

(9.1) Postwar Havoc

Read pp. 270-275

Fill-in-the-blank: (choose the correct word from the word bank)**immigration****Ku Klux Klan****foreigners****capitalism****general strike****Calvin Coolidge****A. Mitchell Palmer****Americanism****workers**

- Massachusetts governor _____ said in a telegram to the famous labor leader Samuel Gompers, "*There can be no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime*".
- Many Americans were baffled and frightened by communism because the Soviets called for the overthrow of _____.
- Nativism also produced a revival in the 1920s of the _____ which had started as a terror group that targeted African Americans in the South but now this hate group targeted Jews, Catholics, and radicals of all types.
- A movement known as 100 Percent _____ celebrated all things American while it attacked ideas, and people, it viewed as foreign or anti-American.
- Labor leaders, along with the nativists, pushed for _____ restrictions on certain groups.
- _____, as attorney general of the United States, became a key leader of the federal government's anti-Communist campaign.
- Competition for scarce jobs, combined with the Red Scare, triggered an ugly backlash against _____ in the postwar period.
- Vladimir Lenin predicted that communism would inspire _____ throughout the world to rise up and crush capitalism.
- In Seattle, Washington, labor unrest at the shipyards spread citywide, igniting what became the nation's first major _____, one in which workers in all industries take part.

Multiple Choice: (circle the most correct answer)

- New York passed a law making it a crime to call for the overthrow of the government, this Supreme Court case found that law unconstitutional in 1925
 - Lochner v. New York*
 - Gitlow v. New York*
 - Watkins v. United States*
 - Gideon v. Wainwright*
- A number of factors combined to frustrate labor's high hopes following the Great War, which of the following were **NOT** one of those factors?
 - sinking postwar demand for factory goods hurt many industries
 - returning soldiers expected to take their place on the factory floor, but the jobs weren't there
 - unhappy workers, especially strikers, were replaced
 - President Wilson actively promoted workers' causes after the Great War

12. This year was one of the most explosive times in the history of the American labor movement with some 4 million workers taking part in more than 3,000 strikes nationwide
- 1919
 - 1921
 - 1915
 - 1920

Matching: (match the letter with the correct definition)

13. _____ distrust of foreigners
14. _____ attacks on suspected radicals led by the attorney general of the United States
15. _____ Under his tough new leadership, The United Mine Workers won a large wage increase
16. _____ led by Vladimir Lenin and the Red Army they eventually gained control of Russia
17. _____ radicals who seek the destruction of government, like Sacco and Vanzetti
18. _____ this set quotas for each country at 2 percent of the number of people from that country living in the United States in 1890
19. _____ has no economic classes and no private property
20. _____ widespread fear of communism that gripped the nation
21. _____ means removing an alien from one country and sending him or her to another country
22. _____ citizens of other countries living in the United States

a. National Origins Act

b. Palmer raids

c. Bolsheviks

d. Deportation

e. nativism

f. Red Scare

g. John L. Lewis

h. alien

i. anarchists

j. communism

True or False: (circle T if the statement is True, circle F if the statement is False)

23. T or F Vladimir Lenin believed all people should share equality in society's wealth.
24. T or F Historians still argue over the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.
25. T or F Even with the slowing economy many returning soldiers had an easy time finding jobs.
26. T or F Communists and others who held radical ideals were known as Blues.
27. T or F While World War I had stirred deep feelings of patriotism, it had also ignited hatred toward Germans.
28. T or F The Red Scare further strengthened labor unions by improving their reputations.
29. T or F Besides a terrifying medical crisis, the United States faced economic and political success in the postwar recovery.
30. T or F The showdown between labor and management in 1919 devastated organized labor and unions lost members and national political power.