

War Changes Home

Trace World War I's economic, social, and political effects on Americans.

11.6c "World War I had important social, political, and economic effects on American society."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Mark an economic, a social, and a political effect. Effects may fit more than one category. Underline evidence of an opportunity and a limit.

Mobilization and Its Consequences

- ① U.S. entry into World War I in 1917 increased federal orders for weapons, uniforms, ships, and food. Industrial demand expanded employment, while inflation reduced purchasing power. Women entered additional factory, office, and transportation jobs; African Americans gained some industrial opportunities. These contributions did not end discrimination or guarantee lasting access to the new jobs.
- ② The Great Migration accelerated during the war as Black southerners pursued northern jobs and escaped low wages, segregation, and racial violence. Employers recruited workers, but migrants also relied on family and community networks. Chicago, Detroit, and New York gained Black residents who built institutions and influenced culture and politics. Housing discrimination and racist violence persisted. Migration changed both northern cities and southern communities, and continued long after World War I.
- ③ Wartime laws restricted dissent. In *Schenck v. United States* (1919), the Supreme Court upheld an Espionage Act conviction for anti-draft leaflets, using a "clear and present danger" rationale. The postwar decision approved punishment for wartime activity; it did not abolish all speech rights. Revolutionary fears, strikes, bombings, xenophobia, and economic instability fueled the First Red Scare. Raids in 1919–1920 detained suspected radicals, often violating civil liberties, and some noncitizens were deported. Recession deepened insecurity, but it was not the sole origin of a panic already underway.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Identify one economic effect of wartime mobilization. What detail from the passage shows that it was an economic effect?

2 What caused many African American families to join the Great Migration, and name one way the migration changed northern cities.

3 What did the 1919 Schenck decision say about punishment for wartime anti-draft speech?

4 According to the passage, what conditions helped cause the Red Scare, and what was one result?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

In four sentences, connect wartime labor demand to an opportunity and a limitation for one group. Explain whether the effects were economic, social, or both.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Mark an economic, a social, and a political effect. Effects may fit more than one category. Underline evidence of an opportunity and a limit. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Identify one economic effect of wartime mobilization. What detail from the passage shows that it was an economic effect?	Federal orders expanded industrial employment. Inflation also reduced purchasing power; these concerned production, jobs and money.
2	What caused many African American families to join the Great Migration, and name one way the migration changed northern cities.	Northern employers recruited workers, and families also left low wages, segregation, and racial violence in the South. The migration increased city populations and created new communities, churches, newspapers, cultural influence, and political influence.
3	What did the 1919 Schenck decision say about punishment for wartime anti-draft speech?	It upheld the Espionage Act conviction using a clear-and-present-danger rationale. This restricted dissent without abolishing all speech rights.
4	According to the passage, what conditions helped cause the Red Scare, and what was one result?	Fear of revolution, strikes, bombings, xenophobia and economic instability fueled the panic. Results included raids, detention, civil-liberties violations and deportation of some noncitizens.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Wartime factories offered more jobs to Black southerners. Migrants pursued these opportunities and built northern communities. Housing discrimination and racist violence limited their freedom and security. The effects were economic and social because employment changed where people lived without ending inequality.

Accept any passage-supported effect placed in a reasonable social, political, or economic category. For the museum label, require a clear connection between wartime labor demand, an opportunity, and a conflict or limitation.