**CHAPTER 23 VOCAB SIGNIFICANCE**

Below are the terms from the chapter with their historical significance ONLY. Compare with your vocab assignment sheet you did for the chapter to make note of any deficiencies in your work. What you see below is what is expected of you to know for the quiz.

1. Lusitania: its sinking with 128 Americans onboard outraged the United States and led to President Wilson demanding Germany abide by international maritime law. While seen by many as a cause of US involvement in WWI, it happened well before the US joined. It resulted in the Sussex Pledge, which when Germany violated it in early 1917 did lead to the US declaring war.
2. Zimmermann telegram: Turned US public opinion squarely against Germany and led to many calls for war. Also made it clear Germany intended to violate Sussex Pledge, thus making war just a matter of time.
3. Bolshevik Revolution/Vladimir Lenin: Caused Russia to withdraw from the war, leaving Britain to stand alone against the Central Powers. Convinced many the US needed to enter the war to keep the world safe from Germany and also the spread of communism.
4. American Expeditionary Force (AEF)/John J. Pershing: The AEF, led by Pershing, tipped the balance of power in the war to the Allies and allowed for victory over Germany.
5. Liberty Bonds: Were a major source of funding for the cost of the war at home. Also promoted patriotism and unity on the homefront.
6. Herbert Hoover (WWI relevance, not Presidency): as head of the wartime food administration, promoted food conservation efforts like Meatless Mondays at home to support the war effort. Kept the people of war devastated Europe from starving.
7. War Industries Board: It organized and prioritized all businesses related to war production during WWI to ensure that nation had the materials needed to fight.
8. The Big Four: They were the major players in the treaty process that would shape the post-war world, especially in Europe. Their failures led directly to Germany’s rise to prominence looking for revenge that would result in WWII.
9. Henry Cabot Lodge: His efforts led to the defeat of the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and resultant failure of the League of Nations as a viable international body of diplomacy.
10. A. Mitchell Palmer/Palmer Raids: His actions fueled the Red Scare of 1919 and 1920, even though the threat was negligible. His actions caused short-lived hysteria among the American public.
11. Sacco-Vanzetti case: the resultant execution of both men showed the deep mistrust by the American public toward immigrants and political radicals. Became evident that the 1920s would be a period of social isolationism, if not economic or political.
12. "normalcy": it was the campaign slogan that won Warren G. Harding the presidency. Showed the American desire to return to insular existence after getting dragged into Europe’s problems in the first World War.
13. Committee for Public Information (CPI): it showed the power of propaganda on the American people and allowed for a successful homefront effort to support the war.
14. Espionage Act of 1917: In practice, has very little importance. But in concert with the Sedition Act of 1918, it served to limit the rights of the American public. Biggest contribution was that it was the focus of Eugene Debs’ speech in 1918 that led to his conviction, via the Sedition Act, and a 10-year prison term. Also, along with Sedition Act, were the main tools of the government (mainly A. Mitchell Palmer) to target and prosecute left-wing socialist political figures (like Debs).
15. Sedition Act of 1918: it limited the right to free speech during WWI and was the law Eugene Debs was convicted of breaking
16. Reparations: The outrageous amount charged to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles ($33 billion) sent Germany into an immediate depression (which would last until build up for WW2 under Hitler in 1936), allowed for a climate in which Jews could be targeted and the German people to look to anyone who offered hope, such as Hitler.
17. League of Nations: It was the reason the US failed to ratify Treaty of Versailles. It was the first real attempt at an international body for diplomacy. Its failure to achieve its goal of protecting the independence of nations contributed to WW2.
18. Red Scare: It caused people to fear communism and other radical political ideas in the United States. Also led to a resurgence of nativism and general dislike of foreigners and resulted in immigration limitation legislation. Finally, it gave J. Edgar Hoover a prominent position in the Palmer Raids that would elevate him to the head of what would become the FBI.