

The War to End War

AP U.S. History

Essential Question

- To what extent was Wilsonian idealism successful?

War by Act of Germany

Germany's
desperate

Can we still
be amigos?



Kaiser Wilhelm



Ex-Mexican president
Huerta

WAR!

Don't you
ever shut-up?!



Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare was the immediate cause of American entry into World War I was



Ironically, Wilson campaigned to keep America out of war, but German aggression and the Zimmerman note forced Wilson's hand.

Wilsonian Idealism Enthroned



Leaders of some Allied nations and many American Republicans mocked the 14 points as naïve and overly preachy.

Wilson, being the devout Christian he was, aroused the somewhat divided American people to fervent support of the war by proclaiming an ideological war to end war and make the world safe for democracy.

As the moral leader, Wilson explained the objectives of the war to Congress in January 1918. A few of the points were:

1. Abolish secret treaties
2. Freedom of the seas
3. Remove economic barriers
4. Reduce military weapons
5. Reduce the number of colonies
6. The capstone “Fourteenth Point” of Wilson’s declaration of war aims called for an international organization to guarantee collective security (League of Nations)

Germany likes #2



You said #2



Infringing Civil Liberties

The purpose of George Creel's Committee on Public Information was to whip up public support for the war and promote anti-German propaganda



George Creel

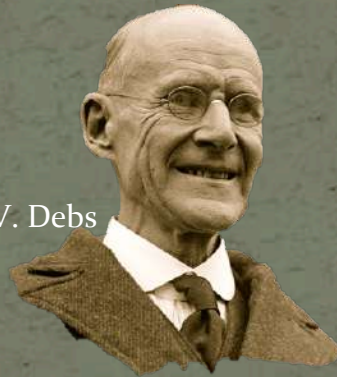
I was sentenced to 10 years in prison – jeez!

We need to sacrifice some rights for the greater good.



The two key laws aimed at enforcing loyalty and suppressing antiwar dissent were the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act.

Eugene V. Debs



People were put in jail for speaking-out against the war.

Among the primary victims of the prowar propaganda campaign to enforce loyalty were German Americans and socialists.



German books were removed from libraries; German classes were canceled in high school; hamburgers were called “liberty steaks.”

HALT the HUN!



**BUY U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN**

Workers in Wartime

Workers
unite!



Particularly violent strikes erupted during and after World War I in the fruit, lumber, and steel industries (led by the “Wobblies”).

We’re not
stupid.



The A F of L stayed out of labor strikes and were rewarded with higher membership and raised wages.

Do your part for the war effort and you will be rewarded. If not, watch yo back.



80 years after Seneca Falls – finally!



Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton

The mobilization for war gave momentum to the movement for a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote (the 19th Amendment).

WANTED
25000 STUDENT
NURSES



U.S. STUDENT NURSE RESERVE

ENROLL AT THE NEAREST RECRUITING STATION OF THE WARING COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL YOUNG WOMEN

Women were admitted into the military as nurses for the first time.

Workers in Wartime

African-Americans left the South in large numbers to work in Northern factories in order to support the war effort. Many Blacks went to factories where White workers were striking, such as in the steel industry.



Blacks who entered the steel mills as strikebreakers in 1919 were beaten by resentful White workers. Race riots rocked Chicago and St. Louis as a result.

Making Plowboys into Doughboys

We could only work unloading ships or construct buildings.

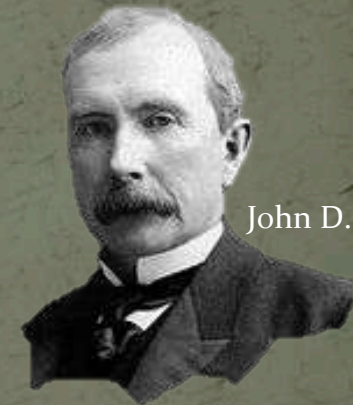


During World War I, African-American military men served primarily in segregated, non-combat support units .



The U.S. military was very small because of America's isolationist spirit. Men, women, and Blacks were drafted and eventually totaled 4 million.

I paid my way out of fighting in the Civil War - so?!



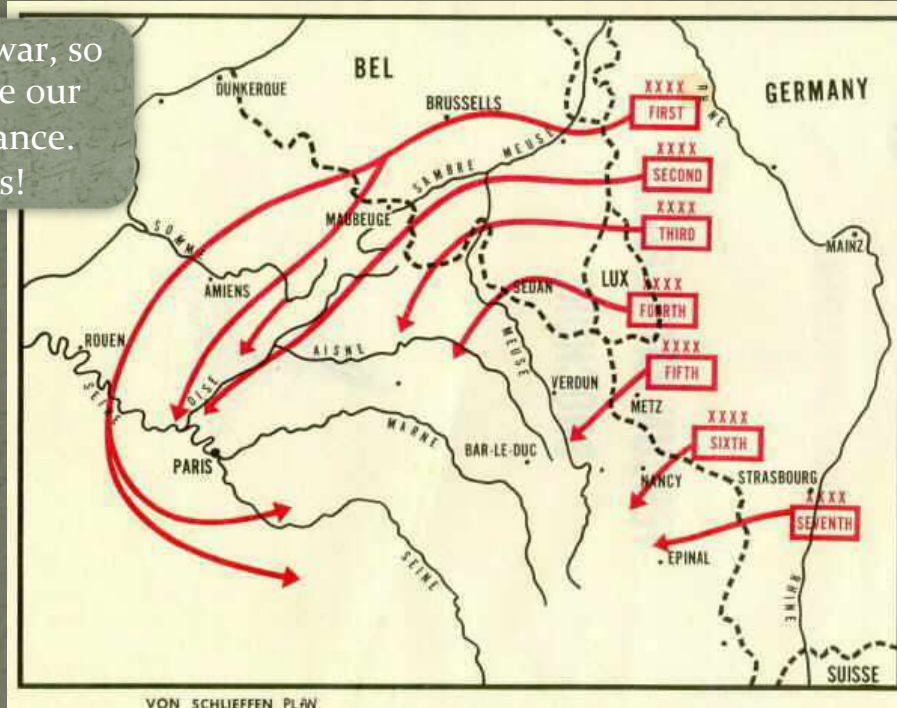
John D. Rockefeller

A major difference between the World War I Selective Service Act and the Civil War draft was that in World War I it was not possible to purchase an exemption or to hire a substitute.

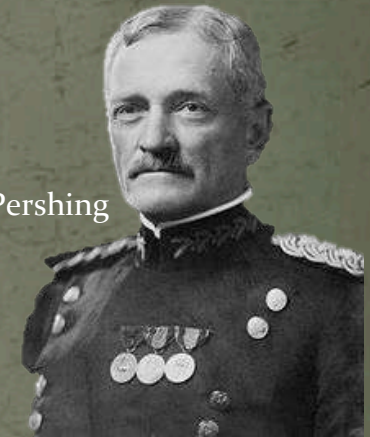
Fighting in France - Belatedly

America's military really was small.

Russia left the war, so we could move our soldiers to France. On to Paris!



General Pershing



Most of the military supplies for General Pershing's expeditionary force came from America's European allies .

American soldiers were especially needed in France in the spring of 1918 because a renewed German offensive was threatening to break through to Paris. Germany figured they could overtake France before America was ready to help the Allies – Germany almost made it. The German army was only 40 miles from Paris when General Pershing arrived.

With the help of American Doughboys, the Allies defeated Germany at 11 o'clock on the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918.

Hammering Out the Treaty

I was exiled to
Holland - lame.



That's Bolshevik!



The Allies wanted to get the peace conference in Versailles, France going quickly because Europe was slipping into anarchy with so much uncertainty after the war. The red tide of communism saw fertile ground in Western Europe and was progressing westward from Bolshevik Russia.

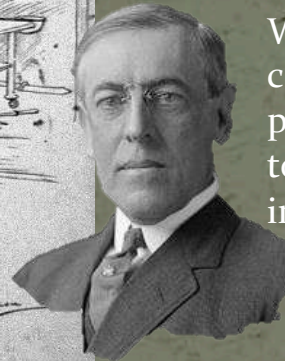
Wilson's Idealistic Troubles



That's me!



Republicans suck.



Wilson blundered when choosing the American peace delegation by failing to include any Republicans in the delegation.

Can you say World War II?



Territories Taken Away from Germany by Allies after World War I



Henry Cabot Lodge, a Republican, opposed Wilson's idea for a League of Nations in the Treaty of Versailles. Since the Senate must ratify all treaties, Lodge worked to change the details of the treaty. Wilson, hating Lodge, refused to negotiate with Republicans. Thus, Wilson bore considerable responsibility for the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations because he ordered Democratic senators to defeat the pro-League treaty with the Lodge reservations.

The European powers and Japan weakened Wilson at the peace conference by forcing him to compromise his ideals on matters of self-determination and punishment of Germany (to the victors go the spoils).

Questions to Consider

1. Was Wilson's idealism naïve or realistic?
2. How did the war help women's suffrage?
3. Did the war help or hinder African-Americans?
4. How did the Treaty of Versailles lay the foundation for German resentment?