

Quote of the day:

“I was gratified to be able to answer promptly, and I did.
I said I didn’t know.”

Mark Twain

The 1910's



The 1910's



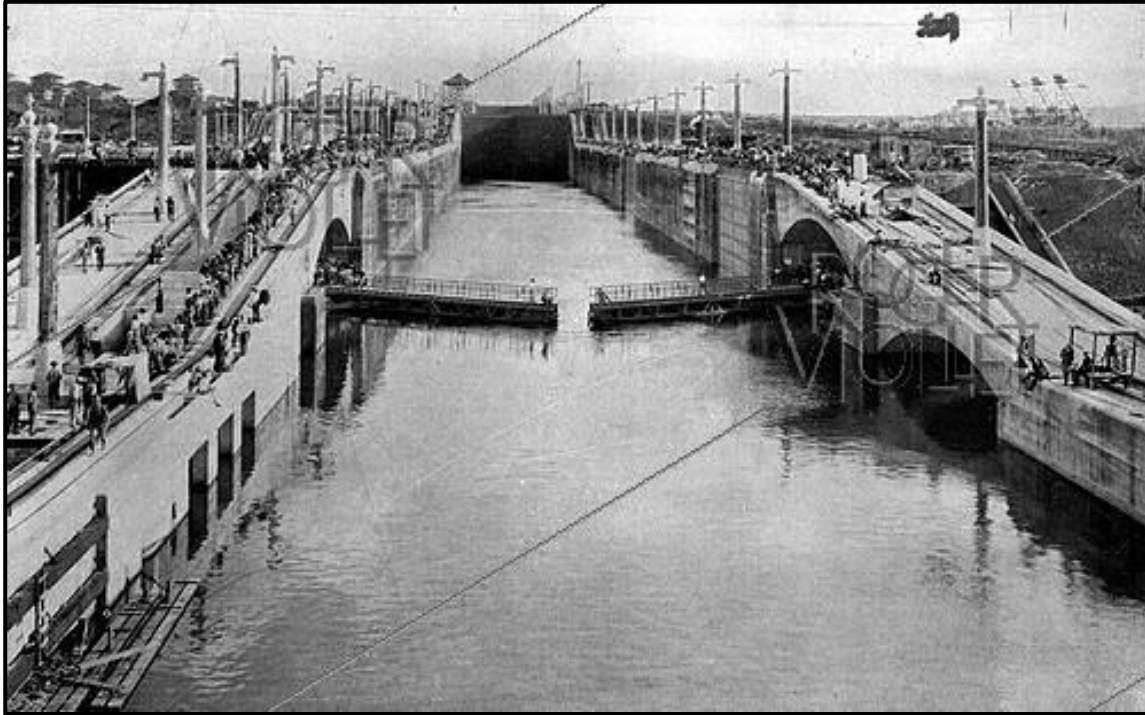
The Titanic

April 15th, 1912

2,225 passengers, only 710 survived

Sank in 2 hours, 40 minutes

The 1910's



The Panama Canal had a huge impact on global trade when it was completed, making shipping faster and more efficient. In fact, the Canal shortens the distance between the ports on the east and west coast of the Americas by 72%. The Canal is still extremely important today but it's facing challenges due to the drought in Panama. The Canal's water levels are currently lower than normal, and it is causing some disruption to global shipping, thus causing higher costs. The Panama Canal is a fascinating example of how something was built over a century ago can still have a huge impact on our world today.

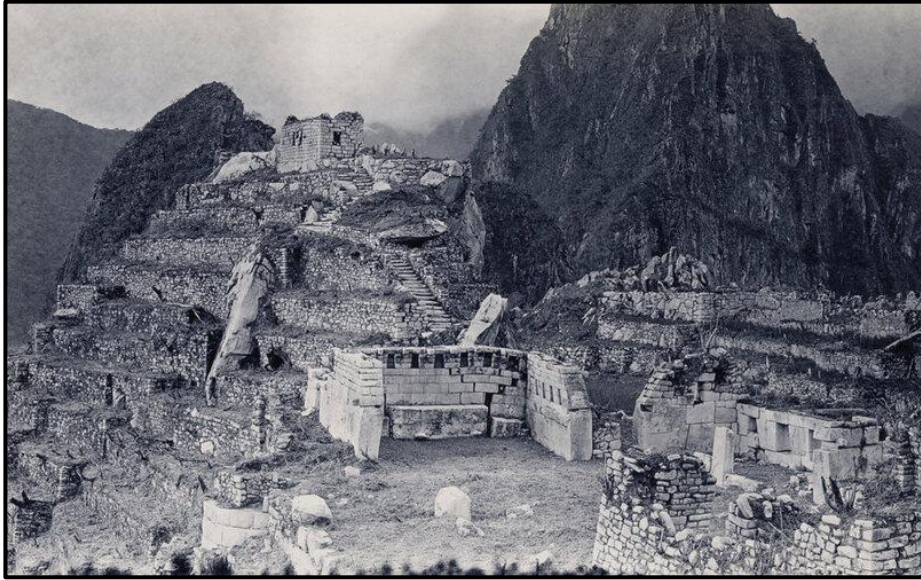
Panama Canal
August 15th, 1914

The 1910's



Panama Canal
August 15th, 1914

The 1910's



Machu Picchu
-Discovered in July 24th, 1911

The 1910's

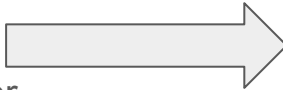
Technology



The Modern Zipper



Designed by **Gideon Sundback**
Worked for the Universal Fastener
Company in Hoboken, New Jersey
“Separable Fastener”



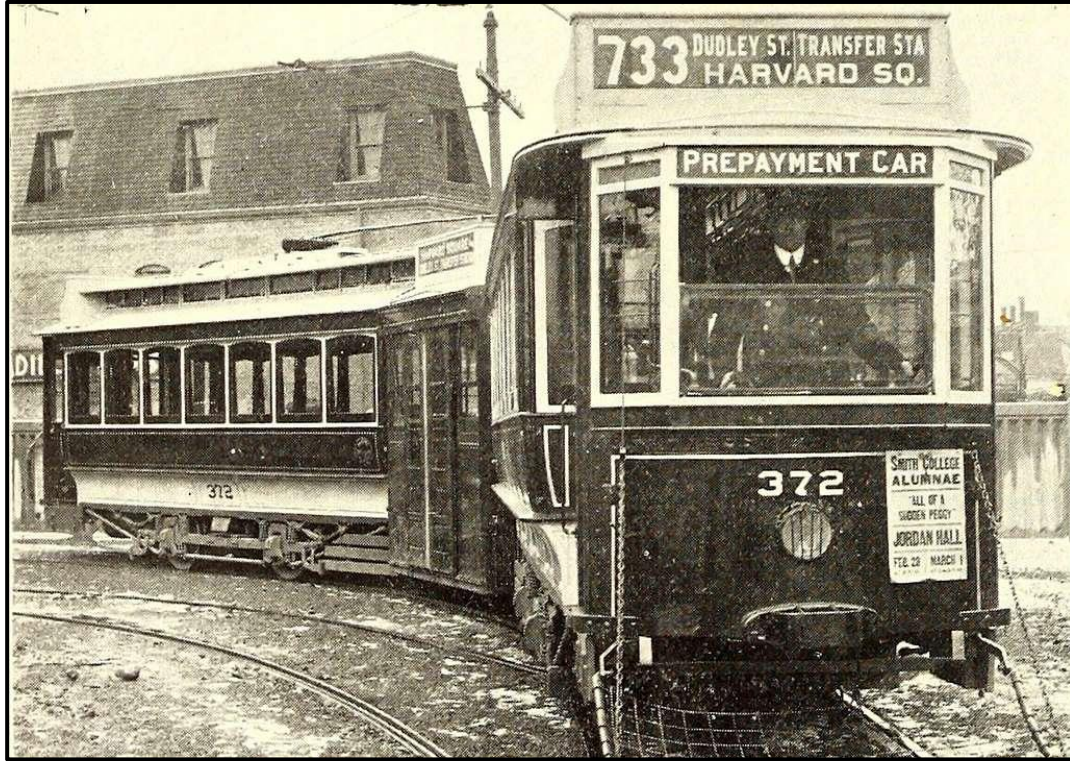
“Don’t get caught with your
pants down!!!”

Pop-up Toaster (1919)

Invented by Charles P. Strite



The Articulated Tram (1912-13)



A long, multi-sectioned vehicle that is designed to carry lots of people in tight spaces, like crowded city streets.

The Articulated Tram



The 1910's

Stainless Steel - a new type of steel that was both strong and resistant to corrosion



The Model T



This automobile started the boom of car culture. The model T also started the expansion of roads and highways forever changing the way we travel.

The Model T



The Model T was the first car to be mass produced, and the first to be made using the “assembly line.”

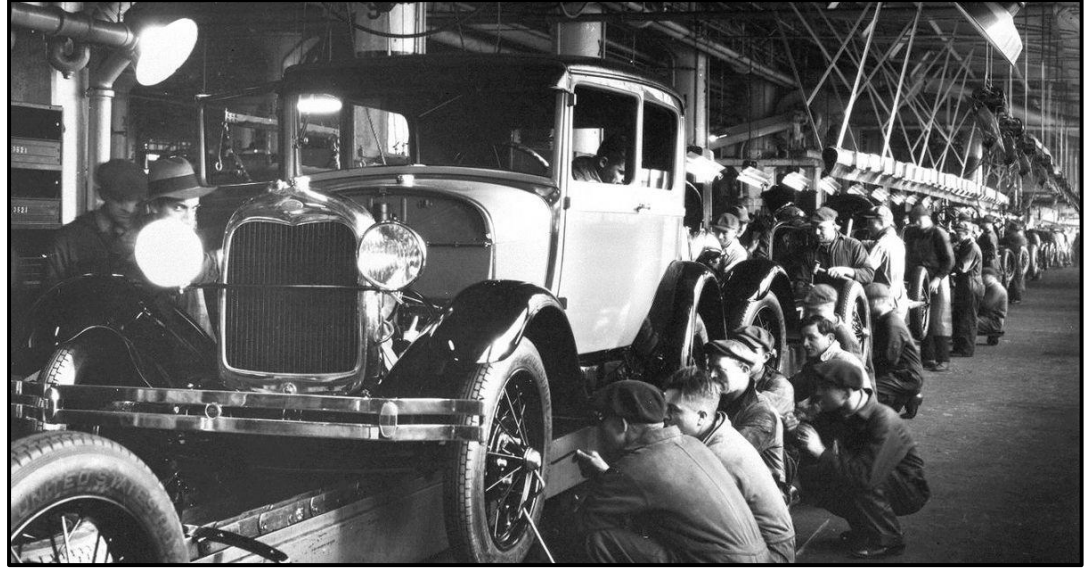
The assembly line was a process to build a car efficiently and to speed up production. Before the assembly line, cars were built by a small team of skilled workers who would work on a single car from start to finish, which was a slow and inefficient process.

The Model T

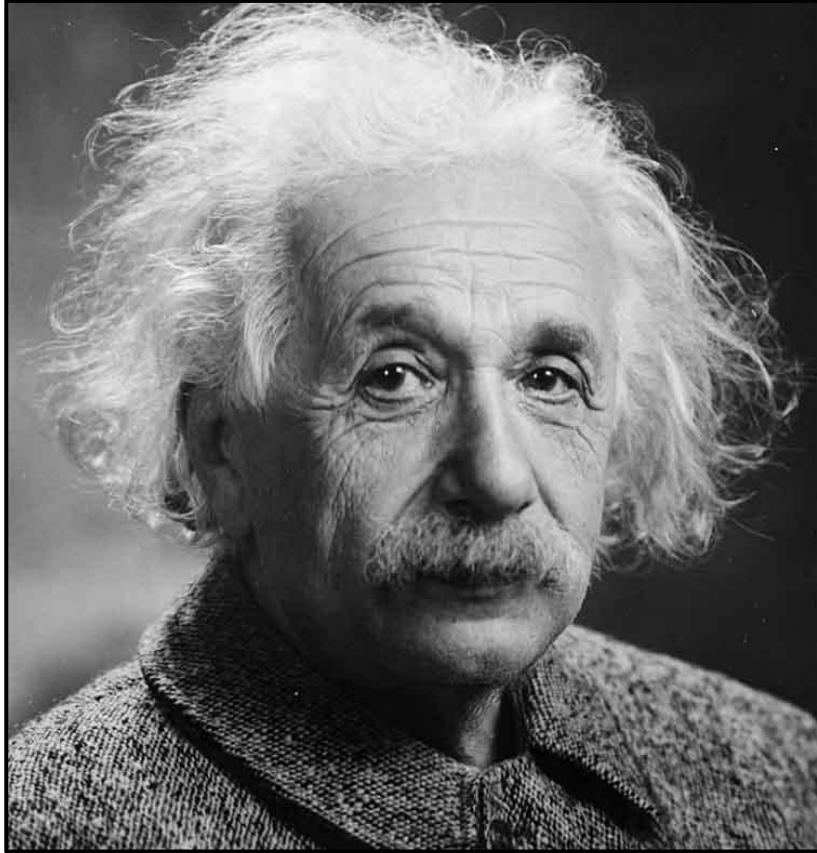
With the assembly line, workers were stationed along a conveyor belt, and each worker was responsible for a specific task, like installing a door or attaching a wheel.

The assembly line allowed cars to be built much faster and more efficiently, and it helped the Ford company to become one of the largest car manufacturers in the world.

The assembly line revolutionized the automobile industry and had a major impact on the way goods were produced in many other industries as well.



General Relativity (1916)



Albert Einstein

General relativity is a theory proposed by Albert Einstein describing how gravity works. The theory says that gravity is not a force that pulls objects together, but rather a distortion in the fabric of space and time caused by the presence of mass or energy.

$$E=mc^2$$

“Energy equals mass times the speed of light squared.”

It's the basic idea for nuclear power and the atomic bomb

The 1910's

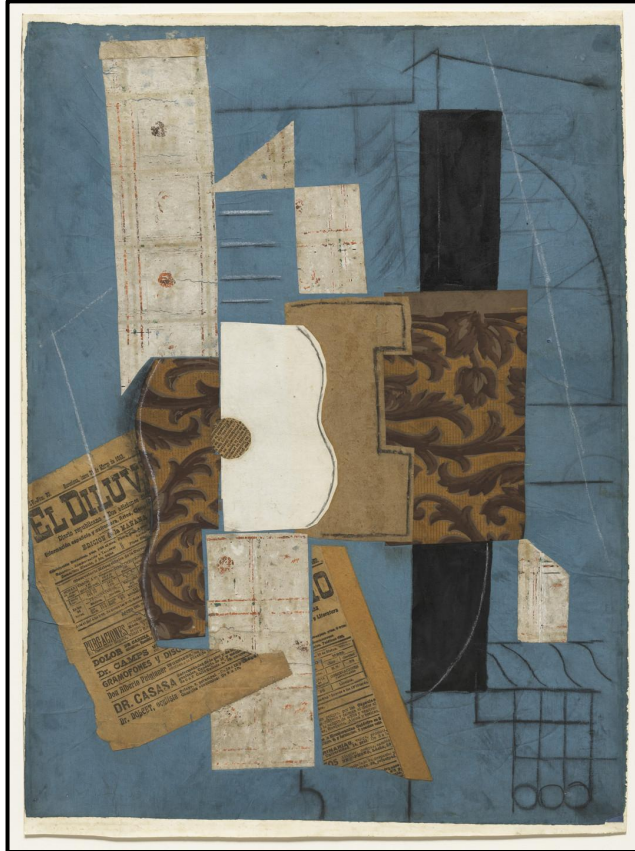
Pop-culture



Hollywood replaces the East Coast as the center of the movie industry.

The movie *In Old California* was the first movie ever shot in Hollywood.

The 1910's



Cubism - Cubism was an art movement that was popular in this period. It was pioneered by artists like Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. In Cubism, an artist would take an object, like a person or a still life, and break it down into geometric shapes. They'd then reassemble these shapes on a flat surface, often from different angles at once. This style creates an abstract and fragmented look, making it seem like you're seeing several sides of the object all at once.

One of the main ideas behind Cubism was to challenge the traditional, realistic way of seeing things, and to represent the world from multiple perspectives at the same time.

Guitar, by Pablo Picasso, 1913, MoMA

The 1910's

Violin and Candlestick, 1910
Georges Braque, SF MoMA



The 1910's



Portrait of Pablo Picasso, 1912
Juan Gris, Art Institute of Chicago

The 1910's

Ragtime



Military Advancements

Chemical Warfare



Military Advancements

Chemical Warfare

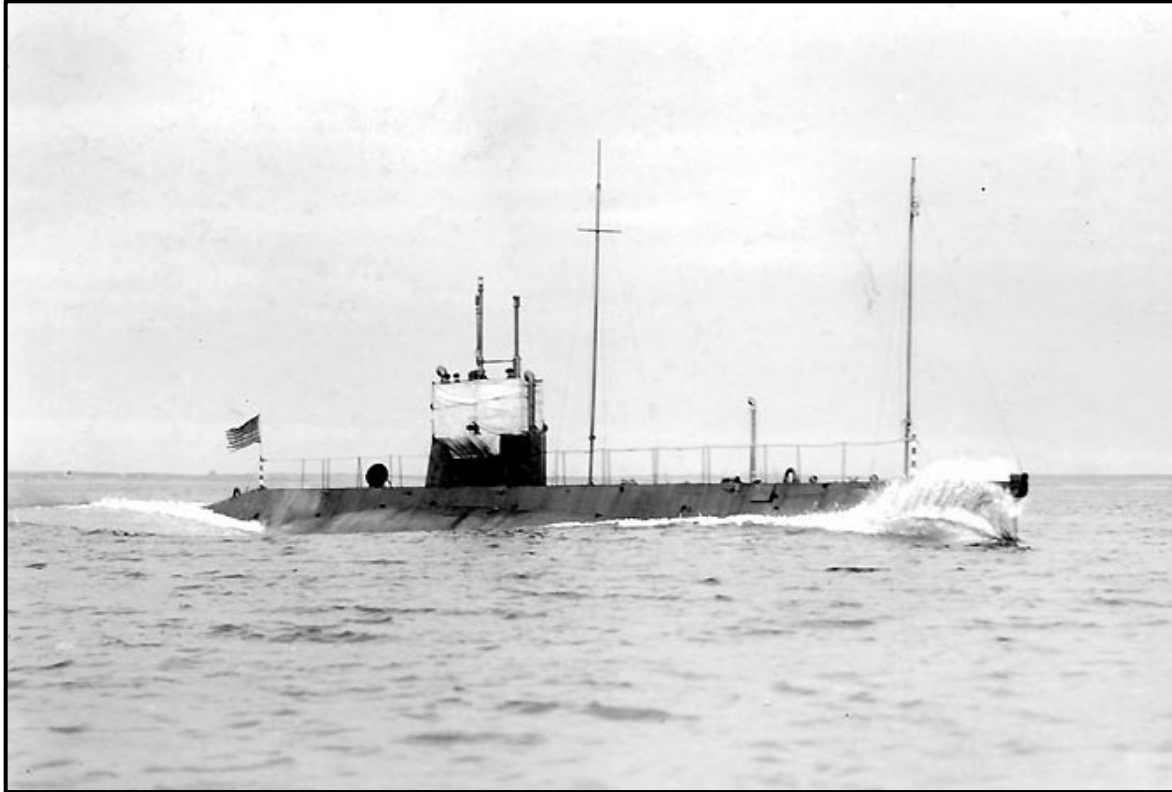
Use of chlorine, mustard gas, phosgene gas

-Of the 91,000 deaths from WWI were the from the use of phosgene gas (choking agent)



Military Advancements

Submarines



Submarines played a significant role for the first time in WWI and helped shape the the course of the war in some pretty significant ways.

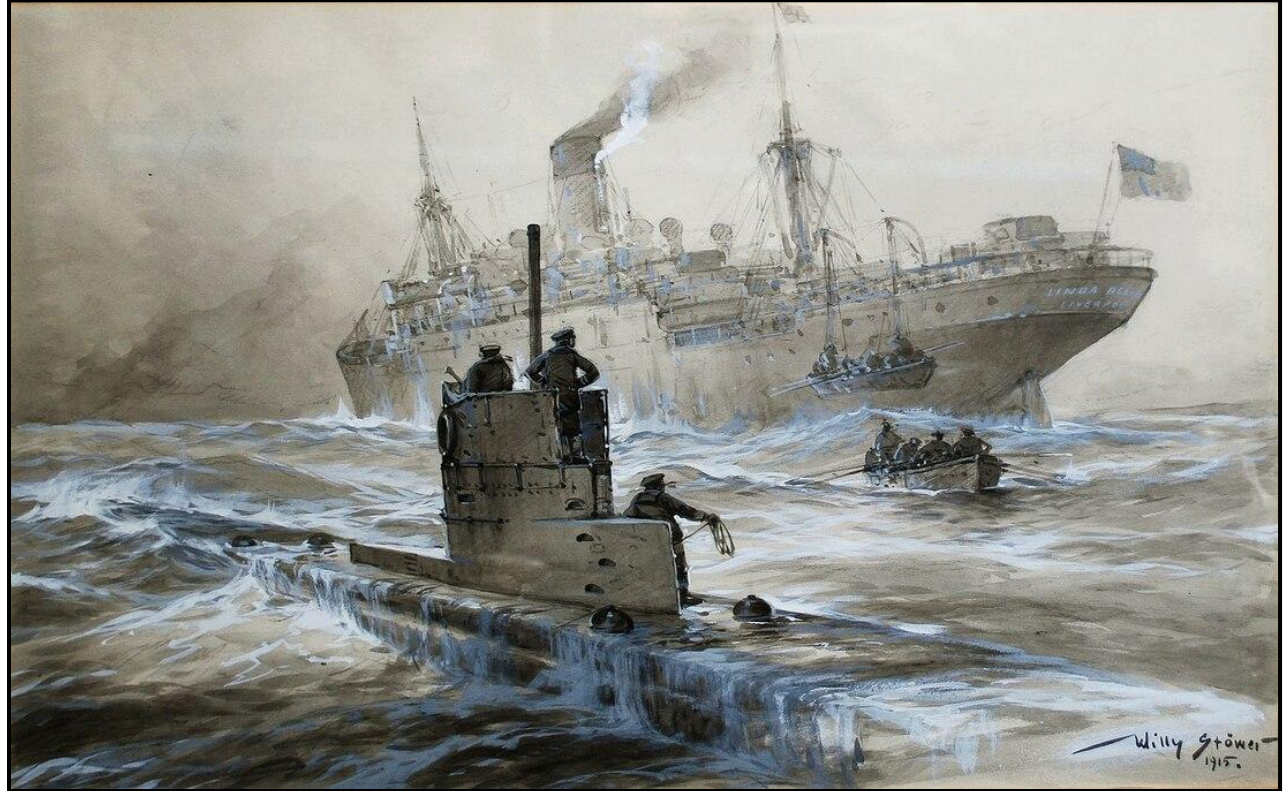
The Germans used submarines, also known as U-boats, to target and sink Allied merchant ships as part of a strategy called “unrestricted submarine warfare,” which meant that the U-boats would attack any ship, even neutral or passenger ships, in an attempt to disrupt Allied supply lines.

The Allies responded with new technologies like sonar, which helped them detect submarines underwater, and the use of convoy tactics, where ships traveled together in large groups for protection.

Submarines were also used for reconnaissance, to scout out enemy positions and report back on what they saw.

Military Advancements

Submarines



Military Adv[”]ancements

Artillery



“Big Bertha”



“Mother”

Military Advancements

Artillery

-Range and accuracy: Artillery became more accurate and could fire over longer distances.

-Machine guns: Machine guns were a game-changer in WWI. They could fire hundreds of rounds per minute, making them deadly against the massed infantry attacks. This led to horrific casualties on both sides, as soldiers charged into machine gun fire.

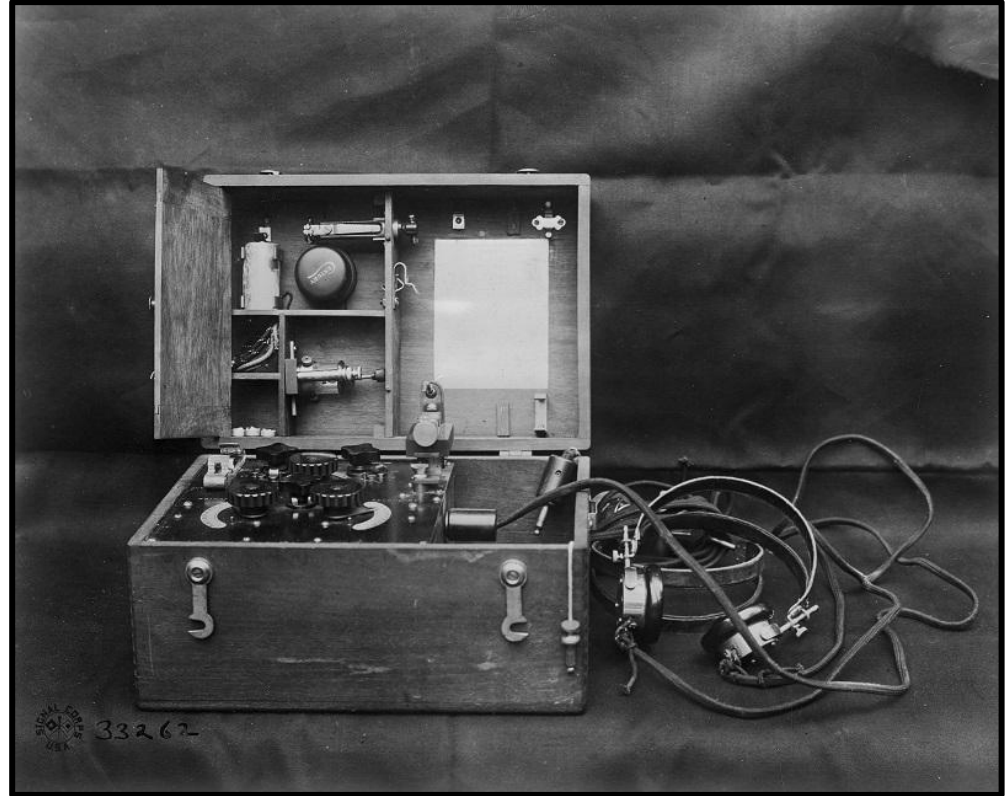
-Grenades were also a new and deadly weapon in WWI. They were small explosives that could be thrown by hand or launched with special devices. They were used to clear out enemy trenches, destroy fortified positions, and generally cause chaos on the battlefield.



Military Advancements

Improved Radio Communications

Improved communication: The use of radio allowed commanders to coordinate their troops and keep in touch with their headquarters, which was a major improvement over previous methods of communication like carrier pigeons and signal flags.



French SCR-54

Military Advancements

Camouflage



Camouflage was a major strategy in WWI: It was all about making it harder for the enemy to see you, and harder for them to hit you.

- Clothing: Soldiers on both sides often wore “camouflage” clothing that helped them blend into their surroundings. For example, the British adopted khaki uniforms. The Germans, developed a camo pattern called “fedgrau,” which was a mix of green and grey.

- Trenches: They would be covered with vegetation to make them harder to detect.

- Equipment: Big guns, aircraft, and even entire buildings would be painted in camouflage patterns to make them harder to spot and bomb from the air.

Military Advancements

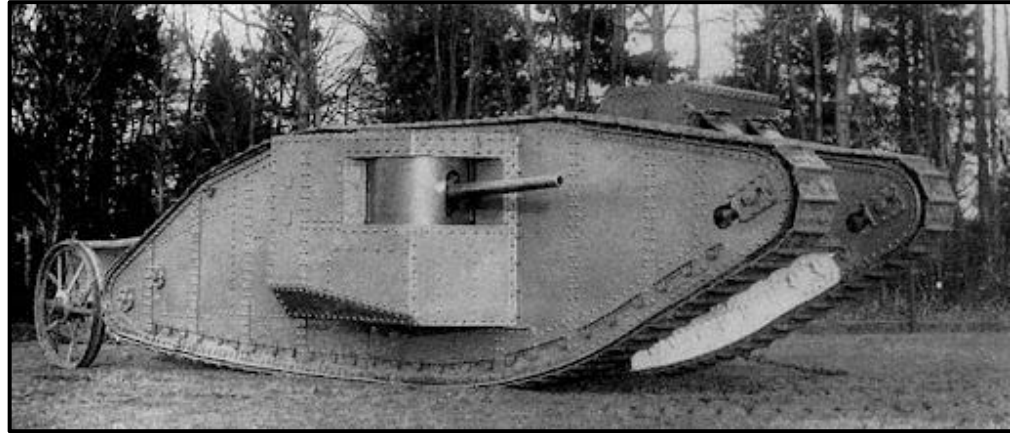
Camouflage



The Army Tank

Armored vehicles played a significant role in WWI, and they were the beginning of what are known as modern tanks.

-The first true tanks were developed by the British and entered service in 1916. They were called "Mark I" tanks, and they were sent to break through the German lines. They were slow, unreliable, and vulnerable to anti-tank weapons, but they showed the potential of armored vehicles.



"Mark I"

First tank to be used in battle
Saw action during the Battle of Somme in 1916

World War I

United States Involvement

Hundred Days Offensive: Established the United States as a major player in a European conflict and on the world stage.



World War I

United States Involvement - Role of Women

World War I changed women's roles. Women started to enter the workforce because many men left to fight in the war. Women had jobs as factory workers, ammunition testers, switchboard operators, doctors, nurses, and ambulance drivers. WWI was a significant shift in the role of women in society and it set the stage for the women's rights movement.



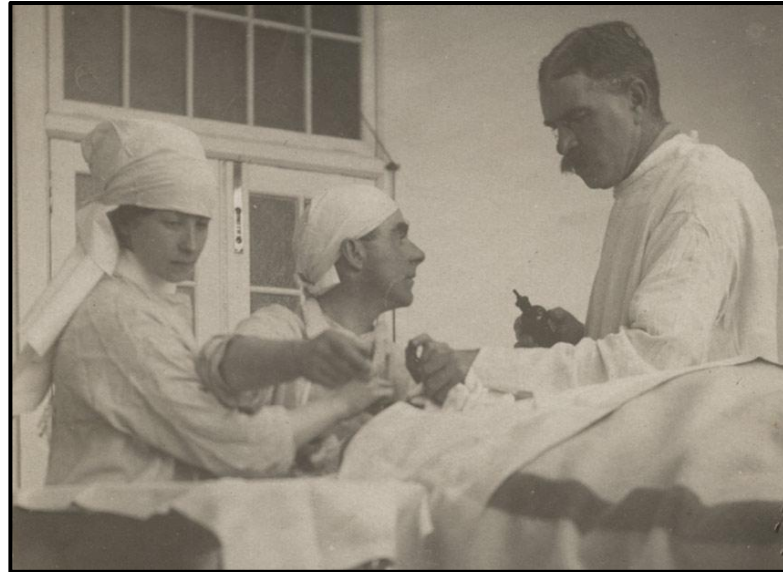
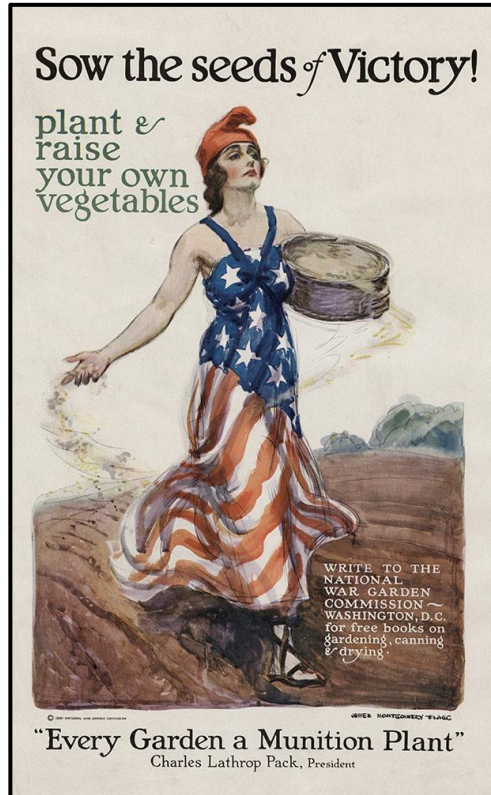
World War I

United States Involvement - Role of Women



World War I

United States Involvement - Role of Women



World War I

United States Involvement

Oil - Oil became an essential resource during WWI to power airplanes, tanks, and ships. This caused a boom in the oil industry, especially in the states of Texas and Oklahoma, where they became the center of US Oil Production. The increased demand contributed to the development of new technology for extracting and refining oil which paved the way for the modern oil industry.



World War I

United States Involvement

Woodrow Wilson: 28th President of the United States from 1913 - 1921

- Led the United States into WWI. One reason was the unrestricted submarine warfare on American ships.

- Architect of the League of Nations which was the precursor to the United Nations.

- Treaty of Versailles - Wilson was one of the key negotiators at the Paris Peace Conference. He outlined a set of principles he believed should guide the peace negotiations after WWI. They included:

 - Open diplomacy

 - Free trade

 - Establishment of nations to prevent future wars

Many of Wilson's ideas were incorporated into the Treaty of Versailles, which officially ended the war, and into the League of Nations.

