

# WORLD WARS

## The

### WORLD WAR I BACKGROUND

- world war I destroyed 4 empires: German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Romanov
- shattered Americans' faith and reform + moral crusades
- carried far-reaching consequences for the home front (including prohibition, women's suffrage, & a bitter debate over civil liberties)
  - ↳ the civil liberties were restricted during WWI (banned & punished criticism of the government & war [called disloyal speech])
- WWI killed more people (9 mil combatants + 5 mil civilians) + cost more money (\$186 bil in direct costs + another \$151 bil in indirect costs) than any previous war
- consequences:

- nearly 10 mil soldiers died + about 21 mil were wounded (U.S. deaths totaled to 116,516)
- the 4 empires collapsed: Russian (1917), both German & Austro-Hungarian (1918), and the Ottoman (1922)
- independent republics were formed: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and Turkey
- most Arab lands that had been part of the Ottoman Empire came under British & French control
- the Bolsheviks took power in Russia in 1917 and fascists triumphed in Italy in 1922

↳ the Bolsheviks (Bolshevists in Eng.) were a radical, far-left, and revolutionary Marxist faction founded in 1903 in Belgium by Vladimir Lenin and Alexander Bogdanov. It was a revolutionary party driven by the ideas of Karl Marx. They believed that the working class would, at some point, liberate themselves from the economic & political control of the ruling class. They were rigidly centralized, a cohesive and disciplined party of social revolution, focused on overthrowing the existing capitalist state system, seizing power & establishing the "dictatorship of the proletariat"

a state of affairs in which the working-class people holds political power

- Other consequences of the war included mass murder of Armenians in Turkey and an influenza epidemic that killed over 25 mil people worldwide
- under the peace settlement, Germany was required to pay reparations eventually set at \$33 bil; accept responsibility for the war; cede territory to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, and Poland; give up its overseas colonies; and accept an allied military force on the west

note:

WORLD WAR I & II INDELIBLY CHANGED DOMESTIC AND WORLD POLITICS

KEY TERMS:

- SELF-DETERMINATION
- GREAT MIGRATION
- HARLEM RENAISSANCE
- DOUBLE VICTORY CAMPAIGN

### Definitions of SELF-MOTIVATION

→ BASIC DEFINITION

↳ a community's right to choose its political destiny

(includes choices regarding the exercise of sovereignty and independent external relations, or can refer to the abstract, self-driven, self-governance) ↳ external determination vs. internal determination

→ MORE

ADVANCED DEFINITION

↳ \*as a synonym to this notion of consent of the governed, which is a central piece of rhetoric that undergirded [was a basis of] the American Revolution

↳ Taken from the observation of the Bolsheviks in which

self-determination was  
"injected" into the convs in  
international affairs

Offers a perspective that  
argues the importance of  
govt by consent was more  
stable than the alt., which  
was seen as autocratic govt.

working class were less  
likely than the elites or mili-  
taryists to get into conflicts &  
war bc. they're more likely to  
pay the price.

bank of the Rhine River for 15 years

## WORLD WAR I AND RACE RELATIONS

- By participating in the war effort, women suffrage activists made a compelling, and successful case for voting rights
- African Americans furthered their claims for racial equality @ home by their contributions on European battlefields and on the home front filling industrial jobs
- Selective Service Act (May 10, 1917), passed by Congress, required all able-bodied men 21-31 to register for military duty. On registration day (July 5, 1917) more than 700k Black men enrolled. By the war's end, nearly 2.3 mil had answered the call + in less than 2 yrs more than 4 mil draftees swelled the ranks of the U.S. military. Of these, 367k were African Americans drafted principally into the U.S. Army

- African Americans were barred from the Marine Corps + the Army Air Corps + in the U.S. Navy they were only assigned manual jobs (servant roles)  
→ they had to fight to establish a black officer training program

- Great Migration led to the rapid growth of black urban communities in cities like NYC, Chicago, St. Louis, & Detroit.

- Immigration from the South gained more traction w/ the advent of several important & largely economic developments beginning in the second decade of the 20th century

- massive labor shortages in the North → provided Black Southerners w/ jobs in the steel, shipbuilding, & automotive industries as well as in ammo & meat packing factories.

- The most profound effect of WWI on AA. was the acceleration of the multi-decade mass movement of Black, southern rural farm laborers in search of higher wages in industrial jobs & better social + political opportunities

- Large #s of Black families left their homes in search of better life due to the imposition of Jim Crow segregation & disenfranchisement in the South.

- the depressed cotton market + a series of natural disasters reduced the rare independent black landowner to sharecropping or tenant farming → cycle of indebtedness

- **Harlem Renaissance**: a revolutionary period of black artistic expression in literature, music, and thought prompted by a huge demographic shift between 1910 and 1930.

## MARCUS GARVEY

Marcus Garvey emigrated from Jamaica to NYC in 1916 & within a few years, founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), enlisting thousands of members. → Blacks were no longer subject to ubiquitous voter suppression as they were in the South → increasing Black populations → AA. win election to important political offices

(i.e. Oscar de Priest, a native Alabamian & future member of Congress, who became a member of the Chicago city council in 1915)

## MARCUS GARVEY

- Major audience included: migrating Southerners, Black veterans of WWI (experienced French equality & military militant "race men")
- Garveyism resonated w/ the rapidly urbanizing black community & spread beyond the U.S. to the Caribbean, Latin America, & Africa.
- UNIA promised Black economic uplift via self-reliance, political equality via self-determination
- @ the 1920 UNIA International Convention @ Madison Square Garden w/ 25k delegates & observers in attendance, Garvey issued Declaration of Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World → the convention also produced the Univ. Ethiopian Anthem. The Negro World the official newspaper of the UNIA, also spread the organization's philosophy globally → The Negro World was read on 4 continents: w/ a circulation of over 200k & published in 3 languages (Spanish, French, & English)
- most ambitious effort was the establishment of the Black Star Steamship Line → hoped that this joint stock corp. would develop lucrative commercial networks between US, the Caribbean, & the continent of Africa → went bankrupt due to heavy debt + mismanagement
- Garvey met w/ Ku Klux Klan leader, Edward Young Clark in Richmond, VA in 1922. Garvey naively felt the 2 organizations could work together since they both supported the goal of racial purity → W.E.B. Dubois called Garvey the greatest enemy of the Negro race; the Urban League called him a "swindler" and black union leader A. Phillip Randolph said Garvey + Garveyism should be purged from American soil.

## WORLD WAR II

- World War II killed more people, involved more nations, and cost more money than other war in history. Altogether, 70 mil ppl served in the armed forces during the war, and 17 mil combatants died; civilian deaths: 19 mil Soviet, 10 mil Chinese, and 6 mil European Jews

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