

U.S. History
(9.1) Postwar Havoc
Guided Notes #5



Name _____
Period _____

The end of World War I in 1918 brought great rejoicing in America, but it was just the beginning of new _____ at home. Besides a terrifying medical crisis, the nation faced _____ and _____ turmoil that cast a dark shadow over the postwar recovery. Farms and factories that had buzzed with activity during the war now lay silent, as _____ for their products suddenly fell. In the slowing economy, returning soldiers had difficulty finding _____. The emotional turmoil of the times had disturbing _____ effects. While World War I had stirred deep feelings of patriotism, it had also ignited _____ toward Germans. These sentiments gave rise to a movement known as 100 Percent _____. It celebrated all things American while it attacked ideas, and people, it viewed as _____ or anti-American. Americans worried about a new foreign _____. In 1917 a violent revolution had ripped across _____. The Red Army of the _____, which was led by Vladimir Lenin, eventually gained control. Five years later Russia would become part of a new nation called the _____. Lenin and the Bolsheviks dreamed of establishing a new _____ system for their people, and for the world. This system, called _____, would have no economic classes and no private property. Lenin believed all people should share _____ in society's wealth. Many Americans were baffled and _____ by communism. The Soviets called for the overthrow of _____. Lenin predicted that communism would inspire _____ throughout the world to rise up and crush capitalism. Now, public anxiety became fixed on a new target: _____ and others who held radical ideals. They were known as _____. Communist _____ formed in the United States after the war. Some of their members promoted the violent overthrow of the _____. A _____, or widespread fear of communism, gripped the nation. The government took the threat _____. New York state legislators voted to bar five legally elected _____ from office. New York also passed a law making it a crime to call for the _____ of the government. The Supreme Court found the law _____ in the 1925 case of *Gitlow v. New York*. _____, a former Progressive, had been one of the targets of the 1919 bombing plot. Later that year, as attorney general of the United States, Palmer became a key leader of the federal government's _____ campaign. He led an attack on suspected radicals known as the _____. To justify the raids, Palmer used _____ laws that gave the government broad powers against suspected radicals. For _____, citizens of other countries living in the United States, just belonging to certain groups considered radical could lead to deportation. _____ means removing an alien from one country and sending him or her to another country. In late 1919 Palmer's forces _____ thousands of members of suspected radical groups. In time, the Red Scare _____ down. It became clear that _____ about the radical threat to the country were not coming true. The nation's anxiety was reduced, but it was not _____. The year 1919 was one of the most explosive times in the history of the American _____ movement. Some 4 million workers took part in more than 3,000 _____ nationwide. In nearly every case, labor _____ successes and _____ disappointments set the stage for this catastrophic year for workers. Workers' raised _____ helped create the crisis. During the war, President Wilson had sought good relations with _____ who were keeping the troops clothed and equipped. Organized labor _____ many gains, including shorter hours and higher wages. When the war ended, labor leaders hoped to _____ on what they had achieved. A number of factors combined to _____ labor's high hopes. Wilson, now focused on promoting his _____, paid less attention to events at home and did little to promote workers' causes. Meanwhile, the sinking postwar _____ for factory goods hurt many industries. Returning soldiers expected to take their place on the factory floor, but the _____ just weren't there. The _____ further weakened labor by damaging its reputation. _____ call to workers to rise up and overthrow their government made many people suspicious of organized labor. The _____ between labor and management in 1919

devastated organized labor. _____ lost members and national political power. Among the thousands of union _____ that rocked the country in 1919, a few hold a place in labor history. In Seattle, Washington, labor unrest at the shipyards spread citywide, igniting what became the nation's first major _____ strike. One in which workers in all _____ take part. The conflict virtually shut down the _____. Yet the Seattle general strike of 1919 failed to achieve any gains for _____. In fact, it did great _____. On the opposite coast, the city of Boston descended into chaos when its _____ force went on strike in September 1919 to protest low wages and poor working conditions. Eventually, Massachusetts governor _____ called in the state's militia to end the strike. It was another loss for labor, but a great political _____ for the Republican governor. His sudden fame as a champion of law and order elevated his career to the national stage and eventually landed him in the _____. Other notable strikes hit the _____ industry and the coalfields of the eastern United States. The United Mine Workers had kept a "_____ " pledge during the war. Under the tough new leadership of John L. Lewis, the striking union won a large _____ increase. The workers failed, however, to win other key demands, such as a reduction of their _____ to five days. Lewis recognized the _____ of the union's power at that time. Competition for scarce jobs, combined with the Red Scare, triggered an ugly backlash against _____ in the postwar period. The rise of _____, or distrust of foreigners, produced a culture clash between the nation's earlier immigrants and its newer ones. Many nativists were _____ Christians who had their roots in northern and western Europe, the source of most immigration before 1900. The nativists targeted newer arrivals from southern and eastern Europe, many of whom were _____ and Jews. Immigrants from these areas of Europe, nativists argued were less willing to become "_____ " and should not be welcomed. Labor leaders, along with the nativists, pushed for _____ restrictions on these groups. New arrivals, often poor and alone, were willing to work for low _____. Unions saw them as a _____. The federal government responded to nativist concern by passing _____ to limit immigration. A 1921 law established a _____ of immigrants to be allowed into the United States from various nations. The _____ Act of 1924 went even further. It set _____ for each country at _____ percent of the number of people from that country living in the United States in 1890. The goal was clearly to reduce _____ to the United States from certain countries, mainly southern and eastern European countries. The act also nearly eliminated all immigration from _____ countries. Nativism also produced a revival in the 1920s of the _____. It reemerged in the postwar years with a _____ mission. The hate group now targeted Jews, Catholics, and _____ of all types. A Klan _____ in the 1920s characterized the group's vision of the nation. "Native white, Protestant _____". In the 1920s a _____ case in Massachusetts dramatically illustrated the nation's struggle with nativist and anti-radical feelings. In May 1920, two men, _____ and _____, were arrested for armed robbery and murder. The two men were _____ immigrants. More importantly, they proclaimed that they were _____, radicals who sought the destruction of government. At the trial, it became clear that the evidence against the two men was _____. It also was apparent that Sacco and Vanzetti were on trial for their _____ beliefs as well as for bank robbery and murder. Amid great publicity and _____ in Europe and South America as well as in the United States, the two men were convicted and sentenced to _____. They were _____ in 1927. Historians still _____ over the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. Many agree, however, that the men's _____ ideas played a prominent role in the trial. The executions of Sacco and Vanzetti were highly _____ at the time. By then, however, the nation had largely recovered from the _____ and the turmoil of the postwar years. The _____ would be very different from the previous decade.

