

## AP United States History

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### End of WWI and into the 1920s

- Fourteen Points Speech — 1918
  - Wilson tries to make the war into a "Crusade for Democracy"
  - He argues to Congress for open diplomacy, freedom of seas, removal of trade barriers, reduction in arms, self determination, association of nations
    - League of Nations was a goal for this "association of nations"
- Treaty of Versailles in America
  - Despite Wilson's deep involvement of postwar negotiations, US Senate refuses to ratify the Treaty of Versailles
    - This also means the US would not join the League of Nations
- The Dawes Plan (1924)
  - Germany is loaned \$2.5 Billion by America who had to pay the Allies war reparations
    - This money that the Allies got from Germany is used to pay war debt to America
- Restrictions on Liberty and Immigration during the 1920s
  - Sacco and Vanzetti Trial — 1921
    - Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were Italian-Americans accused and convicted of robbery + murder
    - In fact, they were innocent, but communal pressure against foreigners + communism led them to be executed
  - Emergency Quota Acts — 1921 + National Origins Act — 1924
    - EQA: Set limits of immigrants based on national origins and discriminated against new immigrants from Southern + Eastern Europe
    - NOA: Cap of 164,000 immigrants from all of Asia
- Resurgence of KKK
  - Reactionary backlash and renewed nativism leads KKK to grow to 5,000,000 members
  - 1925 — Led by Hiram Wesley Evans (Imperial Wizard and Emperor)
    - Anti-immigrant and anyone not white + protestant
  - Could be seen as a fascist presence in America