Quang Huynh

League of Nations - The League of Nations was founded in 1920 and was part of Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points. The League of Nations was established after the Paris Peace Conference after WWI. The League of Nations was an international organization that tries to maintain world peace and prevent future wars from breaking out. After the United States joined the Great War in 1917, Woodrow Wilson did not like seeing many American troops dying and all of the chaos involved with a war. Thus, he thought of the 14 Points and in those points, the making of the League of Nations. The United States joins the League of Nations since they have the belief that it would prevent future wars from occurring and even if a war does break out, then the United States would have allies to support them.

Washington Naval Conference - The largest naval powers meet up and discuss about methods to keep tensions from rising in East Asia and naval disarmment.. Their conference took place in Washington D.C. betweeen 1921 and 1922. After the Great War ended, international leaders and nations wanted to stop and prevent the possbility of another war from breaking out. Thus, the Five-Power Treaty was signed. This treaty was signed by the Great Britain, Japan, the U.S., Italy and France. Basically, if there was any global threat, the nations would contact each other and soothe the tensions to prevent a war.

Hoovervilles - During the Great Depression, many people lost their homes because they could not afford it anymore. Many people were migrating away from their home to places such as California to try to earn a living and provide for their families. With the increase of homeless families roaming around came many poor slums called Hoovervilles. Hoovervillies are named after Herbert Hoover, the president which the public blamed for the cause of the Great Depression. These shanty towns built by the homeless were filthy, small and exposed to environmental dangers. During the Great Depression, thousands of homeless people and families lived in Hoovervilles.

To prepare for the upcoming war, the United States thought of many ideas to raise money to support the war. The United States preached propaganda for individuals and groups to be self-reliant and to help support the United States. Things such as war bonds, victory gardens and the change in the role of women. Furthermore, to increase production of weapons and vehicles, the United States had to figure out a way to prevent workers from going on strike and leaving their factory jobs.

Mobilization for World War II had a big impact on the United States government business and labor in the United States. Their effect is great as it would change labor in the United States for the better and help workers.

The government needed money to fund the upcoming World War II. Propaganda went around and encouraged people to buy war bonds to support the war effort. The United States promsied consumers and the public that they would get their money back if they invest in the war bonds. As a result, mobilization for the war helped the government market billions of dollars from taxes, war bonds and rationing. Furthermore, the government would become involved with businessses and can interfere with the prices. This is to help with the war effort and regulate the prices of goods to acommadate with everyone's budgets. This change would be important as government interference with business and the economy would prove useful in the future. This act prevented farther monopolies from developing. Also, the manufacturing during the war allowed armored vehicles and aircraft to replace the United States from getting natural resources controlled by Japan. This is significant since the United States can be more self-reliant on obtaining their own resources. Then, the war made the United States go from an overrall agricultural employment to industrial employment for workers to produce products for the war effort. Moreover, with the addition of funds, the goverrnment researched better technology and weapons for improved communications and attack. New manufacturing centers and areas were made to increase the production of weapons and vehicles. Then, the government allowed Union membership to increase to stop workers from leaving their jobs. The federal government forced emmployers to recognize Unions to provide a better work environment for workers, and in turn, the Union leaders agree not to strike they get recognized. Overall, mobilization for World War II changed many labor, business and government features in the United States.