6) Isolationism - policy adopted by USA after WW1 (having voted Wilson out). The president was Harding (wanted a 'return to normalcy') and his policy was followed by Coolidge:

A. Reasons:
   i. Europeans are 'warmongers'
   ii. Only 1 year in war
   iii. No war on their territory

B. Forms:
   i. Refused to accept the Paris Peace Treaties including TOV
   ii. Didn't join the USA, refused to renegotiate war debts, didn't form alliances, made separate peace with Germany in 1921
   iii. Financial isolationism (tariffs)
   iv. Immigration isolationism (quotas)

7) Tariffs - Govt. wants Americans to buy US goods:

A. Reasons:
   i. USA has the resources (can be self-sufficient)
   ii. Good for US economy
   iii. Good for jobs

B. How it worked - tariffs imposed on foreign imports made them more expensive than US goods so people were encouraged to buy US goods

C. Disadvantage - Other countries imposed tariffs on US exports (tariff wars)

D. Tariff acts:
   i. Emergency Tariff Act (May, 1921) - imposed tariffs on sugar/wheat/meat/wool/agricultural produce in order to deal with a surplus of supply (link - decline in US agriculture)
   ii. Budget and Accounting Act (June, 1921) - put control on govt. spending
   iii. Revenue Act (November, 1921) - increases corporation tax, stops wartime taxes
   iv. Fordney-McCumber Act (1922) - raised tariffs on industrial imports (to compete with foreign competition, gave president power to increase tariffs annually --> Americans bought American produce

E. Advantages of tariffs:
   i. US citizens bought US goods which decreased the surplus
   ii. Stimulated the economy
   iii. Laissez-faire was working --> Increased employment/SoL

8) Immigration - normalcy (promised by Warren Harding):

A. What normalcy referred to:
   i. Immigration problems
   ii. Fear of communism (Red Scare) - prompted by Russian Revolution, 1917
   iii. Preservation of American culture/democracy/economy (safe existence of WASPs)

B. Problems of normalcy:
   i. Racism (e.g. KKK - hated all non-wasps)
   ii. Creates panic and fear

9) Restrictions on immigration - after the war, unemployment increased leading to immigrants being blamed for taking jobs and forcing wages down:

A. 1917 - literacy tests introduced, Asian immigrants banned
E. Conclusion on the Boom Period:
i. Many were better off
iii. Advertisement (magazines, catalogues, radio), mail-order and hire purchase increased the ease and likelihood of consumption, even for those who couldn’t afford it -> Many ended up in debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Effect on life in the 20s</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cars</td>
<td>People travelled further (Link) Caused build-up of suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity in homes</td>
<td>Easy method of power (Link) Consumer cans have more products in their houses (Link) More products were consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical products</td>
<td>Ideal luxuries that were wanted by many and bought by many, including the poor (à debt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheap fabrics</td>
<td>Clothes were cheaper to make and buy More clothes were bought and there was a wider choice of clothes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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12) People who didn't profit in the boom:
A. Farmers - machinery/over-production led to falling prices, farmers had lower wages and many went bankrupt. The absence of electricity in the rural areas meant that country dwellers didn't experience the boom
B. Low wage earners, unskilled workers or the unemployed experienced great inequality. 33% of the income was earned by 5% of the population and only 3% of semi-skilled workers owned a car.
C. Old industries - overproduction of coal (replaced by coal/gas) led to mine closure/falling wages. The textile industry also had problems (flappers reduced the amount of cloth required for clothes)
D. Black Americans - 1million black farmers lost their jobs. Workers in the north were lowest paid (in menial jobs). Harlem district overcrowded (SoL poor)
13) Social development in the 20s:
A. More money was spent on leisure:
   i. Film being essential mass entertainment and boomed as an industry (Hollywood the centre). Films were silent until 'talkies' were released from 1927 onwards. Large cinemas were built capable of seating 4000 people (Chaplin/Valentino stars)
   ii. Radio boomed (1 station in 1921 --> 508 in 1923). By 1929, $850million was spent on radios. The national broadcasting corporation (set up in 1926) made $150million in advertising by 1929
   iii. New music - jazz was popularised (jazz age). Seen as 'devil music' in the South. Irony - black musicians playing in white-only bars
   iv. Sport - the industry, especially Baseball, became huge (Babe Ruth was a hero)
v. Nonsense - marathon dancing, flagpole sitting
B. Changing manners/morals:
   i. Young people smoked, danced, drank
   ii. Many women wore lipstick, shorter skirts, high heels (flappers)
   iii. Church attendance fell and the divorce rate increased
4) Paris Peace Conference - big three (Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George) met at Versailles Palace to create several treaties, other than TOV:

5) The League of Nations (LON):
   A. 14 pt. program rejected at Paris Peace Conference and Wilson voted out of presidency because America wishes to follow a policy of Isolationism (avoid involvement in foreign affairs, saw Europeans as war mongers)
   B. Started 1919/20
   C. Aim - promote world peace, self-determination, disarmament, rid world of some diseases, improve 3rd world countries (only achievable through international cooperation)
   D. LON stemmed from series of aims/rules called the 'COVENANT OF THE LON'
   E. Problems - US didn't join (needed for economy, power, resources, hadn't seen 4 years of war on their territory), GB and France had to be the main members (very weakened)
   F. No. of members: 42 (1920), 58 (1934), disbanded (1946)

6) Reasons for the LON:
39) Were the workers happy and why?:
A. Leisure time
B. Good conditions
C. Hot meals
D. Strength through joy - leisure time with amazing opportunities, never available before (popular, pacified workers, crushed socialist spirit)
E. Small businesses were banned from starting up, existing ones were prevented from growing - they weren't happy
F. Large firms were happy. The value of the industry rose, manager salaries rose (70%) - although govt. controlled prices, wages, imports (made only what they wanted)
G. Farmers - resented govt. meddling (each hen had to lay 65 eggs), suffered from labour shortage (conscription, better city jobs). However, farm debts were written off and farmers benefitted from rise in food prices

40) Youth and education in Nazi Germany:
A. Hitler Youth:
   i. Nazi organisation designed to indoctrinate German boys (prepare for role as strong Aryan men übermenschen)
   ii. Concentrated on PE and teamwork (collective, not individual - volksgemeinschaft) rather than academic studies (Nazis want strong boys to be soldiers, not thinkers who may see holes in Hitler's system)
   iii. Lessons were taught with rewritten German history (taught to hate Jews, communists, enemies of the state, like war)
B. Schools:
   i. New subjects (race studies) introduced
   ii. Mein Kampf was a compulsory school text
   iii. History lessons criticised communism and TOV
   iv. Maths was also used for indoctrination
   v. PE was 1/6 of school time (boys - good soldiers, girls - good mothers)
   vi. Girls taught domestic science
   vii. Lesson started with 'Heil Hitler'
   viii. Teachers swore oath of loyalty to Hitler, joined Nazi Teacher's League
C. German youths attended mass rallies and camps, went hiking and camping, and helped with the war effort on the home front
D. Opposition - some parents didn't like children being indoctrinated, there was an opposition youth group (Edelweiss Pirates)

41) Anti-semitism in the Nazi state:
A. 1924 - Hitler wrote Mein Kampf, stressing that Jews were responsible for the loss of WW1
B. 1933 - as chancellor, Hitler stresses anti-semitism (no radical action because dictatorship is not yet strong)
C. 1935 - The Nuremberg Laws (series of laws, making Jews non-German citizens)
E. 1938 - Kristallnacht (night of the broken glass): Hitler orders Himmler to carry out SS violence against Jews after a Nazi official was murdered by a Jew in Paris (Jews murdered, shops smashed and burnt)
F. 1939 - outbreak of WW2
A. Dirty, cold, unhygienic
B. Boredom (monotonous way of life), fear (artillery, snipers)
C. Mud, dirt, smell
D. Drainage and sewage problem
E. Rats

10) Tactics:
   A. The war was a war of attrition (killing more of the enemy than they killed you)
   B. Thousand of men would be sent across no man's land to try and break the deadlock
   C. Poison mustard gas was first used by the Germans at the 2nd battle of Ypres and the battle of Loos (1915) - used to create fear, caused blindness and drowning in the lungs
   D. The tank was first used by the British at the battle of the Somme, however was useless, unreliable, manoeuvrable and broke down. First used effectively at the battle of Cambrai
   E. Aircraft - airships used for spying (bags of hydrogen - lighter than air), used for escorting ships and hunting U-boats. Germans used zeppelins to drop bombs on Britain

10) The Somme:
   A. Led by Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig ('Butcher of the Somme')
   B. Aim - to relieve the French at Verdun. Because the French had to save Verdun, not as many men could be spared as promised
   C. To increase numbers of troops, British people volunteers (sign up, serve together)
   D. 1st July 1916, men ate their last meal. Week-long artillery bombardment (destroy morale, trenches, barbed wire -- not even a rat would have survived). Mining under German trenches - packing with explosives set of massive explosions before the offensive
   E. British soldiers told to walk across no man's land
   F. German artillery bombardment --> few get through
   G. If you got through, gunned down by German machine guns
   H. Barbed wire not cut, trenches not destroyed, few successes
   I. After shock/exhaustion, counter attack is launched, people had lost track of creeping barrage
   J. German shells, grenades
   K. Nine of the communication devices (apart from runners) worked
   L. Some groups had 100% casualties
   M. 60,000 British casualties in 1 day. They didn't get to the 2nd line of German trenches --> worst defeat in British military history
   N. One week later, black smelling bodies, cries of people across no man's land. The German dugouts were deep and fortified, with lots of gun points. (1 in 3 British shells failed - DUDs)
   O. The British gunners were inexperienced. The Germans reorganised before the British attack. Their barbed wire was visibly intact, however the British generals continued to sacrifice troops to the German machine guns
   P. General Henry Rawlinson - organises a surprise attack, in numbers, at 3am. The attack gathered momentum, backed by artillery
   Q. Slaughter signalled the end of the cavalry charge
20) American entry into the war - a German U-boat sank the US passenger ship Lusitania in 1915 (100s of American citizens died) - media frenzy 'Germans killing innocent civilians', Germans were encouraging Mexico to attack USA (a direct threat)

21) Russian withdrawal - Tsar Nicholas II was a poor commander, winter 1916 brought starvation, Nicholas was forced out of power. The Bolshevik Revolution (1917) brought new leaders to power. Russia signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. It gave Germany a large amount of Eastern territory in return for peace.

22) The Ludendorff Offensive - began March 1918:
   A. Reasons:
      i. USA entered war in 1917
      ii. Somme and Paschendale cost many casualties
      iii. British naval blockade was starving Germany
   B. Aim:
      i. A quick mobile war to break the deadlock
      ii. To call upon and move troops from the east to the west because Russia had pulled out (1917 Russian Revolution)
      iii. Heavily armed groups of stormtroopers, given decision-making ability, to punch through Allied defences and retake western territory

23) How the war was lost:
   A. Germany on the offensive:
      i. March 1918 - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
      ii. March-June 1918 - Ludendorff offensive
   B. Allies emerge victorious:
      i. March 1918 - Collapse of Romania
      ii. August-September 1918 - Allied counterattack
      iii. September 1918 - Collapse of Bulgaria
      iv. October 1918 - Resignation of Ludendorff
      v. 29th October - Kiel Mutiny
      vi. 30th October - Surrender of Turkey
      vii. 3rd November - Surrender of Austria-Hungary
      viii. 9th November - Abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm; Ebert takes over
      ix. 11th November - Armistice signed in Compiegne

24) Passchendaele (3rd Battle of Ypres):
   A. Reasons:
      A. Haig had wanted to launch an offensive in Flanders rather than the Somme
      B. To seize a German-held railway junction at Roulers (stop supply to Germany)
      C. To get to the German u-boat bases at Zebrugge and Ostend
      D. To outflank the German line in Belgium - for a wider advance
   B. Features of the Third Battle of Ypres:
      A. Mines are exploded and advances are made (June 1917 - Messines ridge)
      B. The Germans had deep defences
      C. The fighting was intense - beginning 31st July 1917, ending November 1917
      D. Conditions were very wet and muddy and troops could fall into muddy ditches and never be seen again
      E. Strategy - advancing and moving artillery to support further advances (bite and hold)