World War I and the Twenties – The Great Transformation and the Great Illusions

World War I

1. What was and is still haunting us today  
   - The Maps – before and after   
   - The nations of empire and the nationalist movements
2. What was and continues  
   - Age of racism  
   - Anti-black and Latino patterns but movement by both  
   - Women and the push for suffrage and participation  
   - Wilson traits
3. Rules of war and the traits  
   - At sea, submarine war and convoys  
   - On land, varieties of new technology from tanks to flame throwers to poison gas  
   - Mining of the seas and land and war against civilians

- Liberty bonds, liberty cabbage, and 4-minute men

- Massive growth of big government at federal level

1. Selective war events and the ending of the war  
   - Allied Powers (initially Great Britain, France, Russia)  
   - Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire)  
   - US Involvement  
   [Key war events and the peace](http://www.cjbibus.com/1914_1921_Wilson_Harding.htm)

**The Great Transformation and the Great Illusions**The consequences are greater because the changes are interconnected.

1. Results of the World War I (unnumbered at that time)  
   - Rejection of the view of war from the Spanish-American War  
   - Distrust of government, especially large government
2. General economic changes (and illusions)  
   - Consumerism increases  
    - Buying on credit  
    - Buying as a virtue  
   - Decline in farmers’ income and power  
   - Decline in unionism  
   - High profits for employers and businesses  
   - Pay for workers higher but not proportional to their productivity
3. Changes in mass production, mass marketing, mass advertising, and common, vicarious experiences  
   - Automobiles  
    - Henry Ford as initial example but GM and others follow   
    - Federal standards for states to follow for highways  
   - Movies (silent in the 1910s and “talkies” in 1929)  
   - Phonographs   
   - Radio (ABC, NBC, CBS) and “soap” operas as example
4. Changes in society  
   - Enthusiasm for urban and rejection of rural  
   - Movement to the cities  
   - The flapper  
   - Harlem Renaissance  
   - The new symbols of Albert Einstein and Sigmund Freud  
   - New laws prohibiting immigration  
     
   For a comparison, click on [this comparison of the end of the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the Jazz Age](file:///C:\Users\cjbibus\Documents\-%20Server%202013-2014%20caution\1870-1920_Snapshot_printable.pdf). (Not required, but it may help some of you to see the transformation.)
5. Government and the Economy and Great Illusions  
   [Key events and the future](file:///C:\Users\cjbibus\Documents\-%20Server%202013-2014%20caution\1921_1929_Harding_to_Coolidge.htm)