

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Saida Dr Moulay Taher University

Faculty of Arts, Letters and Languages

Department of English



The Economic Impact of the First World War on America

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of Master Anglo-Saxon literature and Civilization.

Prepared by:

ZOUGAB NAWEL

Supervised by:

Mrs. RAOUTI

June 2016

Dedication

- * I want to dedicate this simple work to my dear parents for their help
and Encouragement.
- * To my young brothers and sisters, whom I hope for them all the success.
- * A special dedication to all my sisters in Allah in our Mosque, without to
forget my teachers, my classmates and all my friends.

Acknowledgment

*I would like first to thank my Supervisor Mrs Raouti for her patience,
guide and help.

*My deep thank to Mr Benaadla Djamel.

*I would also to express my thank to all my teachers from my primary
school, who help me to achieve my studies.

*Without forgetting to thank the members of the Jury they will judge this
work.

Abstract :

This work speaks about the economic impact of the First World War. It aims to shed some light on what extent the war was responsible for the America Economic development, in other word, how did the country benefit economically from entering the great war ?

Table of Contents :

Acknowledgement.....	I
Dedication.....	II
Table of Contents.....	III
Abstract.....	V
General Introduction.....	2
First Chapter: An Overall View of the American Economy Prior to the First World War.	
1.1. Introduction.....	3
A-Major Agricultural programs in the period between 1862 and 1913 :	
1. A.1-Farming Process before the war.....	3
1. A.2-The Grange Organization 1867.....	4
1. A.3-The Great Plains.....	5
1. A.4-Hardships facing Agriculture.....	5
B-American Industry in the Second Half of the 19th century.	
1. B.1-Bachground of Industrial Signs.....	6
1. B.2-Growth of Industries.....	6
1. B.3-The Reason behind of these Developments.....	8
1. B.4-The Railroads as the Most Important Sector.....	9
C-Trade Policy before the War	
1. C.1-Trade Union Membership.....	10
1. C.2- The Interstate Commerce Act and the Protective Tariff.....	11
1. C.3- Corporations and Trusts.....	11

1. C.4.The Great Importance of Capital.....	12
1.2. Conclusion.....	12
Second Chapter: Economic Changes During and After The War.	
2.1. Introduction.....	13
2.2. America’s Economic Policy during the Great War.....	14
2.3.The United States’ Involvement in the First World War.....	14
2.4.The Roaring Twenties.....	15
2.5. The Considerable Growth of Industries.....	16
2.6. Agricultural and Commercial Changes.....	17
2.7. Emergence of America as a Great Power.....	18
2.8. Conclusion.....	19
Third Chapter: American Economic Supremacy after the	
War and its Various Effects in the World	
3.1. Introduction.....	20
2.2. America Foreign Policy.....	20
3.3. The United States’ foreign investments.....	21
3.4. Emergence of America as an economic globe power.....	21
3.5. American Economic Imperialism.....	22
3.6.-conclusion.....	22
General conclusion.....	23
Bibliography.....	24

General Introduction

Throughout history, many scholars have been written about different topics from different angles. They deal especially with the events in which the United States was a main part of the conflict. These important events remain as a subject for a research and discussion, within a big change happens in all America fields. Our main concern in this work is to tackle the major factor of the American Economy. In order to more precise, we need to have a view of the United States pre-world war first period until the end, with the following of the years after this great event.

The research has been divided into three chapters : The first one deals with the overall view of the American economy prior to the First World War.

This chapter speaks about the agricultural , industrial and commercial changes. The first chapter dealt with an overall view about American economy prior to the First World War . It examined three different domains at the pre-war period, Agriculture, Industry and Trade.

The Second tackled the economic changes that happened after the post war, beginning with the United States' economic policy and its involvement on the great war. Then, the roaring twenties and both agricultural and commercial changes, ending with the emergence of America as a great power.

The Third and last chapter spoke about the American Economy Supremacy after the War and its Various Effects in the World. It clarified how America emerged as an economic power. Then on its domination over the European countries by being an imperialist nation.

1.1.Introduction:

In the years between the civil war and the First world War, America transformed from a rural republic to an urban nation. This period produced a deep change in the American Economy. This latter has a rapid growth in many fields such as production, consumption and population. Brogan claims that "...there entered the twentieth century a continental nation, largely rich and productive, populous, harshly urbanized, heavily industrialized..."(378)

To be more precise, we need to have a look at agricultural, industrial and Commercial policies in America especially in the years before the First World War .

A. Major Agricultural programs in the period between 1862 and 1913 :

As one of the economy basis, agriculture resulted in large measures and subsidies. It played a unique role, continuing to unabated until the end of the ninetieth century. So, what were the changes happen at that field?

1. A.1. Farming Process before The War:

For ages, farming had a unique position in the American Economy. Farmers played an interesting role in society since they fed people. Hamby reports that "the American farmer grew enough grain and cotton, raised enough beef and pork, and clipped enough wool not only to supply American workers and their families, but also to create even increasing surpluses."(160)

Furthermore, agricultural machines were discovered so as to make the farms more productive; for instance, the threshing machine and the automatic wirebinder.

In addition, there were different types of educational institutions where the farmers did their research. Hamby added that

“Congress subsequently appropriated funds for the creation of agricultural experiment stations throughout the country and granted funds directly to the Department of Agriculture for Research purposes.”(177)

When reading about this field, it seems clear that what the farmers produced was more than the country’s consumption. This agricultural productivity allowed America to stay the world’s greatest economy.

Another important aspect at that period, Farmers created a kind of groups in order to serve their benefits, the aim was to organize themselves, one example of these organizations was the Grange, So what is this movement, what are its objectives and how did it serve the American Economy mainly that related to agriculture.

1. A.2. Grange Organization:

During the Gilded Age, an organization was founded by Oliver H. Kelley, a group of Grangers was organized, It was known as the Patrons of Husbandry as Remini writes: “ a group known as the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers as they were more popularly known, developed, as early as 1867, It was a secret society that at first sought to advance the interests of the farmer.”(177)

This movement emphasized primarily on social activities to counter the isolation most farm families encountered.

Also, it tried to fight the monopolies since they prevented the competition and the establishment of railroad rates for transporting goods and charging passenger fees. In the same line of thought, women’s participation was actively encouraged, the Grange soon grew to 20,000 chapters and one –and-a-half million members. The Granges set up their own marketing systems, stores, processing plants, factories, and cooperatives, but most ultimately failed. At a more advanced level, and as O’Callaghan maintained: Farmers formed political action groups to try to improve their position. The groups were particularly keen to force railroad companies to reduce the high prices that they charged to transport farmers’ crops. They included the Patrons of

Husbandry...Members of the Patrons of Husbandry were also known as “Grangers”
The voting power of the Grangers caused many western states to pass “Granger laws.”
These laws set up government bodies to control railroad freight charges and to look
after farmers’ interests in other matters.(62)

The Grangers joined also in cooperative societies. Some of them failed because
their farmers lacked business experience. Others remained even today. By 1880
the Grange was in decline and being replaced by The Farmer’s Alliance.

Some regions knew some kind of development. However, other places suffered
many climatic hardships. The following study clarify this.

1. A.3. The Great Plains:

Before the end of the nineteenth century, wheat grew on the great plains of
North America, it was feeding millions of people, not only in the United States
but thousands of miles away in Europe

Thanks to mechanization, agriculture required fewer workers: in 1880, one
Farm worker could supply 5,6 persons and by 1920 he could feed 8,3. The number of
men- hours required to cultivated an acre of wheat or corn dropped by one –third
between 1880 and 1914.Agricultural areas , with their high birth rates , provided a
surplus labour supply which could not be absorbed by the opening of new agricultural
lands in the Great Plains. (Hamby191)

1. A.4. Hardships Facing Agriculture:

The Great Plains are generally much drier than the lands to the east of the
Mississippi. Rainfall ranges from about forty inches a year on the wetter, eastern
Edge, to less than eighteen inches a year in the western parts. Summer rain often

pours down in fierce thunderstorms and can bring sudden and destructive floods.

Droughts happen even more often than floods. These long, dry periods bring the danger of prairie fires, which race across the grasslands and burn everything in their path. In winter the Great Plains become very cold. (O'Callaghan 58-59)

It is easy to understand that Farmers were discouraged by different troubles. In addition to the lack of water, fire was another problem in one side, and the insects that made a big destruction in other side. Even though the farmers faced such disputes, they tried all the time to survive by themselves.

We have come to shed light on the agricultural side. What about American industry at the eve of the First World War.

B- American Industry in the Second Half of the 19th Century:

Despite of the agricultural revolution, industry was one of the nation's occupations too. When we speak about history of industry in America, the industrial revolution took the whole part of discussion. For any economy industry is its backbone. Different industries saw a rapid growth, the following titles explains this .

1.B.1 Back ground of the Industrial Situation Before the First World War:

According to Bradbury and Temperley, industry had begun in America long before 1880...At the heart of this industrial transformation , touching almost all aspects of American growth,,.According to Henry Adams, the machine had turned America into a modern pluriverse -the American steel industry was out producing Great Britain and Germany combined .Nor was just in steel production that the United States achieved primacy .The signs of industrial growth were everywhere. By 1880, The United States already had the longest railroad network in the world, this continued to expand from 115,547miles of track in that year to394,944 in 1915.(179)

From the previous lines, it seemed clear that a lot of industries increased in the

period before the war ; for instance, oil, steel and coal.

Because of this rapid growth, America could gain the chance to compete with other big industrial countries as Germany and Britain. So, what helped in the growth of American industries at that period ? .

1. B.2 Growth of Industries and the Role of Inventions and Technological Advances :

In the ninetieth century, most industrial raw material grew rapidly such as coal and iron. Vast amounts of these two industries were used in order to make steel for railroads. O’Callaghan said: “ By 1900, ten times more coal was being produced in the United States than in 1860. The output of iron was twenty times higher. These increases were both a cause and a result of a rapid growth of American manufacturing industries in these years.”(72)

This growth was speeded by the invention of the type writer in 1867, the adding machine in 1888, and the cash register in 1897. The linotype composing machine invented in 1886, and rotary press paper, folding machinery made it possible to print 240,000 eight page news paper in an hour In addition to these applications of science, this period was known also as the Era of Steel. The product that was undertaken by Carnegie who was responsible

for its advances. In a similar vein, Edison also discovered the phonograph (the talking machine).

Inventions and Technological advances were at the core of industrialization. Between 1860 and 1890, America took out an unprecedented 440,000 patents. The Bessemer process of converting iron into steel, for example, not only made Carnegie a multimillionaire but contributed to the transformation of American

life with steel railroad tracks, plows, bridges, skyscrapers, scalpels, sewing machines, and automobiles. Thomas Edison's development of the electric light bulb in 1879 introduced a wave of startling advances and helped create an electrical equipment industry that produced goods ...(Reeves 2)

In the twenty years following 1890, industrial output grew very fast. This was organized and controlled by business men. Those who began their lives in poverty. Step by step, with ability and hard working, they become wealthy and powerful, They were named "Captains of industry" ; the best known was Andrew Carnegie in steel and Rockefeller in oil, they were representative figures of the age. In the words of Garwood : "While they enable the United States to invade Europe with its manufactures and brought the benefits of large scale production to almost American home."(69)

"By 1900 the United States was the richest and most productive industrial country in the world. It produced 31.9 percent of the world's coal, 34.1 percent of its steel. About twenty million of its seventy-four million people earned a living from jobs in industry. " (O'Callaghan 80).

The following study will spot light on the different domains witnessing such advancements

1. B.3.The reason Behind These Developments:

The main cause of all the changes that happened is the Industrial Revolution which allows men to invent, create, and innovate .its first effect was on America communication, the perfect example is turning the Americans from a nation of town dwellers to a city dwellers. It provided the people with a dramatic changes. It began in the United States in the second decade of the 19th century. It was considered as the most significant development during the 1900s. Because of the rise in American manufacturing , America became the leading industrial nation of the world. Reeves

claims that: “By the 1880s the value of manufactured goods surpassed that of farm production” (2)

From the period 1865 to 1913, the United States grew to become the world’s leading industrial nation. The diversity of climate, the ample presence of railroads (as well as navigable rivers), and the natural resources all fostered the cheap extraction of energy. Fast transport and the availability of capital . New technologies in iron and steel manufacturing, with similar innovations in Chemistry and other sciences to vastly improve productivity , new communication tools as the telegraph and telephone allowed corporate managers to coordinate great distances .

Innovations also occurred in how work was organized. Typified by Federik Winslow Taylor ‘s ideas of scientific management.

1. B.4 The Railroads as the Most Developed Sector:

Railroads were one of the industries that had their inception before 1880. It was taken by specialists as engineers and managers. So, they ought to provide all the services for its construction.. According to Bradbury and Temperley:

“Although by 1880 the United States already had the longest railroad network in the world, this continued to expand from 115,547 miles of track in that year to 394,944 in 1915”(179). Railroads were very essential in the growth of manufacturing, a big quantities of both coal and iron were formed in order to make steel for their rails and passenger cars.

In the 1900s, there were many railroad track that connect the towns with the urban centers. Railroads played an interesting role in facilitating the travelling of both people and goods from one nation to another. Also, it opened a national

market for corporations. Hamby added:

In the 1860s , Cornelius Vanderbilt had consolidated 13 separate railroads into a single 800 kilometer line connecting New York city and Buffalo.

During the next decade the acquired lines to Chicago Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan, establishing the New York central Railroad. Soon the major railroads of the nation were organized into trunk lines and systems directed by a handful of men (158)

Railroads played a great role in the growth of manufacturing. It linked together Buyers and sellers all over the country. Because of these railroad big new Centers of industry developed such as Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Now, what about Trade as the third important component of a strong Economy?

C- Trade Policy Before The War:-

Agricultural and industrial changes that happened in all the Pre-World War First created a kind of a new era, in the same time, the country was about to become a great power. So, how was the trade at that period, and was it developed as the first two domains?.

1. C.1 Trade Union Membership:

In the early 20th century, trade union membership rose faster; the table below explained this by the years:

Year	Total membership (thousands)
1900	791
1905	1,918
1909	2,116
1915	2,560

The role of the trade union membership is to examine the employers' pressure each decade.

1.C.2.The Interstate Commerce Act and the Protective Tariff:

During the years before the war, the government played a great role, for example; It had taken the action to reform the banks and to protect the natural resources. Different laws were signed.

In 1887, an act was passed by the president Grover Cleveland. It fought the excessive changes and rate discrimination, It was named the Interstate Commerce Act. Another policy was signed by Cleveland, the Protective Tariff, It was a subsidy to a big business, it has to do with foreign goods. Remini maintained:

“Protective tariffs were another form of support and stimulated such manufactures as steel, cope and wool. In addition, federal banking and monetary policies attracted both foreign and domestic investors.”(167).

1. C.3 Corporations and Trusts:

Businessmen knew that if they controlled the production and markets, they will bring competing firms into a single organization. As a result, they used the corporations and trusts so as to achieve their goals. According to Hamby: “Corporations; making available a deep reservoir of capital and giving business enterprises permanent life and continuity of control, attracted investors both by their anticipated profits and by their limited liability in case of business failure”(158).

Trusts also provided power to compete with foreign business organizations. One example of these largest and strongest corporations was the ‘The Standard Oil Company’ coined by John D Rockefeller.

American economy was dominated by such corporations.

1. C.4. The Importance Of Capital:

The rise of American industry required more than great industrialists. Big business required big amounts of capital; headlong economic growth required foreign investors. One example of the important American financiers was John Pierpont (J.P.) Morgan.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Morgan headed the nation's largest investment banking firm. It brokered American securities to wealthy elites at home and abroad. Since foreigners needed assurance that their investment were a stable currency, Morgan had a strong interest in keeping the dollar tied to its legal value in gold. In the absence of official U.S central banks, he became the de facto manager of the task. Brogan expressed:

Capital was thus of crucial importance at every stage of industrial life, and the capitalist was the great man of the age. Only the whose resources were large enough to ride out the periodical storms, whether as a lender or as a manufacturer, could be sure of avoiding all the woes of early industrialism, whether bankruptcy, employment or take over (382)

Conclusion:

When reading the previous lines, it seemed clear that The United States was the most richest and powerful nation in comparing with other nations, especially in the late years of the 19th and the early 20th .The American Economy was continuing in the development without any difficulties. What made the change was the entry of the First World War.

2.1.Introduction:

All the nations participated in the war faced huge debts and dramatic disputes. By contrast, American Economy witnessed a little decrease. Even though, the United States entered the war for nineteen months, from April 1917 to November 1918, its economy saw a new growth and strength.

2.2.America's Economic policy during the First World War

A European war had started in the summer of 1914, it was the beginning of a struggle that lasted for more than four years. The conflict was between the Allies (Great Britain, France and Russia) and the Central Powers (Germany and Australia). America attention turned totally to the this great event.

Garwood said:“Wilson was unable to prevent the Allies from trying to further their imperialist ambitions in the peace settlement ” (70).

All Americans wanted to be out of the First world War since it was a European affair not their concern, and they adopted a strict neutrality. When the president Wilson realized that the war was unavoidable with the attack on passenger ships by German submarines and the discovery of German plot to involve Mexico in war with the United States ; he asked congress to declare war on Germany , this happen in April 1917.

The economic policy was undertaken during the war based on the belief that if the government fostered the private business, the benefits will be for the rest of the population.

2.3.The United States' Involvement in The First World War:

In the autumn of 1916, American voters re-elected Woodrow Wilson as president, mainly because he had kept them out of war. When German submarines sank five Americans. So, in April 1917, Wilson asked congress to

declare war on Germany, President Wilson contributed greatly to an early end to the war by defining American war aims that characterized the struggle not against the German people but against their autocratic government

Both industrial and financial strength of the United States made participation in the conflict. In fact, American bankers had lent a lot of money to the Allies.

2.4.The Roaring Twenties :

The 1920s called the Roaring Twenties, because they were the era of conservatism and prosperity. It generated an economy that seemed unstoppable in the growth and strength. One way or another, every one could make money, the investors also found all the sorts in order to increase their wealth. On the other side, the stock market soared. Because of the war, the United States was very rich in the 1920s. It provided for people a high standard of living. America became the first country in selling a big quantities of goods. This period was characterised as a distinct era in American history, as Bradbury and Temperley maintained : “Federick Lewis Allen’s sparkling book *Only Yesterday* characterised eleven years from the end of the First World War to the stock market crash as a distinct era in American history. ” At that time the nation experienced an extended period of prosperity. IN addition, the economy seemed unstoppable in its growth and strength, nothing comparable in this development had ever seen in America before. Another important thing was that, the changes took place even in the living style and clothing ; for instance, women’s way of dressing changed.

If we turn the discussion about urbanization, most Americans lived in or near cities not on farms, more than 13 million people moved from rural to urban centers in the 1920s.

The United States was very powerful in these years. Because of the First World War, other countries owed it a lot money. It had plenty of raw materials and plenty of

factories. Its national income the total earnings of all its citizens was much higher, than that of Britain, France, Germany and Japan put together.

Because the Industrial output doubled between 1922 and 1929, and the gross national product rose by 40 percent in 1928, business leaders labeled the 1920s the New Era

The New Era brought the best life ever to most Americans. It was the decade in which the ordinary family purchased its first automobile, obtained refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners, listened to the radio for entertainment, and went regularly to motion pictures.

2.5.The Considerable Growth Of Industries:

During 1920s America Economy experienced a big growth. The United States was the first producer and exporter of industrial goods; for example, cars, refrigerators, washing machines and cleaning materials. This economic prosperity gave the Americans better living conditions. Every year, a lot of goods were produced in American factories.

Additionally, different industries prospered in the period between 1922 and 1927 such as automobiles, cars and electrical industry. The latter made hundreds of refrigerates, vacuum cleaners and radios.

The United States of America became the first nation in selling a vast amounts of goods, this enable her to build a special way of life.

O'Callaghan claimed: "The growth of industry made many Americans well-off . Million earned good wages. Thousands invested money in successful firms so that they could share in their profits. Many bought cars , radios and other new products with their money."(92)

There were similar stories throughout industry. In1924 the Maytag Company manufactured many washing machines .By 1929 a majority of American factories were using electric motor-driven machinery in the race against competitors. After the

war, The United States gained new economic strength; for instance, American foreign investments continued to increase greatly during the 1920s.

The nation had more steel, food, cloth and coal than even the richest foreign nations. Another sign of this growth was the greatness of the United States income when comparing with other combined incomes of France, Britain and Germany.

Additionally, This economic strength influenced on other nations as Europe, In fact, the aid that America had provided European nations in the wartime, one example is the money that lent to the Allies.

With manufacturing a new goods, American economy had entered a new phase.

2.6.Agricultural and commercial changes:

Only farmers were excluded from this rich harvest. They continued to experience economic depression. Farm prices went into a steady decline following World War I, and conditions on the farm became dire. This should have been a warning of what might happen to the rest of the country. Farmers appealed to the government for help but received little. They formed a farm bloc and demanded subsidies to underwrite the unloading of farm surpluses overseas.(Remini 213)

For different reasons, both farm and farmers faced a hard times they have to sell their wheat to Europe for high prices during the First World War. By 1921, European nations found themselves no longer needed American foods, as a result, farmers' produces were not sell.

On the other side, Immigration to the United States had fallen, so the number of people needing food was decreased.

The United States appeared as the world leading creditor nation. It produced a large amounts of agricultural goods. By the end of wartime demand, the decline

of commercial agriculture of some crops as corn and wheat, with the loss of foreign markets resulted in the depression in American agriculture.

By contrast, trade between the Allies and the United States grew faster. In 1915, American factories made vast quantities of weapons. Then, they sell them to France and Britain.

2.7. Emergence of America as a Great Power:

After the transition from the war, the United States experienced a period of prosperity, In fact, In 1919, the United States emerged as the world's leading creditor nation., and one of the largest producers and exporters of agricultural

goods and one of the largest import markets? America's Economic health and politics would have more direct effect on the world economic conditions than those of any other nation. The technological advances provided the Americans with a higher standard of living. Moreover, modern industrialism turned America into a great power. What really played a unique role to achieve such power was the economic growth that had ever seen in America

2.8. Conclusion:

The United States' involvement in the First World War provided her with an interesting experience. It played a typical role in changing the balance of power. By the end of the conflict, America became the greatest economic beneficiary.

3.1. Introduction

The United States experienced a rapid growth of business and an accumulation of wealth. It became more careful about its greater power in the world because its future related with what will happen in the rest of the world.

3.2. American Foreign Policy:

The United States had an international strength in both economic and business affairs. The foreign policy provided businessmen with convenient opportunities.

In fact, The United States' government signed a policy called the 'the Open Door' This subsidy worked to ensure the freedom of trade in China.

Americans tried to persuade other nations to accept this policy, since it was essential in highlighting the influence of American ideas in international diplomacy. Another policy was passed so as to encouraged the Americans' investments in areas that were strategically important to the United States, it called 'the Dollar Diplomacy'. This latter enable businessmen to guarantee the loans made for the foreign countries Americans ought to follow such policies because they serve the nation's economic interests in one hand and they obtained them a new jobs and a new technologies in other hand.

3.3.The United States' foreign investments:

There were a lot of signs of American economic strength one of them was the United States' foreign investments. In the period prior to the Fift World War, the foreigners invested a big amounts of money in the United States in comparing with the quantity that Americans had invested in other nations. The war changed this, in 1919, the contrary happened.

Americans invested nearly three thousand dollars in foreign countries.

During fighting, the United States gave the Allied countries money for the military equipment and people's needs, In condition with paying back.

By the end of the war, the Allies found a big losses of population and property. So, they asked the United States to cancel the debts but it refused.

3.4. Emergence of America as a Economic Global Power:

A great power is recognized as having the ability and expertise to know how to influence on a global scale. This power possessed both military and economic strength as well as diplomatic. America rise to super power status begin with its entry into the First World War. It pushed the United States to control the other countries. By the end, the nation gained military power, economic growth and international respect. Americans lived in a better period in 1920s , since it was the new era. Because the country was at peace and the republican presidents had enough time to be aware just for the economic growth. As a result, America became a world's great power. There were different signs of such power, as the prosperity of American foreign investments and production of goods and services. In fact, the United States income was greater in comparison with other nations as France, Germany and Britain. Another interesting aspect, the American economy aid toward the Allies during the First World War."Americans lent the Allied countries seven thousand million dollars during the war. Shortly after the war, they lent another three thousand million dollars"

There were many factors of the America's becoming a world top economic power. First, the international trade, Next, the United States' values, beliefs and cultural influences. Then, the richness of America territory. The rising population also provided a basis for further growth in agriculture an

3.5. American Economic Imperialism:

The word imperialism when a stronger nations extended economic, political or military control over the weaker nations, one example of imperialist countries is the United States. It fought a bloody three year war in the side of Britain and France, an against Germany and Australia. In the same time, it secured a point of trading and geostrategic importance. The war changed the tradition of Americans about the non-intervention in world affairs. In fact, the United States gained influence in international diplomacy. America monopolized and dominated European countries. It was impossible to challenge such power.

3.6. Conclusion

The First World War was a benefit experience for the United States, with a big investments with other foreign nations. In addition to the wealth and strength that America had gained, it dominated the western hemisphere. As a result, America assumed a leading international role.

Chapter Three American Economy Supremacy after the War and its Various Effects on the World

General Conclusion:

For many reasons, the United States was considered as a powerful nation. What helped really to strengthen and advance this power was the First World War. America's involvement in the war provided it with an important experience. It was the only one who could change the balance of power. By the end, it became the most economic beneficiary. When it came to peace, the European nations were weak. By contrast, the United States had the chance to monopolize and dominate these countries. Although America was the world top economic power, it was still learning in the 1920s about leadership and responsibility that was a main part of such power.

Bibliography:

- Bradbury, Malcolm and Temperly, Howard. *Introduction to American Studies*. Third Edition. 1998.
- Garwood, Christopher. Gardani, Guglielmo and Peris, Edda. *Aspects of Britain and the USA*. Oxford University Press.
- Hamby, Alonzo L. *Outline of U.S history*. 2005
- Hugh, Brogan. *Penguin History Of USA*, Penguin Books , Second Edition. 2001
- O'Callaghan, Bryn. *An Illustrated History Of The USA*. Longman 2007
- Reeves, Thomas C. *Twentieth Century America A Brief History*. Oxford University Press, 2000
- Remini, Robert v. *A Short History Of The United States*. Harper Collins e- books 2008

Bibliography:

* Vangiezen, Robert and Schwenk, Ajbert E. **“Compensation from before World War I through the Great Depression”** 2001.

Webliography:

WWW:manythings.Org/Voa/history