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US History 11, Per 2

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Unit 5 Annotated Bibliography

"History of Flight - The WrightÂ Brothers." *About.com Inventors*. Web. 18 Mar. 2012. <http://inventors.about.com/od/wstartinventors/a/TheWrightBrother.htm>.

The Wright brothers had to learn about flight and the first aircraft was made in the 1900s, but before it could So they then wrote a letter to the Smithsonian Institution for information about flight experiments. They then learned about the biplane glider, which became their project. But before that they wanted to know how to improve the biplane so the watched how birds flew. They noticed that they fly into the wind and that the air flows over their curved surface wings. They also noticed that the birds change their shape of their wings to turn and maneuver, they then thought of a technique to obtain roll control by warping or changing the shape. They then turned to the gliders both man and unman ones. They wanted to design a series of gliders that addressed their concerns. They then noticed that controlling the airplane would be a real crucial part and that it would also be the hardest part to solve. In the 1900 the wrights successfully tested their new 50 pound biplane glider. They then wanted to fly a bigger plane so they made a 100 pound aircraft with a 22 foot wingspan, and also created skids for landing. But with a heavier plane they need a bigger wingspan because they wings did not have enough lifting power. The wright brothers first manned flight was a movable track to help launch the flyer. They launched the plane down a downhill track which would help the aircraft gain enough airspeed to fly. They tested the plane twice and ended one time in a crash but soon enough they made it with a 12 second flight.

"How Did Industrialization Affect World War 1?" *WikiAnswers*. Answers. Web. 21 Mar. 2012. <http://wiki.answers.com/Q/How\_did\_industrialization\_affect\_World\_War\_1>.

But the World War was just not fueled by the fighting is all started because of the industrialization period. The industrialization period is a historical phase and experience. The industrialization is an overall change in circumstances accompanying a society’s movement that deals with society movement population and resources from far production. And according to the large – scale introduction of manufacturing, advanced technical enterprise, and other productive economic activity into an area, society, country, etc. Only conversions to the methods, aims , and ideals of the industry of the economic activity. According to some people they believe that world War 1 was the first modern war, and that mostly all of the weapons were from the 20th century. Also during the industrialization period there were allot of skillful people which could make machinery for war with more efficient ways than ever before. The industrial revolution enabled more machines which were very effective killing machines, and would prove to shock the world.

"Nationalism." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 20 Mar. 2012. Web. 20 Mar. 2012. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalism>.

Nationalism was one of the causes of World War 1 and nationalism is a political ideology that involves a strong identification of a group of individuals with a political entity that can be defined as national terms. In nationalism there are two major perspectives, and these perspectives form the structure of the conditions of modern society in order to exist. According to history adoption of national identity has been responsible for influencing a group or groups that are unsatisfied with traditional identities due to inconsistency between their defined social orders and also the experience of the social orders according to their members. Another way of thinking of nationalism is that it makes people happy or proud of their country. And also a lot of countries were formed as a result of World War 1 and nationalism. By nationalism by itself it also helped countries to break away from other countries from the empires that they were under.

"The United States Enters World War One." *US Enters WWI: 1917*. Web. 21 Mar. 2012. <http://www.thenagain.info/webchron/world/uswwi.html>.

When World War 1 started in 1914, the United States wanted to remain neutral and didn’t want to get involved. But what started America to start talking was their isolationist’s foreign policy which was encouraged by the United States Congress, and this policy gave other countries a political door into the US policies and the cultural melting pot of the United States population. One of the reasons why the United States joined was because in 1915 A German sub sunk and destroyed a American vessel, and according to German sub policy they have to issue a warning and allow time to evacuate the ship. But this sub did not sound a warning and just fired at the ship and killed the 120 American passengers. This was one of the events to cause American citizens and even the president to get angry with Germany and played a one reason to start a war with them. Then the Americans later joined the war because they were fed up with the reactions of the Germans.

"World War One Woodrow Wilson." *World History International: World History Essays From Prehistory To The Present*. Web. 21 Mar. 2012. <http://history-world.org/wilson.htm>.

In World War 1 our president at the time was Woodrow Wilson. Woodrow Wilson was the president who led the nation through the hard years of World War 1. He was not just only a good president but when it comes to being brilliant he is probably the only president to be one. The Wilson family was far from happy about the white house today The outgoing President William Howard taft and said to them I’m glad to be going to this. Yet the Wilson family adapted themselves very quickly to life in the white house. Mrs. Wilson made a simple and democratic home. Mrs. Wilson’s health began to fail early in 1914. Her ability to endear herself to everyone was indicated but an action of congress. Dependent as he had always been on his wife’s companionship the president became lonely and depressed. Though his person physician, he was quietly the political reformer in the white house.