

Unit 3 Vocabulary

Neutrality- Policy of not choosing one side or the other in a conflict, pursued by the U.S. in both World Wars I and II.

Unrestricted submarine warfare- German naval policy during World War I to use submarines to sink all ships without regard to type or nation of origin.

Zimmerman Note- Telegram sent from Germany to Mexico that proposed helping Mexico invade the U.S. in return for Mexico's support in World War I.

Trench warfare- A type of warfare using occupied fighting lines consisting largely of trenches, in which troops are significantly protected from the enemy's small arms and artillery fire.

John J. Pershing- Military commander of U.S. troops in Europe during World War I.

American Expeditionary Force- U.S. troops deployed to Europe in World War I.

Doughboys- Nickname for U.S. troops in World War I.

Alvin C. York- Initially a conscientious objector, this man from Tennessee went on to become one of the most decorated soldiers in World War I.

Fourteen Points- List of proposal by President Woodrow Wilson meant to address the issues of World War I and negotiate world peace at the end of World War I.

League of Nations- International peacekeeping organization formed at the end of World War I.

Home front- The civilian population and activities of a nation whose armed forces are engaged in war abroad.

Rationing- The controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, or services, or an artificial restriction of resources so they can be used for another purpose.

Creel Committee- Also known as the Committee of Public Information, this independent government organization was responsible for gaining public support for World War I through propaganda.

Conscientious objectors- A person who for reasons of conscience objects to serving in the armed forces.

Schenk v. United States- This Supreme Court case limited the first amendment right of free speech of Charles Schenk on the grounds that his anti-draft flyers constituted a "clear and present danger."

Clarence Saunders - An American grocer who first developed the modern retail sales model of self service. His ideas have had a massive influence on the development of the modern supermarket.

Credit - an amount or sum of money placed at a person's disposal by a bank on condition that it will be repaid with interest.

Consumerism - is a social and economic order and ideology that encourages the acquisition of goods and services in ever-increasing amounts.

Financial Speculation - the act of trading in an asset or conducting a financial transaction that has a significant risk of losing most or all of the initial outlay with the expectation of a substantial gain.

Warren Harding - was the 29th President of the United States, serving from March 4, 1921, until his death in 1923

Calvin Coolidge - was the 30th President of the United States.

Teapot Dome - was a bribery incident that took place in the United States from 1921 to 1922, during the administration of President Warren G. Harding.

Laissez Faire - is an economic system in which transactions between private parties are free from government intervention such as regulation, privileges, tariffs, and subsidies.

Palmer Raids - a series of raids conducted by the United States Department of Justice to capture, arrest and deport suspected radical leftists, especially anarchists, from the United States.

Ida B. Wells - was an African-American journalist, newspaper editor, suffragist, sociologist, feminist,^[1] Georgist,^[2] and an early leader in the Civil Rights Movement. She was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909.

Garveyism - is the term used to describe the ideas and organizational activities associated with Marcus Garvey of Jamaica that proposed African Americans go "back to Africa" rather than face discrimination in the U.S.

NAACP - is a civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909 as a bi-racial organization to advance justice for African Americans by W. E. B. Du Bois, Mary White Ovington and Moorfield Storey.

Temperance - Temperance is defined as moderation or voluntary self-restraint. It is typically described in terms of what an individual voluntarily refrains from doing. Generally associated with movements to ban alcohol in the United States.

18th Amendment - prohibited the sale of alcohol in the United States.

Volstead Act - was enacted to carry out the intent of the 18th Amendment

Prohibition - was a nationwide constitutional ban on the production, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages that remained in place from 1920 to 1933.

Bootlegging - make, distribute, or sell (illicit goods, especially liquor, computer software, or recordings) illegally.

Speakeasy - also called a blind pig or blind tiger, is an illicit establishment that sells alcoholic beverages. Such establishments came into prominence in the United States during the Prohibition era (1920–1933, longer in some states).

21st Amendment - repealed the 18th amendment.

Scopes Trial of 1925 - was an American legal case in July 1925 in which a substitute high school teacher was accused of violating Tennessee's Butler Act, which had made it unlawful to teach human evolution in any state-funded school.

Suffrage - the right to vote in political elections.

Harlem Renaissance - the name given to the cultural, social, and artistic explosion that took place in Harlem between the end of World War I and the middle of the 1930s. During this period Harlem was a cultural center, drawing black writers, artists, musicians, photographers, poets, and scholars.

Langston Hughes - was an American poet, social activist, novelist, playwright, and columnist from Joplin, Missouri. He was one of the earliest innovators of the then-new literary art form called jazz poetry.

Duke Ellington - was an American composer, pianist, and bandleader of a jazz orchestra.

Louis Armstrong - nicknamed Satchmo, Satch, or Pops was an American trumpeter, composer, singer and occasional actor who was one of the most influential figures in jazz.

“Lost Generation” - the generation reaching maturity during and just after World War I, a high proportion of whose men were killed during those years.

Ernest Hemingway - was an American writer known for his adventurous and extravagant lifestyle and for his works *Old Man and the Sea* and *A Farewell to Arms*.

F. Scott Fitzgerald - was an American novelist and short story writer, whose works illustrate the Jazz Age. Known for writing the *Great Gatsby*.

Margaret Sanger - was an American birth control activist, sex educator, writer, and nurse.

Flappers - a generation of young Western women in the 1920s who wore short skirts, bobbed their hair, listened to jazz, and flaunted their disdain for what was then considered acceptable behavior.

Babe Ruth - was an American professional baseball player whose career in Major League Baseball spanned 22 seasons, from 1914 through 1935. “Great Bambino.”

Lou Gehrig - was an American baseball first baseman who played 17 seasons in Major League Baseball for the New York Yankees, from 1923 through 1939.

Jack Dempsey - was an American professional boxer who competed from 1914 to 1927, and reigned as the world heavyweight champion from 1919 to 1926

Red Grange - nicknamed "The Galloping Ghost", was an American football halfback for the University of Illinois, the Chicago Bears, and for the short-lived New York Yankees.

Bessie Smith - was an American blues singer. Nicknamed the Empress of the Blues, she was the most popular female blues singer of the 1920s and 1930s.

Billy Sunday - was an American athlete who, after being a popular outfielder in baseball's National League during the 1880s, became the most celebrated and influential American evangelist during the first two decades of the 20th century.

Charles Lindbergh - an American aviator, made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean on May 20-21, 1927.