**The United States Declares War**Objectives:

* Understand the causes of United States involvement in World War I.
* Discuss how the United States impacted the War in Europe.
* Explain the new hazards that Americans soldiers faced during the Great War.

Background: The United States was divided on the issue of war. Some Americans felt personally involved (1st/2nd generation immigrants), though most favored the Allies (The Central Powers were associated with militarism and autocracy). Many Americans wanted to remain neutral, and saw the war as a financial opportunity. Though the US chose to remain neutral, act a peace maker and attempted to protect their investments. However, American business leaders who had strong commercial ties to Great Britain urged the US to prepare for war.

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| **Causes of US Involvement in WWI**  German Submarine Warfare with the “U Boat” which allowed for surprise attacks  Americans thought the naval blockade by Britain to starve the Germans as fair, however, the attempts by Germans to break the blockades as unfair  The US received all its information about WWI from London which gave it a pro-Allied bias  **May 7, 1915: The Sinking of the Lusitania** (a Brit. Passenger liner in the Irish Sea)   * 1,198 (128 Americans) passengers were killed * Americans went wild over the act of “barbarianism” * The US demanded German to renounce unrestricted submarine warfare and make payments to the victims survivors * The US felt powerless b/c any use of force= war. Continued to prepare and make loans to Allies * February 1, 1917: continued unrestricted warfare (2 days later broke off ties with Germany) | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/RMS_Lusitania_coming_into_port,_possibly_in_New_York,_1907-13-crop.jpg/300px-RMS_Lusitania_coming_into_port,_possibly_in_New_York,_1907-13-crop.jpg  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8d/Zimmermann_Telegram.jpeg/225px-Zimmermann_Telegram.jpeg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Zimmermann_Telegram.jpeg)  **The Zimmerman Telegram**   * An intercepted German telegram to Mexico about creating an alliance which would result in Mexico receiving US territory. |

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| http://uboat.net/history/images/wwi_pic1.jpg | **The War Resolution**  Germany kept sinking US ships  April 6, 1917: President Wilson singed the War Resolution   * Americans felt that war was needed because Germany was not respecting their neutrality. Though the US was aiding the Allies through money and munitions * Business interests * Protect Democracy |
| **America Mobilizes**  The United States was not prepared for war.   * Only 200,000 men were in service when war was declared * Few officers had combat experience * At first authorized loans, naval support, supplies and arms, but not troops   **Raising an Army**  To meet the government’s need for fighting power Congress passed the Selective Service Act  **Selective Service Act:** required men to register with the government in order to be randomly selected for military service. (War to end all wars = wide acceptance of the program)  By 1918   * 24 million men had registered * 3 million men were called up * 2 million troops reached Europe before the truce was signed * ¾ of them saw combat * 25, 000 women participated   Make-up   * 400,000 African Americans   + Segregated into different units   + Excluded from the navy and marines   + Assigned to noncombat duties   Training   * 8 month training period (partly in U.S. / partly in Europe) * 17 hour days * Practiced many different drills   + Target practice   + Bayonet drill   + Kitchen duty   + Cleaning up the grounds   Mass Production   * Needed a way to transport items thousands of miles   + Men   + Food   + Equipment | VIDEO: AmericaJoins the Ranks  http://teachers.greenville.k12.sc.us/sites/econway/pix/world_war_1_aef.jpg  http://www.callofdutyworldatwar.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/06/7233i-want-you-for-the-u-s-army-c-1917-posters.jpg  **James Montgomery Flagg’s portrayal of Uncle Sam became the most famous recruiting poster in American history.**  https://encrypted-tbn1.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQCJGCiBqI_ROarCYFeAFWCMJGOMGYXUSSvUllNOXqHBkkLqfmS  1st – exempted shipyard workers from the draft  2nd – Chamber of Commerce campaigned to stress the importance of ship building  3rd – shipyards used fabrication techniques  4th – government took over commercial and private ships and converted them for the war |
| http://wowthatsinteresting.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/5ed86b92e2f7175697dcaeef2273738e_1M.jpg | **America Turns the Tide**  German U-boat attacks on merchant ships in the Atlantic were a serious threat to the Allied war effort  **Convoy system:** a heavy guard of destroyers escorted merchant ships back and forth across the Atlantic in groups  U.S. Navy also helped lay a 230-mile barrier of mines across the North Sea from Scotland to Norway (keep German U-boats out of the Atlantic)  Allied forces were becoming exhausted and demoralized. United States brought a freshness and enthusiasm with them to the war |
| **Fighting “Over There”**  American Expeditionary Force (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing (sent first)   * Called doughboys (round buttons on uniforms) * Many lived on farms or small towns * Shocked by the unexpected horrors on the battlefield * Saved for offensive moves   **New Weapons**  First large scale weapons used during this war (later would become the standard)   * Machine gun became very refined during this time period * Tanks first introduced able take fire * Airplanes were terrible at first but became more refined as the war continued * Observation balloons were very important | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/40/American_Expeditionary_Force_Baker_Mission.jpg  VIDEO: The AEF and the Doughboys  VIDEO: The AEF and the Doughboys  **Officers of the American Expeditionary Forces and the Baker mission** |
| http://media-2.web.britannica.com/eb-media/44/65944-004-21B96141.jpg  http://3219a2.medialib.glogster.com/media/af/af4e34a15522a1a1bf3b09ab95e898845a81ffa0efa1635af4beb3026efa1f31/first-world-war-006.jpg | **The War Introduces New Hazards**  The soldiers needed to worry about more than just the people wanting to kill them. They also had to worry about:   * Filth * Lice * Rats * Polluted water causing dysentery * Poison gas * Tolerate the stench of decaying bodies * Lack of sleep * Shell shock * Trench foot   + Standing in water for long periods of time without changing into dry socks (often times had to remove the toes or entire foot) * http://ssrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/aripley/Pic035TrenchFoot.jpgTrench mouth |

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| **America on the Home front**  **Essential Understanding:** Growth of power increases global interaction  **Objectives:**   1. Discuss the changes that took place in the United States while troops were gone. 2. Explain how the war impacted women and African Americans.   **The War Economy**  Wages   * rose in most industries during the war * metal, shipbuilding, & meatpacking rose about   20%  Household Income   * rising food prices * expensive housing   Food Administration “Food will win the war”   * Women in charge of the change in the kitchen * produce & conserve food * “victory gardens” * high price for what & other staples – farmers   responded by adding 40 million acres into production | Description: http://cdn.dipity.com/uploads/events/3ff9b8a4fff90d58f1ae2b83129786e3_1M.png |
| Description: http://www.fairfieldhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/PrimarySourceKits_WarBonds.jpg | **Selling the War**  War Financing   * Convince public to raise money & support the   war   * $35.5 billion on the war effort * 1/3 of this raised through taxes * progressive income tax: tax high   income more than low income   * war-profit tax * higher excise tax: tobacco, liquor, &   luxury goods   * Raised the rest by borrowing public money   through selling “liberty loan” & “victory  loan” bonds  Committee on Public Info   * Popularize the war – govt. set up the nation’s   1st propaganda agency   * **Propaganda**- biased communication   designed to influence people’s thoughts & actions   * **George Creel**- persuaded the nation’s   artists & advertising agencies to create  thousands of paintings, posters, cartoons  study plans&  sculptures promoting the war |
| **Attacks on Civil Liberties Increase**  Wilson claimed the US was fighting for liberty and  Democracy  Anti-Immigrant Hysteria (Nativism)   * Passing of literacy test for immigrants (against   Wilson’s veto)   * Targets of attacks on those from the nations * Germany * Austria-Hungary * Lost jobs, stopped teaching German language,   German authors were removed from libraries,  some people were smeared w/tar & feathers]   * After the war, treatment was much worse * German measles – “liberty measles” * Hamburger – “Salisbury Steak” * Sauerkraut – “liberty cabbage” * Dachshunds – “liberty pups” |  |
| Description: http://skepticism-images.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/images/jreviews/Sedition-Act-Protest.jpg | **Espionage & Sedition Acts**  **Wilson said he would deal with disloyalty with a**  **Firm hand (regulations and censorship)**   * Fined up to $10,000 & sentenced to 20 years in   jail for interfering with the war effort or for  saying anything disloyal, profane, or abusive  about the govt. or the war effort   * This violated the 1st Amendment * 2,000 prosecutions |
| **The War Encourages Social Change**  Great Migration   * Large-scale movement of hundreds of   thousands of Southern blacks to cities in the  North  Factors   * Escape racial discrimination in the South * Job opportunities in the North   Downside   * Racial prejudice against African Americans also   Existed in the North   * Overcrowding intensified racial tensions | Description: http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-DP_8sB1qPeM/TdGzn-gPI6I/AAAAAAAAGW4/U2vKlYBTjJQ/s1600/migration%2B1%2Bonthemove.jpg |
|  | **Women in the War**   * Women moved into men only jobs * Railroad workers, cooks, dockworkers,   bricklayers, coal miners, shipbuilders   * Continued traditional jobs * nurse, clerk, teacher |
| **Flu Epidemic**   * 1/4 U.S. population affected * Epidemic killed about 500,000 Americans   before it went away in 1919   * Killed as many as 30 million world wide   Description: http://blog.al.com/living-news/2009/05/large_spanish%20flu.jpg | Description: http://blog.historians.org/images/406.jpg |

History Channel: The Sinking of the Lusitania: <http://www.history.com/videos/causes-of-world-war-i#u-boats-sink-the-lusitania-in-1915>

**Wilson Fights for Peace**

**Objectives:**

1. Understand how World War I ended.
2. Discuss Wilson’s Fourteen Points and plan for peace and explain how both are still significant today.
3. Explain the outcome of the war and why this is significant.

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| **American Troops Go on the Offensive**   * Russia pulled back their troops in 1917 (Revolution and a change in government), so Germany focused its armies on the western front (France) * By the end of the year U.S. soldiers began to mount offensives against the Germans (in full retreat) | http://www.trumanlibrary.org/photographs/65-4072.jpg |
| http://hespelerheraldnews.files.wordpress.com/2010/11/474px-nytimes-page1-11-11-1918.jpg  http://t1.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRcuqxe-d6x3LuY7VD62iRSveeFKMDTzqLTmuyzkUiGw0fAjzu4Rw | **The Collapse of Germany**   * November 3, 1918: Austria-Hungary surrendered to the Allies * There were no Allied soldiers on German territory and no truly decisive battle, Germany was just too exhausted to continue fighting. * At the 11th hour, 11th day, in the 11th month of 1918 Germany agreed to a cease fire and signed the armistice to end the war   **Final Toll**  WWI became the bloodiest battle up to this point   * 22 million dead (8 million European troops) * Over half of those were civilian * 20 million wounded * 10 million became refugees * Russia (1917: 1.8 million killed, 2.4 million taken as POWs. 2.8 million sick/wounded * Destruction of towns/cities, property * Cost was $338 billion   United States costs:   * Lost 48,000 men in battle * 62,000 dying of disease * 200,000 wounded * Physical and mental scares (i.e. shell shock) |
| **Wilson Presents His Plan For Peace**   * Even before the war began to end President Woodrow Wilson wanted to construct a just & lasting peace – establish a League of Nations. * Wilson developed & spoke about what was called the Fourteen Points * The points were divided into 3 groups & the first 5 points were issues that Wilson believed had to be addressed to prevent another war. | http://www.umpi.maine.edu/~chalout/Webquests/07-08/World%20War%20I/task_files/image006.jpg |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/00/League_of_Nations_cartoon_from_Punch_-_Project_Gutenberg_eText_16619.png  https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQyVtmylOCYJUer35etwUoz62ykd-jwsgyT6ugDhUFT0XT5S6sy  http://www.globalautonomy.ca/global1/glofigures/GL_OR_LeagueOfNations_Fig1.jpg | **Fourteen Points (Jan. 8, 1918)**   1. There should be no secret treaties among nations 2. Freedom of the seas should be maintained for all 3. Tariffs and other economic barriers among nations should be lowered or abolished in order to foster free trade 4. Arms should be reduced “to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety, thus lessening the possibility of military responses” during diplomatic crises 5. Colonial policies should consider the interests of the colonial peoples as well as the interests of the imperialists powers   6 – 8 points dealt with boundary changes  (**Self Determination** –people to determine own futures)  **14th point:** called for the creation of an international organization to address diplomatic crises like those sparked during the war (League of Nations)  Wilson went to Paris to attend the Peace Conference-Allies wanted make the Central Powers Pay for the war (divide up Germany’s colonies)  **League of Nations:** an organization in which the nations of the world would join together to ensure security and peace for all members. (Article 10: “An attack against one, is an attack on all”- the force would only be moral)   * US Legislators rejected it |
| **Treaty of Versailles**  June 28, 1919   * Big Four (U.S. / France / U.K. / Italy) * Leaders of defeated nations (Central Powers)   All met at the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles to sign the peace treaty  **Treaty of Versailles:** created nine (9) nations including   * Poland * Czechoslovakia * Yugoslavia   **Carved out five (5) areas out of the Ottoman Empire:** gave them to France and Britain as temporary colonies  Germany could not maintain an army and had to pay army reparations ($33 billion) to the Allies (could not afford)  **Reparations:** payment from its enemy for the economic injury suffered in the war.  German at first refused to sign it, but did when threatened with a French invasion. | http://cla.calpoly.edu/~lcall/213/reparations.jpg  http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/01/Treaty_of_Versailles_Signing,_Hall_of_Mirrors.jpg |
| **Weaknesses**   * Weakened the ability to provide a lasting peace * **War-guilt clause:** forced Germany to admit sole responsibility for starting WWI   + Even though other nations had been guilty * Russia lost more land than Germany throughout the war * People in U.S. were opposed to the Fourteen Points   **U.S. never joined the League of Nations** | http://cdn.dipity.com/uploads/events/93aa1fb8b817f7a15bc75330f0111eb9_1M.png |
| **Legacy of the War**   * Accelerated America’s emergence as the world’s greatest industrial power (Europe owed Billions) * Contributed to the movement of African Americans to northern cities * Intensified anti-immigrant and anti-racial sentiments among mainstream Americans (struggle with equality) * Brought over one million women into the work force * No plan for reintegrating troops (physically/mentally)   The Treaty of Versailles had settled nothing…emerged in the writings of an Austrian named Adolf Hitler, an angry veteran of WWI: **“It cannot be that two million (Germans) should have fallen in vain…No, we do not pardon, we demand-vengeance!”**  Two decades after the end of the Great War, Adolf Hitler’s desire for vengeance would plunge the world into an even greater war, in which the United States would play a leading role. | |

History Channel: The Treaty of Versailles: <http://www.history.com/videos/causes-of-world-war-i#treaty-of-versailles-end-world-war-i>