



Civics 7th grade

Friday, January 12, 2018
Tuesday, January 16, 2018



**LISTEN LISTEN LISTEN
LINDA!**



HONEY ITS FRIDAY!

January 12, 2018

Write in your planner- essay due Wednesday. Email Ms. Thomsen with any questions. If you “forgot” what group you are writing on, just pick one from the list.

BELLRINGER:

Write in your notebook...

How did America’s immigration laws in the 1920’s contribute to isolationism in America?

The notes highlighted in yellow need to be written down in the following slides...

World Connections...

Postwar Europe In both human suffering and economic terms, the cost of World War I was immense. The Great War left every major European country nearly bankrupt. In addition, Europe's domination in world affairs declined after the war.

Unstable New Democracies War's end saw the sudden rise of new democracies. From 1914 to 1918, Europe's last absolute rulers had been overthrown. The first of the new governments was formed in Russia in 1917. The Provisional Government, as it was called, hoped to establish constitutional and democratic rule. However, within months it had fallen to a Communist dictatorship. Even so, for the first time, most European nations had democratic governments.

- People called the 1920's the Jazz Age- in part because of the popular new music.
- Woodrow Wilson was the 28th American President who served in office from March 4, 1913 to March 4, 1921. One of the most important events was the Outbreak of WW1.
- The year 1917 brought many changes to Russia... Unhappy with their monarchy government, the people successfully overthrew them and the government was replaced by Vladimir Lenin and his followers (the Bolsheviks). This led to the later creation of the Soviet Union, and the first Communist country.

Many citizens of the new democracies had little experience with representative government.

For generations, kings and emperors had ruled Germany and the new nations formed from Austria-Hungary.

Even in France and Italy, whose parliaments had existed before World War I, the large number of political parties made effective government difficult.

Some countries had a dozen or more political groups. In these countries, it was almost impossible for one party to win enough support to govern effectively.

When no single party won a majority, a coalition government, or temporary alliance of several parties, was needed to form a parliamentary majority. Because the parties disagreed on so many policies, coalitions seldom lasted very long.



President Wilson's Fourteen Points

1. Open diplomacy
2. Freedom of the Seas
3. Removal of economic barriers
4. Reduction of armaments
5. Adjustment of colonial claims
6. Conquered territories in Russia
7. Preservation of Belgian sovereignty
8. Restoration of French territory
9. Redrawing of Italian frontiers
10. Division of Austria-Hungary
11. Redrawing of Balkan boundaries
12. Limitations on Turkey
13. Establishment of an independent Poland
14. Creation of an Association of Nations

WW1, the Great War, had ended in victory for the allies.

President Wilson had been instrumental in drafting of post-WW1 settlement plan which became known as Wilson's 14 Points speech.

- President Wilson's Fourteen Points had called for the creation of a “general association of nations” which became known as the League of Nations.
- The purpose of the League of Nations was to ensure that the League’s member nations would help preserve peace and prevent future wars.

- The 1919 Treaty of Versailles made a mockery of Wilson's Fourteen Points Plan and the United States Senate consequently opposed the adoption of the Treaty of Versailles and declined membership in the League of Nations.
- President Harding's victory speech, the first to be broadcast on the radio, called for "a return to normalcy" and declared the issue of America's involvement in the League of Nations "deceased". (Harding was the 29th President...1921-1923)

- The destruction and cost of WW1 had left their mark on America and the majority of Americans wanted to be kept out of any future involvement in European politics and simply wanted to be left alone to concentrate on building prosperity in the United States.
- The American people wholeheartedly agreed with the idea of "a return to normalcy" and were in favor of the return to the American foreign policy of Isolationism.

The **Red Scare** in the 1920. ...

The so-called “**Red Scare**” refers to the fear of communism in the USA during the **1920's**.

It is said that there were over 150,000 anarchists or communists in USA in 1920 alone and this represented only 0.1% of the overall population of the USA.



FIGHTING THE COMMUNISTS!

IN 1919, FOLLOWING A SERIES OF BOMBINGS AND CONVINCED THAT A GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER WAS UNDERWAY; ATTORNEY GENERAL MITCHELL PALMER ORDERED THE ARREST OF 4,000 SUSPECTS, WITH 600 EVENTUALLY BEING DEPORTED, MANY WITHOUT WARRANTS.

1919

Radical Activity In Post-World War I America

Myths Increase To Scare Americans

- Belief was that all radicals were either immigrants or illegal aliens.
- The enemy becomes the lowly immigrant, especially those of Jewish, Russian, Italian, or Slavic heritage.

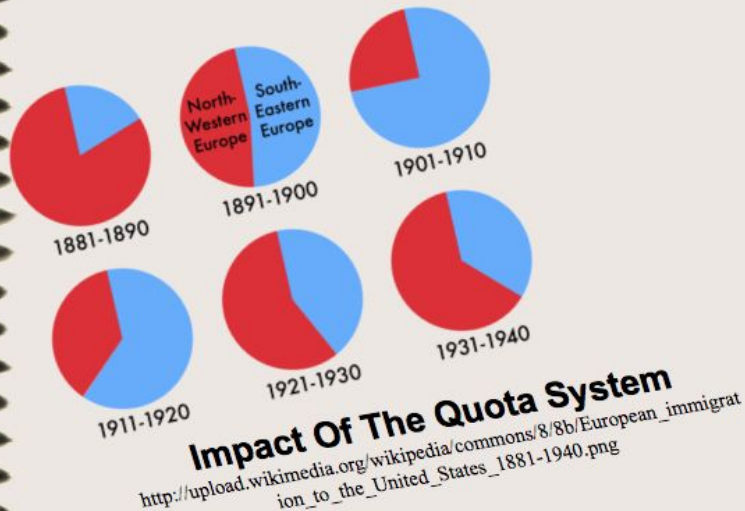


Slovak Immigrants

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/european/imsk/images/slovakmother2.jpg>

Closing The Gates

Immigration Act Of 1924



- **Reduced the quota to 2% of the immigrant population, but based it on 1890 census.**
 - **Aimed specifically at Southern and Eastern Europeans, who did not begin to arrive in large numbers until after 1890.**

Rebirth Of The Ku Klux Klan

Tactics

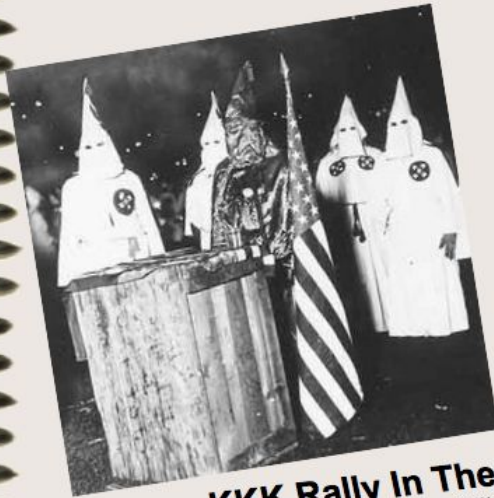
- Targeted anyone seen as **“un-American.”**
- Retained the traditional white hoods and cross burnings, but also used **media outlets** and **legitimate politics** to gain power.
 - Politicians in Indiana and Texas needed to gain Klan support in order to be reelected.
- Punished their victims with **whippings, tarrings, and lynchings.**



Klan March on Washington
http://hisvorpal.files.wordpress.com/2008/06/klk_1925.jpg

Rebirth Of The Ku Klux Klan

The Klan By 1915



KKK Rally In The '20s
<http://www.freewebs.com/sv/mike05/0kkk.jpg>

- By 1915, directed its hostility against blacks, Catholics, Jews, foreigners, unions, women who wanted political rights, and suspected Communists.
- Wanted to uphold traditional Christian values, would gain support from people who were not members.
- Used modern advertising techniques to gain membership, rose from 15,000 in 1911 to over 5 million in 1921.

Closing The Gates

Establishment Of The Quota System

- Growth of immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, as well as Mexico.
 - Leads to a widespread fear of competition for jobs.
 - Many of the new immigrant groups would bring radical views with them.
- As a result of the strikes and the Red Scare, many Americans want to close the “Golden Gates” of America.



THE ONLY WAY TO HANDLE IT

Establishing The Quota
http://www.upa.pdx.edu/TMS/current/projects/TAH3/Images/immigration_act.jpg