i>"Oh, yeah? My new daddy bought me a six carat diamond ring!"</i>
(46) Daddy-o	A term used to address someone in an ordinary, social situation/conversation (primarily used by African-Americans) ... as in: <i>"How's everything, daddy-o?"</i>
(47) Dame	A younger, more innocent female ... as in: <i>"Take Jessica for example. That's one fine dame."</i>
(48) Dapper	A flapper's dad; dressing up; looking older than you are ... as in: <i>"Nice. Very nice. Don't we all just look dapper this evening?!"</i>
(49) Darb	An excellent person; a person with money who can be relied on to pay the check at a restaurant ... as in: <i>"If you are going out to Denny's, take Ben. He's the perfect darb."</i>
(50) Dead soldier	An empty beer bottle ... as in: <i>"Look at all of these dead soldiers! When did you start drinking?!"</i>
(51) Dewdropper	A young man who sleeps all day and doesn't have a job ... as in: <i>"If you don't get an education, you'll wind up being a dewdropper."</i>
(52) Dogs (also 'Dogs are barking')	Feet; when they are 'barking', it means they hurt ... as in: <i>"Woo-wee! My dogs are barking tonight!"</i>
(53) Doll	An attractive woman ... as in: <i>"Did you see her face? What a doll!"</i>
(54) Dolled up	Dressed up ... as in: <i>"I hope we didn't get all dolled up for nothing."</i>
(55) Don't take any wooden nickels	Don't do anything stupid ... as in: <i>"Did you hear me, Wally? Don't take any wooden nickels!"</i>
(56) Double-cross	To cheat; to stab in the back ... as in: <i>"Why that double-crossing, no good liar!"</i>
(57) Dough	Money ... as in: <i>"Frankie... you got the dough, right?"</i>
(58) Drugstore cowboy	A guy on a street corner who tries to pick up girls ... as in: <i>"Ladies, I'd avoid the corner of State and Fifth. There are a lot of drugstore cowboys there."</i>
(59) Dry up	Shut up ... as in: <i>"Oh, would you dry up already?"</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(60) Dumb Dora	An absolute idiot; derogatory term for an unintelligent woman ... as in: <i>"Wow! Did you hear what she just said? What a Dumb Dora!"</i>
(61) Earful	Being yelled at ... as in: <i>"Dr. Hartnell gave me an earful when I showed up late to class."</i>
(62) Edge	Intoxication; a buzz ... as in: <i>"I need another swig of whiskey. I'm losing my edge."</i>
(63) Egg	A person who lives the big/rich life ... as in: <i>"Did you see the car she drives? Must be nice to be an egg."</i>
(64) Face stretcher	An old woman trying to look young ... as in: <i>"Don't be fooled by her looks, Walt. She's a face stretcher."</i>
(65) Fall guy	The victim of a frame ... as in: <i>"There were five involved, but Vince went down as the fall guy."</i>
(66) Fag	Originally a term for a cigarette; beginning in 1920 it was a seriously derogatory term for a homosexual ... as in: <i>"I need a nicotine fix. Give me a fag."</i>
(67) Fella	Fellow (as common in its day as 'man', 'dude', or 'guy' is today) ... as in: <i>"Hey fellas! What's up?"</i>
(68) Fire extinguisher	A chaperone ... as in: <i>"Prom was so lame this year because of all the fire extinguishers."</i>
(69) Fish	A college freshman; a first timer in prison ... as in: <i>"They say he killed 50 people. That's one tough fish."</i>
(70) Flapper	A bold/young woman with short hair and even shorter skirts ... as in: <i>"She obviously has no respect for herself. What a flapper."</i>
(71) Flat tire	A dull witted/disappointing date ... as in: <i>"I'm never going out with Joe again. What a flat tire."</i>
(72) Flivver	A Model T; after 1928, this meant any old/broken down car ... as in: <i>"Shoot. I get like 50 miles to the gallon with my Flivver!"</i>
(73) Flour lover	A girl who wears too much make-up/face powder ... as in: <i>"Easy Courtney! You don't want people to call you a flour lover!"</i>
(74) Fly boy	A more glamorous name for a pilot ... as in: <i>"Yea. Dave's gone off and joined the Army. He wants to be a fly boy."</i>
(75) Futz	Used instead of the F-bomb ... as in: <i>[Nice try. Dr. Hartnell's not a Dumb Dora!]</i>
(76) Gams	A woman's legs ... as in: <i>"Get a load of those gams!"</i>
(77) Gay	Originally a term for being happy; lively; in jovial spirits (no connection to homosexuality) ... as in: <i>"Brandy is certainly gay today."</i>
(78) Get a wiggle on	Get a move on; get going ... as in: <i>"Alright now. You kids get a wiggle on."</i>
(79) Giggle water	An intoxicating beverage; alcohol ... as in: <i>"No thanks! Any more giggle water and I won't be driving home!"</i>
(80) Gin mill	An establishment where hard liquor is sold; a bar ... as in: <i>"I'm going to hit up the gin mill on my way home. Care to join?"</i>
(81) Gold digger	A woman who associates with/marries a man for his wealth ... as in: <i>"What a gold digger! She's totally marrying him for his money!"</i>
(82) Goofy	In love ... as in: <i>"Darrel's all goofy about Sharon."</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(83) Hair of the dog	A shot of alcohol ... as in: <i>"Hey, Bartender! Give me the strongest hair of the dog you've got!"</i>
(84) Handcuff	An engagement ring ... as in: <i>"Poor Jimmy. Did you see his handcuff? He's done now."</i>
(85) Hard boiled	A tough/strong guy ... as in: <i>"Go ahead and fight Jack if you want. Keep in mind that he's just as hard boiled as you are."</i>
(86) Harp	A derogatory term for an Irishman ... as in: <i>"On St. Patty's Day, all the harps call in sick."</i>
(87) Hayburner	A gas guzzling car; a horse someone loses money on ... as in: <i>"I've had it with this hayburner. I'm setting fire to it tonight!"</i>
(88) Heebie-jeebies	The jitters; goose bumps ... as in: <i>"Just looking at that old house gives me the heebie-jeebies!"</i>
(89) High-hat	To snub; someone who snubs another person ... as in: <i>"I don't care much for Daniel. He's such a high-hat."</i>
(90) Hit on all sixes	To give 100%; to have all six cylinders of a car firing ... as in: <i>"When we come out of those gates, we better be hitting on all sixes!"</i>
(91) Hip to the jive	Cool; trendy ... as in: <i>"Dr. Hartnell is certainly hip to the jive. No, really. He is."</i>
(92) Hooch	Bootleg liquor/alcohol ... as in: <i>"What's taking Thomas so long? He went for the hooch hours ago."</i>
(93) Hood	Hoodlum ... as in: <i>"Look at all this graffiti! I bet a bunch of hoods did this."</i>
(94) Hooper	Dancer ... as in: <i>"Molly is quite the hooper! You should see her do the Electric Slide!"</i>
(95) Hope chest	A pack of cigarettes ... as in: <i>"My Dad found my hope chest. Now I'm grounded."</i>
(96) Hopped up	Under the influence of drugs ... as in: <i>"Stupid Ray. He was all hopped up last night."</i>
(97) Hotsy-totsy	Pleasing ... as in: <i>"Well, well, well. Isn't this just hotsy-totsy!"</i>
(98) I have to go see a man about a dog	I have to leave now (usually to go buy whiskey) ... as in: <i>"I'd love to stay and chat, but I have to go see a man about a dog."</i>
(99) Iron	Motorcycle ... as in: <i>"Wanna race irons after school?"</i>
(100) Iron one's shoelaces	To go to the bathroom ... as in: <i>"If I don't iron my shoelaces soon, it's going to get ugly in here!"</i>
(101) It	Sex appeal ... as in: <i>"The face. The gams. Everything. Melissa has it!"</i>
(102) Jack	Money ... as in: <i>"If they don't have the jack, then we kill them."</i>
(103) Jake	Okay ... as in: <i>"Be cool. Everything's Jake."</i>
(104) Jalopy	An old car ... as in: <i>"You couldn't even pay me to be seen in that burnt-orange jalopy!"</i>
(105) Jane	Any female ... as in: <i>"No guys in here. Just a bunch of Janes."</i>
(106) Joe (also 'Java')	Coffee ... as in: <i>"Without my cup of joe in the morning, it's not even worth getting up."</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(107) John	Toilet ... as in: <i>"I gotta hit the john before we get going, okay?"</i>
(108) Joint	A club that openly sells alcohol ... as in: <i>"Let's hit the joint by the stadium before heading in."</i>
(109) Juice joint	A club that secretly sells alcohol ... as in: <i>"So, I hear Moe's Pet Shop is really a juice joint."</i>
(110) Keen	Attractive; appealing ... as in: <i>"Compared to his manners, Bill's appearance is rather keen."</i>
(111) Kisser	Mouth ... as in: <i>"That's right! I hauled off and slugged him right in the kisser!"</i>
(112) Left holding the bag	To be cheated out of one's fair share; to be blamed for something ... as in: <i>"Hey, you came late. It's not my fault you were left holding the bag!"</i>
(113) Let George do it	Let someone else do it (a work evading phrase) ... as in: <i>"I have to sort through how many copies? Aw, let George do it."</i>
(114) Level	To be honest ... as in: <i>"Seriously. Level with me, man."</i>
(115) Limey	A derogatory term for a British soldier/citizen from WWI ... as in: <i>"We would have won the war sooner if those limey bastards knew how to fight properly!"</i>
(116) Line	Insincere flattery ... as in: <i>"Don't listen to that Kristen! She's just feeding you a line."</i>
(117) Live wire	A lively person ... as in: <i>"Dang! She's certainly a live wire, eh?"</i>
(118) Lounge lizard	A guy that is sexually active ... as in: <i>"Herpes? If that's all you got from Laurel, you're lucky. He's such a lounge lizard!"</i>
(119) Mind your potatoes	Mind your own business ... as in: <i>"Excuse me? Yea, you. Mind your potatoes, okay?"</i>
(120) Moll	A gangster's girl ... as in: <i>"You know you're hitting on Fat Tony's Moll, right?"</i>
(121) Neck	To passionately kiss someone ... as in: <i>"I'm sure there won't be any necking going on at the dance tonight."</i>
(122) Nifty	Great; excellent ... as in: <i>"Wow! What a nifty gift!"</i>
(123) Nobody's home	Someone who is seen as ignorant ... as in: <i>"Yea, with Drew, the lights are on... but nobody's home!"</i>
(124) Now you're on the trolley!	Now you've got it! ... as in: <i>"That's correct! Alright guys! Now you're on the trolley!"</i>
(125) Old boy (also 'old man' or 'old fruit')	A male term used to address other males in an ordinary, social situation/conversation (similar in usage to the African-American term "daddy-o", but primarily used by whites) ... as in: <i>"How's everything, old boy?"</i>
(126) On the lam	Fleeing the police ... as in: <i>"I'm sad to report that there are three murderers on the lam."</i>
(127) On the up and up	Getting one's act together ... as in: <i>"After a rough first semester, it's good to see Mitch on the up and up."</i>
(128) Orchid	An expensive item/gift ... as in: <i>"Oh sure. I drop \$5 on her gift and you go off and buy her an orchid!"</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(129) Owl (also 'Night owl')	A person who is out late ... as in: <i>"I'm not much of an early bird. I'm more of a night owl."</i>
(130) Pet	Same as neck (but more so) ... as in: <i>[Sorry, think of your own example here!]</i>
(131) Petting pantry	A movie theater ... as in: <i>[Sorry, Dr. Hartnell still loves his job...]</i>
(132) Pill	A teacher; an unlikable person ... as in: <i>"Mrs. Bellenripple is such a pill."</i>
(133) Pinch	To be arrested ... as in: <i>"Louie got pinched last night. He never saw it coming, either."</i>
(134) Pinko	Someone who is a liberal in political affairs ... as in: <i>"Great. Looks like the pinkos got their man re-elected."</i>
(135) Pipe down	Stop talking ... as in: <i>"Sheez! Would you two pipe down back there?"</i>
(136) Pushover	A person easily convinced/seduced ... as in: <i>"Katie's such a pushover. You can walk all over her."</i>
(137) Putting on the Ritz	Doing something in high style; elegant (named after the Ritz Hotel in Paris, France) ... as in: <i>"Looks like the Johnsons are putting on the Ritz yet again."</i>
(138) Quiff	A prostitute ... as in: <i>"How lonely do you have to be to have sex with a quiff?"</i>
(139) Rag-a-muffin	A dirty/disheveled individual ... as in: <i>"We don't associate with rag-a-muffins at this golf club."</i>
(140) Raining pitchforks	A downpour ... as in: <i>"How about that storm last night? It was really raining pitchforks!"</i>
(141) Razz	To make fun of ... as in: <i>"The students seemed to razz the kid with the new glasses."</i>
(142) Real McCoy	The real thing; the real deal ... as in: <i>"That watch is the real McCoy!"</i>
(143) Rub	A student dance party ... as in: <i>"Are you going to the rub tonight? I don't really have any interest."</i>
(144) Rubes	Money; dollars ... as in: <i>"Hey, I'm out of rubes. Can you spare some?"</i>
(145) Sap	A fool ... as in: <i>"Jackson actually believed you? What a sap!"</i>
(146) Says you!	A reaction of disbelief (similar to 'No way!') ... as in: <i>"Megan is cheating on her boyfriend." ... "Says you!"</i>
(147) Scram	To ask/order someone to leave immediately ... as in: <i>"Look at this mess! Go on you two, scram!"</i>
(148) Sheba	A woman with sex appeal (from the movie <i>Queen of Sheba</i> ) ... as in: <i>"Let's face it. You're wife's a sheba!"</i>
(149) Sheik	A man with sex appeal (from movies starring Rudolph Valentino, a famous male actor from the time period) ... as in: <i>"Let's face it. You're husband's a sheik!"</i>
(150) Sinker	A donut ... as in: <i>"One more sinker and THEN I start my diet!"</i>
(151) Speakeasy	A highly illegal bar that sells bootleg liquor ... as in: <i>"Sammy's Discount Sofas doesn't really sell sofas. It's a speakeasy."</i>
(152) So's your old man	So are you! (similar to 'I know you are, but what am I?') ... as in: <i>"You're too stupid to figure this out?" ... "So's your old man!"</i>

Expression/Word	Translation
(153) Splifficated (also 'bent', 'canned', 'corked', 'embalmed', 'fried to the hat', 'fried', 'half seas over', 'half under', 'jazzed', 'lit', 'ossified', 'owled', 'plastered', 'potted', 'primed', 'scrooched', 'tanked' & 'zozzled')	Drunk ... as in: <i>"Lindsey was totally splifficated last night."</i> <u>or</u> <i>"Chris was certainly primed after hitting up the juice joint."</i> <u>or</u> <i>"Zach was so zozzled he thought he could fly."</i> <u>or</u> <i>"After six hours of drinking, Ellen was fried to the hat!"</i> <u>or</u> <i>"Eddy was corked after downing three bottles of moonshine."</i> <u>or</u> <i>"I was so bent last night!"</i> <u>or</u> <i>When pulled over by the cop, Andy said, "Hello ossifer. I'm ossified."</i>
(154) Spiffy	An elegant appearance; all dressed up ... as in: <i>"We better look spiffy for Church or Mom will be mad!"</i>
(155) Struggle buggy	The backseat of a car ... as in: <i>"The last place you want your Dad to catch you is in the struggle buggy ... especially if you're corked."</i>
(156) Stuck on	To have a crush on someone ... as in: <i>"She's so stuck on Curt it's not funny."</i>
(157) Sugar daddy	An older boyfriend who showers his girlfriend with gifts in exchange for sex ... as in: <i>"I don't care if he IS your sugar daddy... you're 22 and he's 87! Sick!"</i>
(158) Swanky	Ritzy/glamorous ... as in: <i>"That is quite the swanky outfit!"</i>
(159) Swell	Wonderful; a rich man ... as in: <i>"Jeff is your typical, Anglo-Saxon Protestant swell."</i>
(160) Take for a ride	To drive off with someone in order to kill them ... as in: <i>"So, you want me to take Tony for a ride?"</i>
(161) Tomato	A "ripe" female; someone who is in her sexual prime ... as in: <i>"Amateurs. They're all amateurs. What I need is a tomato."</i>
(162) Torpedo	A hired thug; a hitman ... as in: <i>"Watch yourself. Say one thing wrong and they'll get a torpedo to follow your every move...and then BAM! Brains against the wall."</i>
(163) Upchuck	To vomit (used in reference to someone who has had too much alcohol to drink) ... as in: <i>"Lauren upchucked all over my dashboard on the way home."</i>
(164) Vamp	A seducer of men; to seduce; an aggressive flirt ... as in: <i>"Watch yourself Michael. She's a vamp."</i>
(165) Water-proof	A face so pretty it doesn't require make-up ... as in: <i>"Betty is so attractive. In fact, she's got a face that's water-proof!"</i>
(166) Wet blanket	A solemn/quiet person; a killjoy (similar to 'party-poopers') ... as in: <i>"Well, that vacation sucked. Kelly is such a wet blanket."</i>
(167) What's eating you?	What's bothering you?; What's wrong? ... as in: <i>"You haven't said a thing all night. What's eating you?"</i>
(168) Wife	A college dorm roommate ... as in: <i>"Who's your wife?" ... "I forget his name. He's from Boise."</i>
(169) Whoopee	An expression of excitement; wild fun; to have sex ... as in: <i>"Bert and Rachel were caught making whoopee."</i>
(170) You slay me!	That's funny! ... as in: <i>"Stop! Stop! Stop! You're slaying me! I can't breathe!"</i>
The suffixes '-avous' & '-ski'	Used to "dress up" any normal word. If you responded to a question containing a suffix, you had to somehow use that same suffix ... as in: <i>"The sun-ski is so bright!" ... "Put on a hat-ski."</i>

## Political Conservatism

Many Americans of the 1920s endorsed conservative values in politics and economics.

### Why?

They wanted to go back to how things once were – *before* World War I.

Republican presidents were conservative, so they won many elections.

Warren G. Harding: 1921-1923

Calvin Coolidge: 1923-1929

Both Harding and Coolidge supported Big Business.

The horrors of WWI made many Americans favor a return to a foreign policy of isolationism.

As a result, U.S. never joined the League of Nations.

Many wanted pacifist policies.

In 1921, Harding organized the International Conference on Naval Limitation, known as the “Washington Conference”.

This was an attempt to reduce weapons and limit what kind of navies that countries could have.

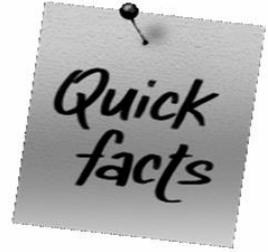
In 1928, the U.S. and France co-sponsored the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which called for the end of war.

The treaty was useless.

However, it established war as “*an outlaw act by an aggressor state on a victim state*”.

U.S. continued to close its doors to immigrants during the 1920s.

Anti-foreign sentiment was, again, fueled by WWI.



People feared the loss of jobs to newcomers and foreign radicalism like communism.

Efforts to limit immigration led to the National Origins Act in 1924.

The law set an annual quota of 2% on immigration.

The number of newcomers had to be 2% of the total living in the U.S. in 1890.

Ex. If there were 100,000 Italians living in the U.S. in 1890, only 2,000 (2%) would be allowed in each year.

The law discriminated against people from Southern and Eastern Europe, and excluded Asians almost entirely.

Latin American immigration was unlimited.

Mexicans were used for agricultural businesses.

More than 1 million Mexicans (10% of Mexico's population) came to the U.S.

After WWI, anti-communist hysteria, called the "Red Scare", swept the U.S.

Thinking communists would destroy the American political and economic system, radicals from foreign countries were hunted down.

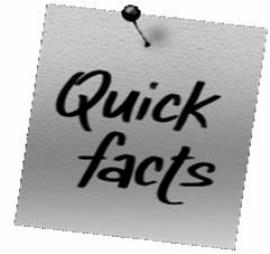
In 1919, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer created the General Intelligence Division (GID) to investigate radicals.

Led by J. Edgar Hoover, the GID targeted anarchists, communists, union activists, and civil rights activists.

In the "Palmer Raids" of January 2-6, 1920, thousands of communists were arrested.

In the 1950s, the Red Scare returned under Joe McCarthy.

This forced the Cincinnati Reds to change their name to "Redlegs" for awhile.



As a result of the Red Scare, fewer people wanted to advocate “change”.

### **Why did this spell disaster for the Progressives?**

The Progressives were all about change and shaking things up.

Many Progressives fled the U.S. and went to Paris.

The Women's Rights Movement, which won the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1920, soon faced its own problems.

### **Why did they face problems?**

It's a conservative time!

The Sheppard-Towner Act of 1921, which provided funds for baby-care centers, was repealed by Congress.

Stronger child labor laws and an attempt at creating a minimum wage failed.

### **Political Conflicts**

Political and cultural debates divided Americans of the 1920s.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case was a perfect example of this.

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti had 3 strikes against them before their trial even started.

Strike #1... they were Italian.

Strike #2... they were foreign.

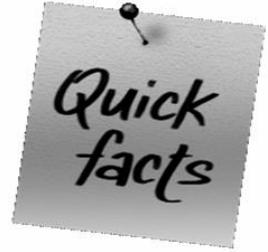
Strike #3... they were anarchists.

When a payroll holdup at a shoe factory left 2 men dead, an eyewitness said the robbers “looked Italian”.

On the strength of that quote, the trial began.

They were quickly tried by a judge who addressed them as “anarchist bastards”.

They were found guilty and executed by electric chair in 1927.



Years later, FBI files and ballistic reports showed...

Sacco was guilty.

Vanzetti was innocent.

The case evoked protests from socialists, radicals, and prominent intellectuals.

Nativism inspired the revival of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK).

The “new” Klan grew to 5 million and hated Catholics, Jews, immigrants, and blacks.

Lynchings in huge numbers broke out again.

Conflict also arose over religious fundamentalism.

### ***What is fundamentalism?***

In 1925, John T. Scopes, a 25-year-old Tennessee teacher, was tried for breaking a state law that prohibited teaching evolution in schools.

This theory, its foes said, contradicted the account of creation in the *Bible*.

Scopes' lawyer Clarence Darrow said the law violated freedom of speech.

### ***Is that a valid argument?***

Scopes was convicted and fined \$100.

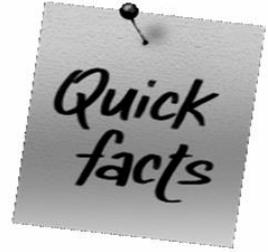
The verdict was later reversed on technical grounds by the Tennessee Supreme Court.

The evolution “issue” is still debated today.

Prohibition, begun by the 18th Amendment, began in Westerville, Ohio.

“Drys” favored Prohibition.

“Wets” opposed Prohibition.



Organized crime entered the liquor business.

The Chicago gangster Al “Scarface” Capone thrived.

Rival gangs and speakeasies induced a crime wave.

Prohibition was later discredited and repealed by the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment in 1933.

### The Mafia

The Mafia, also referred to as *La Cosa Nostra* (Italian for *This Thing Of Ours* or *Our Thing*), is the collective name of various secret organizations in Sicily and the U.S.

A member of the Mafia is a “Mafioso”, or “Man of Honor”.

The Mafia was the name of a loose confederation of people in Sicily, who, during the Middle Ages, joined for protection from the Turks and Normans occupying the area.

The word “mafia” comes from an Arabic word for “refuge”.

This group turned to vigilante law and organized crime.

By the 20th Century, the Mafia came to the U.S. through immigration and joined forces with American organized crime to capitalize off bootlegging during Prohibition.  
*(Thanks, Westerville!)*

Mafia power peaked in the mid-20th Century when FBI investigations began curtailing the Mafia's influence.

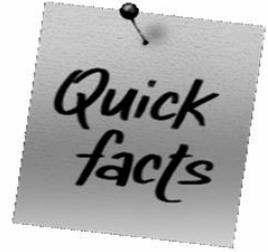
Despite the decline, the Mafia has become entrenched in American popular culture, movies, and TV shows.

Each Mafia family was controlled by a *Don*.

The Don's most trusted advisor was *consigliere* (“counselor”).

Beneath this was the *underboss*, who controlled the *regimes* that contained the *soldiers*, who did the “work”.

Each regime was headed by a *caporegime* that reported to the *underboss*.





**NAME: John Gotti**

1940-2002; Nickname: "Dapper Don"

*I was the Boss of the Gambino Family, New York's largest Mafia family.*

*When the family was about to be disbanded for selling drugs (which was against family rules), I organized a hit and took out the Family Boss.*

*I was sentenced in 1992 to life in jail for murder, racketeering, gambling, tax evasion, etc. I later died of throat cancer.*

=====

**NAME: James Riddle Hoffa**

1913-1975(?); Nickname: "Jimmy"

*I was annoyed with the mistreatment of workers, so I became a labor leader.*

*In 1967, I was convicted of attempted bribery of a grand juror and given 15 years in jail. In 1971, Nixon got me out as long as I stayed out of union activities.*

*I went missing in 1975 – and may have been buried under the end zone at Giants' Stadium; never found my body.*

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**NAME: Jack McGurn**

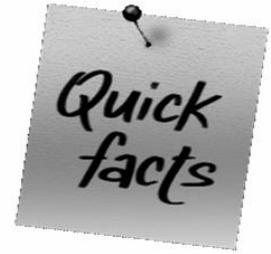
1905-1936; Nickname: "Machine Gun"

*I was a member of Al Capone's Chicago-based Mafia and served as his principle hitman and bodyguard.*

*I am credited with over 24 murders of rival gangs and planned the "Valentine's Day Massacre" in 1929.*

*I was murdered in a Chicago bowling alley on Valentine's Day in 1936.*

=====



**NAME: George Moran**

1893-1957; Nickname: "Bugs"

*I ran with several gangs and was imprisoned 3 times before I was 21.*

*I had a reputation of being crazy(or buggy; hence my nickname).*

*I lost some of my gang associates to Al Capone's "Valentine's Day Massacre".*

*I was arrested for robbing an Ohio bank messenger; I died of cancer in jail.*

=====

**NAME: Jack Ruby**

1911-1967; Nickname: "Sparky"

*I was a Dallas nightclub owner best remembered for shooting and killing Lee Harvey Oswald (who had killed JFK).*

*I had links to organized crime (I ran errands for Al Capone when I was young), which is why people believe I carried out a "hit" to keep Oswald quiet.*

*I was convicted of murder, received a death sentence, but died of lung cancer.*

=====

**NAME: Nicodemo Scarfo**

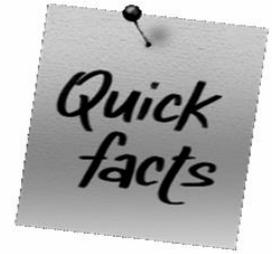
Born 1929; Nickname: "Little Nicky"

*I first established myself in Atlantic City, New Jersey before becoming boss of the Philadelphia Family in 1980.*

*I murdered my wife's ex-lover and, in mid-shot, said, "I love killing people!"*

*I went to jail for a parole violation but while there had additional charges filed against me; I am scheduled for release in 2033 (when I am 104).*

=====



**NAME: Benjamin Siegel**

1906-1947; Nickname: "Bugsy"

*I was a Jewish gangster and the mastermind behind the large-scale development of Las Vegas, Nevada.*

*My dream to build casinos and hotels in Vegas was fueled by the fact that Nevada legalized gambling in 1931.*

*I was shot in my home by a hidden hitman outside; my death ended the "Classic Mob Era".*

=====

**NAME: Johnny Torrio**

1882-1957; Nickname: "The Fox"

*I helped build the criminal empire in Chicago during the 1920s that was later inherited by my protégé, Al Capone.*

*I suggested that the various Bosses create the National Crime Syndicate, which they did; Murder, Inc. became the "enforcement" arm of the NCS.*

*I had a heart attack while sitting in a barber's chair and died hours later.*

=====

**NAME: Anthony D'Amico**

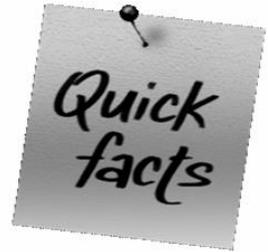
19??-2010; Nickname: "Fat Tony"

*I served as the local Mafia Don of Springfield from 1991-2010.*

*I often battled Police Chief Wiggum. Once, he asked, "You wouldn't know anything about a cigarette truck that got hijacked on Route 401?" to which I remarked, "What's a truck?"*

*I died in The Simpson's 22nd Season and was replaced by my cousin, Fit Tony.*

=====



## The End of the Fun

In 1929, President Herbert Hoover (served 1929-1933), saw the prosperity of the "Roaring Twenties" capsize.

On October 24, 1929, the Stock Market collapsed.

Fortunes vanished in days.

Consumers stopped buying, businesses laid off workers, banks cut off credit, and a downward spiral began.

The Great Depression lasted through the 1930s until the U.S. entered World War II.

### The Great Depression:

#### Introduction

The Great Depression was the worst economic collapse in U.S. history.

It lasted from 1929-1942.

The Stock Market crash helped trigger the Depression.

It eventually spread to the rest of the world.

In 1933, the worst year, over 15 million Americans (1/4 of the workforce) were jobless.

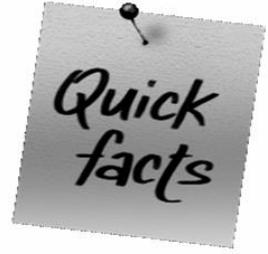
Europe was still trying to recover from WWI, and the Depression really hurt them.

World War II ended the Depression.

#### Roots of the Depression

It is a common misconception that the Stock Market crash of October 1929 was the *sole cause* of the Depression.

The two events were closely related, but both were the results of deep problems in the modern economy that were building up during the 1920s.



The “Roaring” Twenties appeared to be a prosperous time, but it was only skin deep. *(Remember the golden turd?)*

Income was unevenly distributed. The wealthy made large profits, but the majority of Americans spent more than they made, and farmers faced heavy debt.

As is typical of post-war periods, Americans in the 1920s turned inward, away from foreign issues and social concerns (“*Buh-bye Progressives!*”) and toward greater individualism.

The emphasis was on getting rich and enjoying new fads.

The traditional values of rural America were challenged by the city-oriented Jazz Age and the “flapper”.

The self-centered attitudes of the 1920s seemed to fit nicely with the needs of the economy.

Items once seen as “luxuries” were now “necessities”.

Prosperity could continue only if demand was made to grow as rapidly as supply.

Problem: top 0.1% of families had a total income equal to that of the bottom 42%.

So, in order to buy stuff, customers bought on credit and installment plans.

### **The Stock Market Collapse**

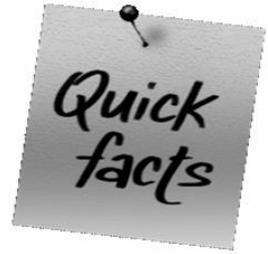
The belief that anyone could get rich led many less affluent Americans to get involved with the Stock Market.

Investors bought millions of shares of stock “on margin”.

This was a risky practice that was similar to buying products on credit.

Buying stocks “on margin” was a huge gamble.

If you bought stock “on margin”, you bought it “on credit”, and thus relied on profits from the purchased stock to pay off the purchase debt.



Ex. Let's say Dr. Hartnell buys 2 shares of General Electric at \$100 per share (or \$200 total). However, Dr. Hartnell does NOT have \$200.

He buys on "margin", which means he plans on using the money he makes off it to pay for the purchase costs.

Therefore, if his stock increases to \$300 per share, he has made a total of \$600 (or \$400 profit).

Dr. Hartnell then uses \$200 of the \$400 profit to pay for his purchase costs.

This works well when he is MAKING money. If the market prices drop, he won't have enough "profit" to pay for his purchase.

That's when they come and break Dr. Hartnell's kneecaps.

In short, the stock boom could not last.

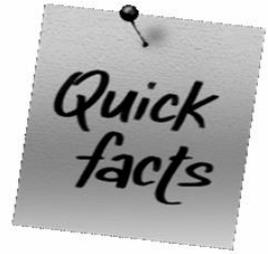
The Bull Market of the late 1920s was a classic example of a speculative "bubble" scheme, so called because it expands until it bursts.

By Fall 1929, confidence that prices would keep rising faltered, then failed.

Starting in late October, the Stock Market plummeted as investors began selling stocks. October 29th, dubbed "Black Tuesday", was the worst day of the panic.

The "Era of Get Rich Quick" was over. Jack Dempsey, the boxing hero of the 1920s and America's first millionaire athlete, lost \$3 million.

Cynical New York hotel clerks asked incoming guests, "You want a room for sleeping or jumping?"



## The Depression

By 1932, the banking system nearly collapsed. More than 5,000 banks failed by March 1933, wiping out the savings of millions of people.

As people lost their jobs and savings, mortgages on many homes and farms were foreclosed.

Homeless people built shacks out of old crates and formed shantytowns, which were called "Hoovervilles" out of bitterness toward President Herbert Hoover (1929-1933) who refused to provide Federal aid to the unemployed.

Farms suffered monetarily and physically. In 1930, a severe drought spread across the Great Plains and lasted 10 years. Once-productive topsoil turned to dust that was carried away by strong winds. Parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado became known as the "Dust Bowl".

In June 1932, over 20,000 WWI veterans calling themselves the "Bonus Army" marched on D.C., to ask for early payment of Federal bonuses they had been promised. The Government refused, and Federal troops used tear gas and bayonets to evict the men and their families.

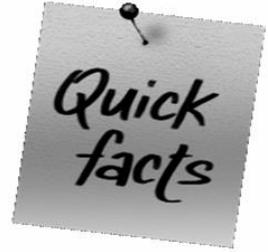
By the Election of 1932, the Depression had made Hoover so unpopular that the Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt won by a landslide.

Roosevelt gained 89% of the Electoral Vote (472-59) and 57% of the Popular Vote (7.1 million more votes than Hoover).

FDR declared: *"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."*

He began broadcasting "Fireside Chats" on the radio to reassure Americans that the country would get through this.

Roosevelt quickly lifted the nation's spirits with his economic plan, the New Deal.



The New Deal produced a wide variety of programs to reduce unemployment, assist businesses and agriculture, regulate banking and the Stock Market, and provide security for the needy, elderly, and disabled.

The basic idea of early New Deal programs was to lower the supply of goods to the current, depressed level of consumption. Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Federal Government sought to raise farm prices by paying farmers *not* to grow surplus crops.

Parts of the National Industrial Recovery Act created codes for many industries that regulated competition while guaranteeing minimum wages.

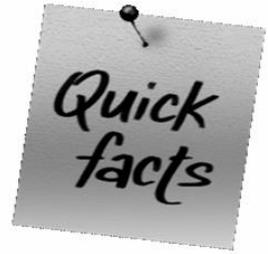
Massachusetts had the first minimum wage laws in 1912. Minimum wage was set across the U.S. in 1938 at \$0.25 / hour.

The New Deal pumped large amounts of \$ into the economy via public works programs.

Public works provided jobs and built schools, dams, and roads. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) provided power and improved living conditions in the Southeast.

The New Deal helped people to survive the Depression, but acted as a painkiller rather than a cure for the nation's \$ ills. Unemployment was reduced, but remained high through the 1930s. Still, the Depression did lead the U.S. to institute social-security programs and accept labor unions.

Unions and minorities, who benefited from the New Deal, became staunch supporters of the Democratic Party, changing American politics for decades. Many conservatives believed the New Deal was turning the U.S. toward socialism. Others felt it didn't go far enough and sought revolutionary change.



With the outbreak of WWII in 1939, the U.S. began spending tons of money to make ships, aircraft, weapons, and other war materials. This stimulated industrial growth. After the U.S. entered the war in 1941, the economy expanded, and unemployment was replaced by a shortage of workers.

Prosperity returned after WWII. Still, the experience of the Great Depression left a lasting mark in the forms of a greater role for the Federal Government, a new political climate, and a feeling that the free market must be regulated in order to avoid another such economic catastrophe.



### **It's the Economy... Stupid!**

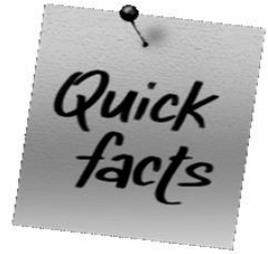
The slogan "*It's the economy, stupid!*" was made famous by Democratic strategist James "the Ragin' Cajun" Carville.

During the Election of 1992, he hung it outside the office of Bill Clinton to keep everybody focused on what mattered.

It worked and Clinton beat incumbent George H.W. Bush.

So, whether you're a future politician or you simply want to be a functioning member of society, you need to know *something* about economics.

Here are 25 economic terms everyone should know.



**TERM #1: Boycott**

A refusal to have economic dealings with a person, a business, an organization, or a country.

Ex: In December 1955, 42,000 black residents of Montgomery, Alabama began a boycott of city buses to protest racially segregated seating. (75% of those that rode Montgomery's buses were black.) After 381 days, they won their fight to desegregate seating on buses.

=====

**TERM #2: Business Cycle**

Pattern of increase/decrease in economy; has 4 phases:

- a. Expansion: Increased business activity. Unemployment rate falls, businesses produce more, consumers buy more.
- b. Peak: Business activity reaches its highest point.
- c. Contraction: Occurs when business activity decreases. Unemployment rises, production and consumer spending falls. (Often called "recession".)
- d. Trough: Business activity reaches its lowest point.

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**TERM #3: Capitalism**

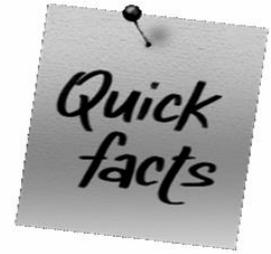
An economic system based on private ownership, free markets, and letting people make economic decisions.

Producers and consumers driven by self-interest; producers want profit; consumers want best products at low costs.

Role of government is limited but important because it collects taxes, offers services, and regulates economic activity so there is fair competition and no monopolies.

Also called: Free Enterprise, Free Market, Market Economy.

=====



**TERM #4: Communism**

Economic system based on one-party rule (dictator); no political freedom.

Complete governmental control; centralizes everything.

No private ownership of property.

Based on Karl Marx's "Haves vs. Have Nots" ideology.

"Socialism on Steroids".

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**TERM #5: Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

Compares current prices to what the prices were in the past.

Ex: A CPI of "60" means prices have gone up 60%.

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**TERM #6: Deficit Spending**

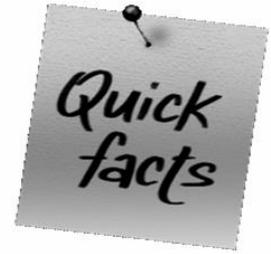
Occurs when government spends more \$\$\$ than it takes in from taxes, etc.

Government borrows or prints extra \$\$\$ to finance Deficit Spending, which usually occurs in "contraction" phase of Business Cycle. Also called Pump-Priming.

As economy recovers, revenues increase, and government has a surplus of \$\$\$\$. The surplus is then used to pay back the \$\$\$ the government borrowed.

British economist John Maynard Keynes advocated this.

=====



**TERM #7: Depression**

A severe and prolonged contraction in economic activity.

Consumer spending, production, wages, and prices decrease; businesses fail and people lose their jobs.

Ex: The Great Depression, which lasted from 1929-1942.

By comparison, a recession is a period of reduced economic activity.

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**TERM #8: Embargo**

A governmental ban on trade with another nation to show disapproval of that nation's actions.

There are 2 kinds of embargos:

a. Civil: Happens during peacetime. Nation imposing an embargo prevents exports/imports from a country.

b. Hostile: Happens during a war. Involves forcibly seizing another country's goods (via military, etc.).

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**TERM #9: Gold Standard**

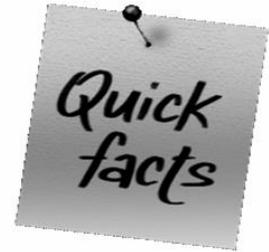
A monetary system in which a country's basic unit of currency is valued at, and can be exchanged for, gold. (Silver Standard uses silver; Mixed Metal uses both.)

Curbs inflation since government can't print more \$\$\$ without having more gold; prevents Deficit Spending.

U.S. and others were on the gold standard from 1870s until the early 1900s; U.S. dropped it in 1933.

U.S. money backed by "faith of the American people" today.

=====



**TERM #10: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

GDP measures how a country's economy is doing.

It's essentially like a Credit Score for a country.

GDP adds together *spending by consumers + investments in new factories/houses + government spending on goods + net exports* (value of exports minus value of imports).

If GDP is growing, economy is in "expansion phase" (good).

If GDP is declining, economy is in "contraction phase" (bad).

=====

**TERM #11: Inflation**

A rise in prices or a decrease in purchasing power of \$\$\$.

With inflation, there is MORE \$\$\$ in circulation but \$1 does NOT go as far as it should because it's not worth as much. This "cheap money" drives prices UP.

On the flipside, deflation is where there is LESS \$\$\$ in circulation but \$1 goes further than it should because it's worth more. This "hard money" drives prices DOWN.

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**TERM #12: Interest Rate**

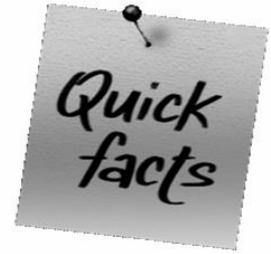
The cost of borrowing \$\$\$.

The interest rate is calculated as a yearly percentage (or rate) of the \$\$\$ borrowed.

A 10% interest rate requires a borrower to pay \$10 a year for every \$100 borrowed.

When rates are low, people borrow more \$\$\$ because cost of borrowing is lower; when interest rates are high, people borrow less \$\$\$ but invest and save more.

=====



**TERM #13: Laissez-faire**

French for “let things alone”.

It is the non-intervention by government in monetary affairs.

Can lead to abuses by business owners; can allow for monopolies to form.

Most nations today are not *laissez-faire* because there is intervention (minimum wage, no monopolies, welfare).

=====

**TERM #14: Minimum Wage**

The minimum amount of \$\$\$ that employers must legally pay their employees for each hour of work.

The first minimum wage rate was \$0.25/hour in 1938. (That'd be like making \$3.22 today.)

The current Federal hourly rate is \$7.25/hour.

Any worker who works over 40 hours a week must be paid overtime (time and a half).

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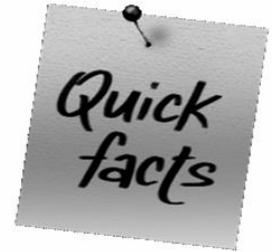
**TERM #15: Monopoly**

A situation where one seller controls the production, supply, or pricing of a product that has no substitutes.

There are 2 ways of obtaining a monopoly:

- a. Vertical integration: You buy out your suppliers.
- b. Horizontal consolidation: You buy out your competitors.

=====



## TERM #16: National Debt

The \$\$\$ owed by the Federal Government.

During wars and recessions, the government relies on Deficit Spending. If government does not pay back the \$\$\$ it borrows, a debt begins to build... and build.

Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton had Federal Government absorb debts each state incurred from Revolution; \$75,463,476.52 was first debt on 1/1/1791.

Debt has only ever reached \$0 once... in 1834.

During Civil War, Debt jumped from \$65 million in 1860 to \$2.7 billion in 1865.

World War II jumped Debt from \$43 billion in 1940 to \$260 billion in 1945.

Debt hit \$1 trillion in 1980.

**What is Debt now?      [Answers below will vary.]**

On \_\_\_\_\_, the U.S. National Debt was \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Increases \$\_\_\_\_\_ per day.

That's \$\_\_\_\_\_ every second.

On \_\_\_\_\_, the U.S. Population was \_\_\_\_\_.

This means each U.S. citizen owes \$\_\_\_\_\_.

The country only has \$\_\_\_\_\_ in circulation.

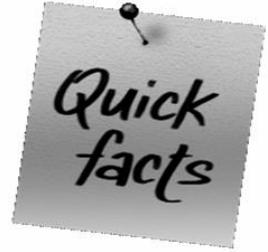
This means National Debt is over \_\_\_\_\_ times larger than all of the U.S. dollars in circulation.

If all of Debt had to be paid at once, and U.S. Govt. had to print money to pay it down to \$0...

... then all of money we have would be worth \_\_\_\_\_ times less.

This is called "hyper-inflation".

So, if you had \$270,000 before, with hyper-inflation, it would be worth only \$\_\_\_\_\_.



**How much is a trillion?**

It's the number "1" followed by 12 zeros... 1,000,000,000,000.

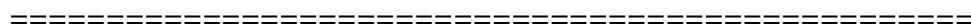
If you spent \$1 million/day for 1 million days = \$1 trillion.

One million days is 2,739 years.

In order to spend \$1 trillion in average American life span of 77 years, you'd have to spend \$35,580,857 every day...

...from birth.

Dr. Hartnell gladly accepts such a spending challenge.

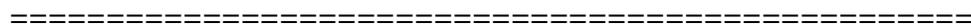


**TERM #17: Socialism**

An economic and political system in which the government owns most of the businesses and property and there is an equal distribution of wealth.

Unlike Communism, the governments owns only major industries (coal, steel, etc) but still regulates others.

Looks GREAT on paper – harder to pull off in practice.



**TERM #18: Standard of Living**

The overall economic situation in which people live.

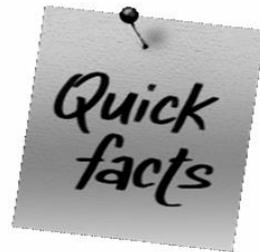
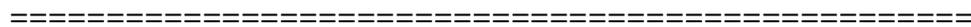
Poverty is the lack of adequate income to maintain a minimum standard of living. (Called the "poverty line".)

In 1959, the poverty line for a family of 4 was \$2,973.

Today, the poverty line for a family of 4 is \$22,350.

Today, 15.1% of Americans live in poverty.

Today, the wealthiest 20% of families have 48.7% of the \$\$\$.



**TERM #19: Stock Market**

A place where stocks and bonds are bought and sold.

Companies need \$\$\$ to cover costs. To raise \$\$\$, they sell stocks (or shares of ownership).

People invest in the stock market to make a profit. Stockholders receive a share of the company's profits.

2,250 stocks are traded at the New York Stock Exchange:

- a. Bull Market: stock prices up.
- b. Bear Market: stock prices down.

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**TERM #20: Strike**

A work stoppage by employees to gain higher wages and/or better working conditions.

A strike follows a failure in collective bargaining, which are the negotiations between unions and employers.

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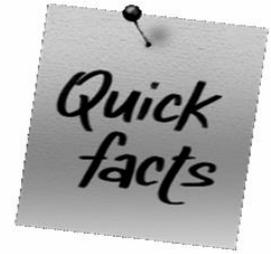
**TERM #21: Supply & Demand**

The forces that determine prices of goods and services in a Capitalist/Free Enterprise/Free Market/Market Economy.

- a. Supply: Quantity of a good producers are willing and able to MAKE at a set price.
- b. Demand: Quantity of a good consumers are willing and able to BUY at a set price.

Too much supply drives prices down; not enough supply drives prices up. (Ex: shopping during the holidays.)

=====



**TERM #22: Supply-Side Economics**

Opposite of Deficit Spending. Calls for low tax rates so people keep more of each dollar they earn.

In theory, if you cut taxes on high incomes and businesses, it frees up extra \$\$\$ for these people/businesses to spend elsewhere, which "trickles down" to others. (Ex: Reaganomics during the 1980s.)

Criticism: "If you feed enough oats to the horse, some will pass through to feed the sparrows..."

Also called "Trickle-Down Theory".

=====

**TERM #23: Tariff**

A fee charged for goods brought into a state or country from another state or country.

In the 1800s, Congress created tariffs to protect U.S. products from foreign competitors. Both then and now, tariffs make foreign goods cost more so people buy American. BUT, if you raise tariffs too high, other countries will do the same to you.

Sometimes called a "duty". (Trade without tariffs is called "Free Trade"... like "Duty Free" shops overseas.)

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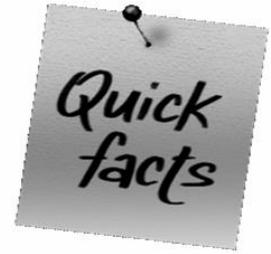
**TERM #24: Taxation**

A method of raising revenues to finance governments.

You pay local, state, and Federal taxes.

16th Amendment lets Congress tax your income (33%).

Sales taxes are an important source of income for state governments; property taxes are the main source of revenue for local governments... and schools!



**TERM #25: Unemployment Rate**

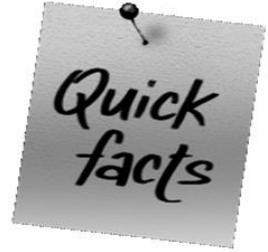
The % of the work force 16 and older that is unemployed but actually looking for work.

This rate provides an indicator of the Business Cycle.

If it's high, then the economy is "contracting".

If it's low, then the economy is "expanding".

In 1933, 25% of the working force was unemployed.



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**IT'S THE ECONOMY  
STUPID**



**THE END OF "KA-BOOM TO BUST" UNIT!**