

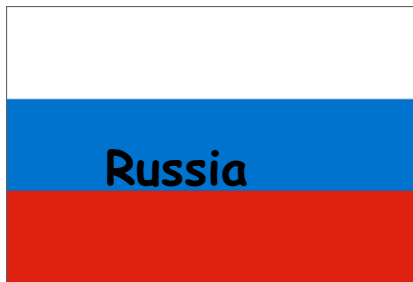
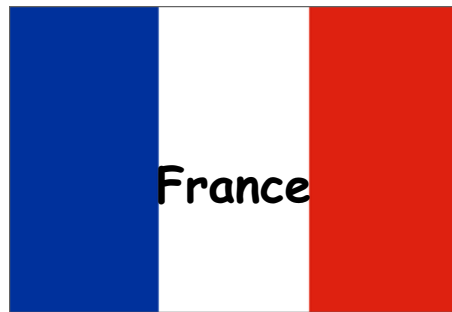
The Great War (WWI)



A. Causes of WWI

The Alliance System

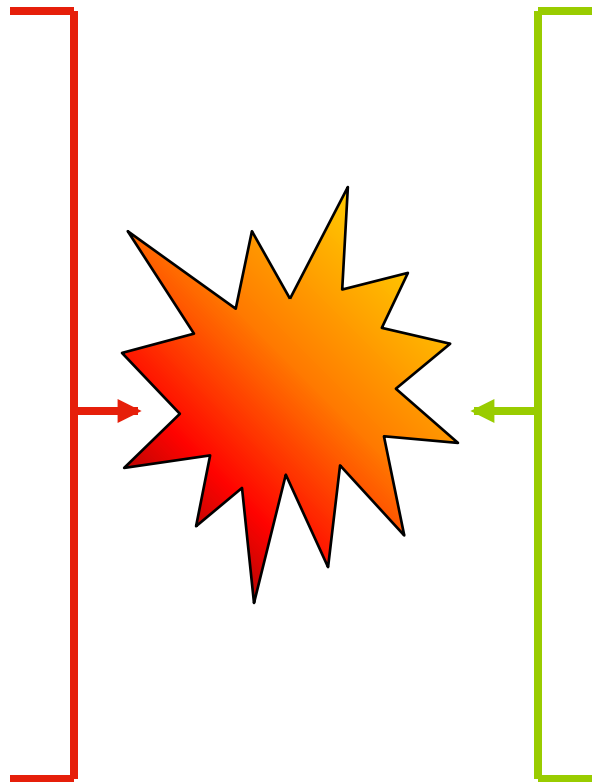
Triple Entente:



Triple Alliance:



Austria-Hungary





Militarism & the Arms Race

Total Defense Expenditures for the Great Powers
[Ger., A-H, It., Fr., Br., Rus.]
in millions of £s.

1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1914
94	130	154	268	289	398

	1910-1914 Increase in Defense Expenditures
France	10%
Britain	13%
Russia	39%
Germany	73%

Economic & Imperial Rivalries



B. War Begins



The Spark

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914
- Europeans begin to declare war



Who's To Blame?

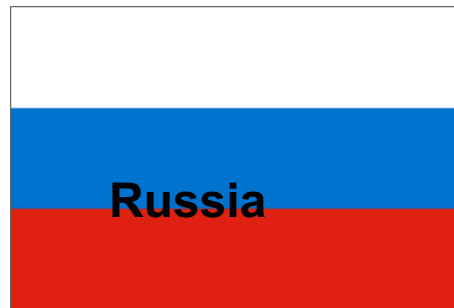
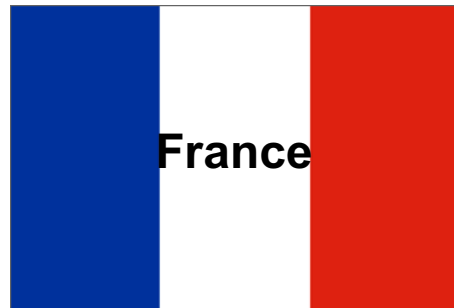


Source: Chicago Tribune Company, John T. McCutcheon

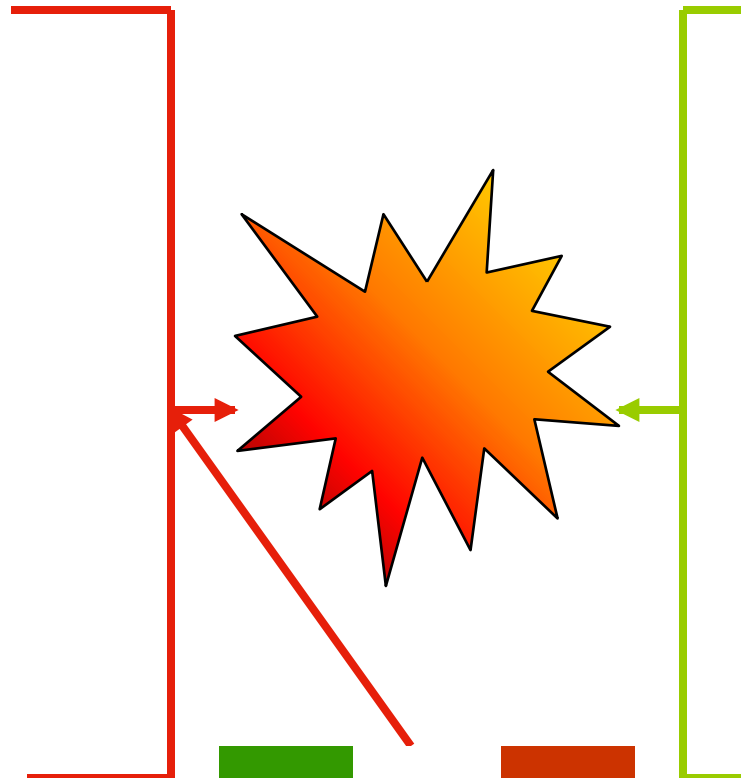
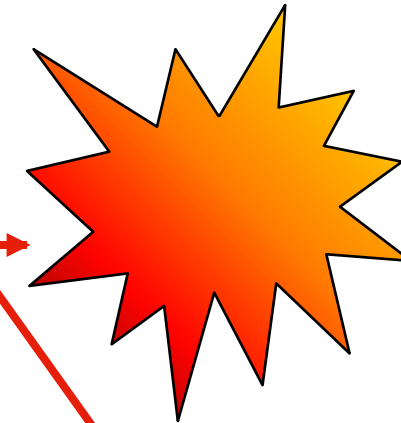
The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?

The Two Sides

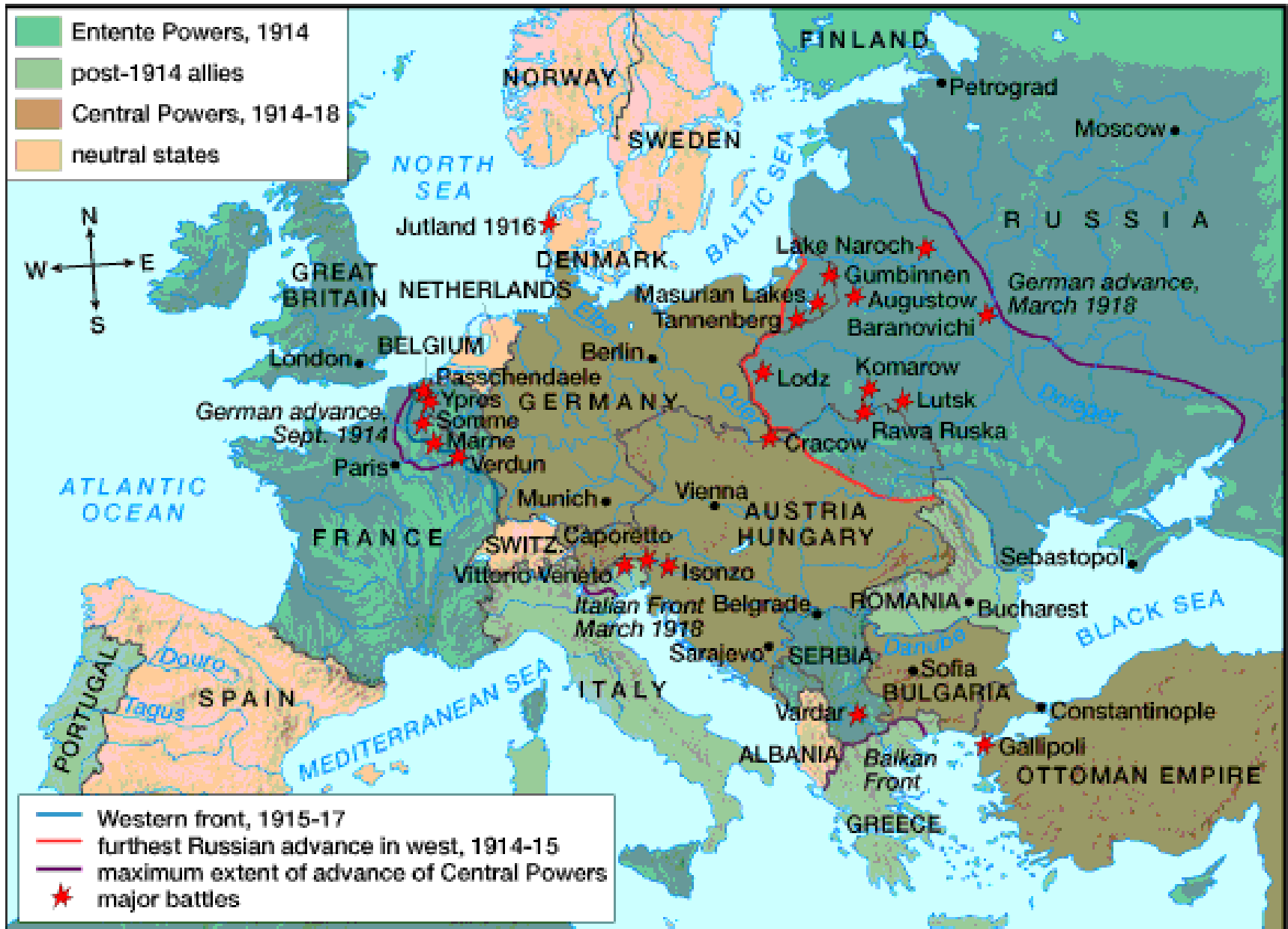
Allied Powers:



Central Powers:



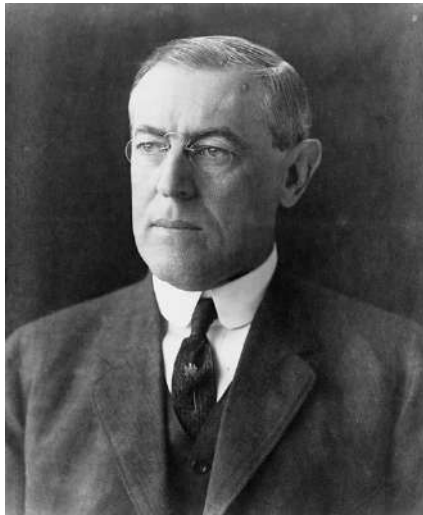
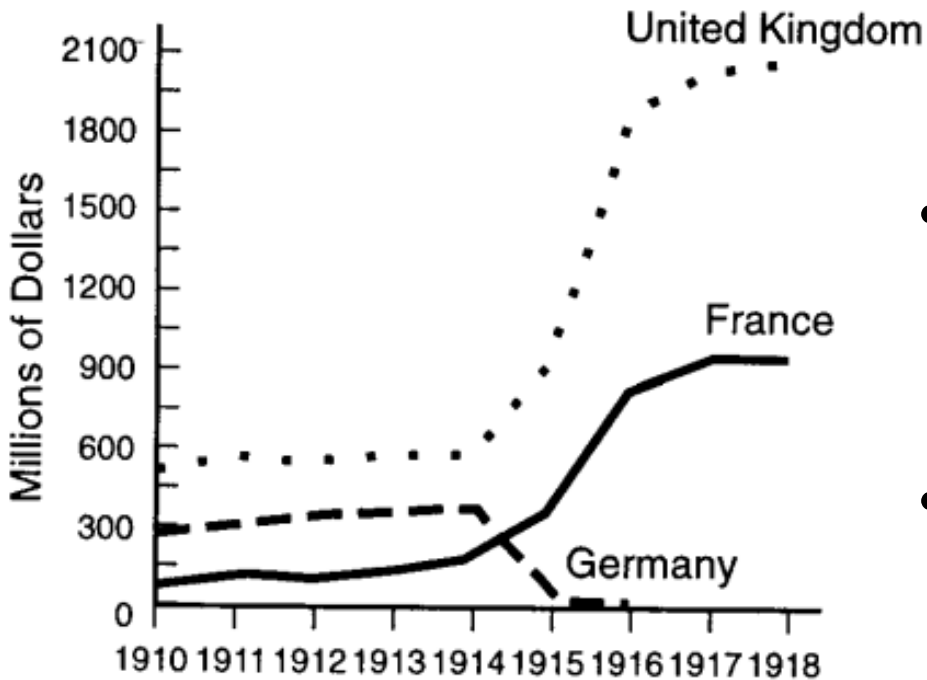
A Multi-Front War





C. U.S. Neutrality

United States Exports to the United Kingdom, France, and Germany (1910–1918)



Department of the Census

- U.S. initially "Neutral"
- Trade more with Allies
 - Britain controlled the sea lanes
- Pres. Wilson, the U.S. wanted to promote peace not war
- Refused to build-up the army
- Wilson volunteered to act as a mediator
- Won reelection in 1916 because "he kept us out of war"

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

- Germany began using U-boats
- German policy of sinking merchant ships without warning
- Established blockade around Great Britain



Ships sunk by U-boats



- 1915 – 90 boats sunk
- May 7, 1915 Lusitania sunk
 - 128 Americans killed
- Wilson sent a note telling Germany to stop
- Ger. agreed to not sink:
 - Unarmed ships
 - Passenger ships “without warning”
- Eventually resumed



NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 22, 1915.

The Zimmerman Note

MAILED TELEGRAM RECEIVED.
October 1-8-08
W. H. Garrison, State Dept.
By *Wm. A. Eckhoff*
Date *Oct. 27, 1917*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

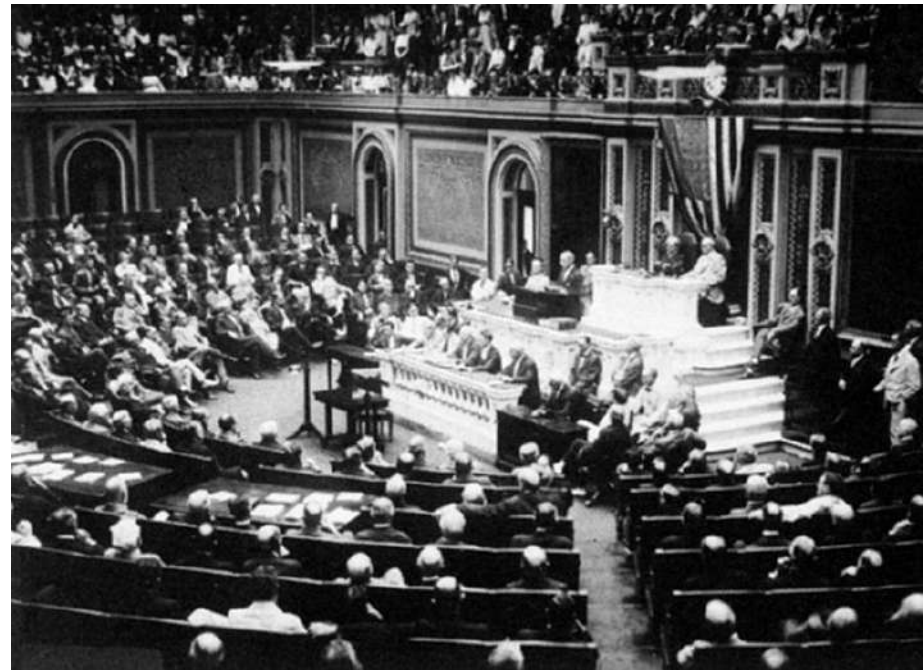
"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~write~~ ^{invite} Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMAN.

- Proposal of a German alliance with Mexico
- Mexico would regain lost territory
- Intercepted by the British and published in March 1, 1917
- 4 unarmed American merchant ships sunk in the next 2 weeks
- Russian Revolution occurred

War Declared

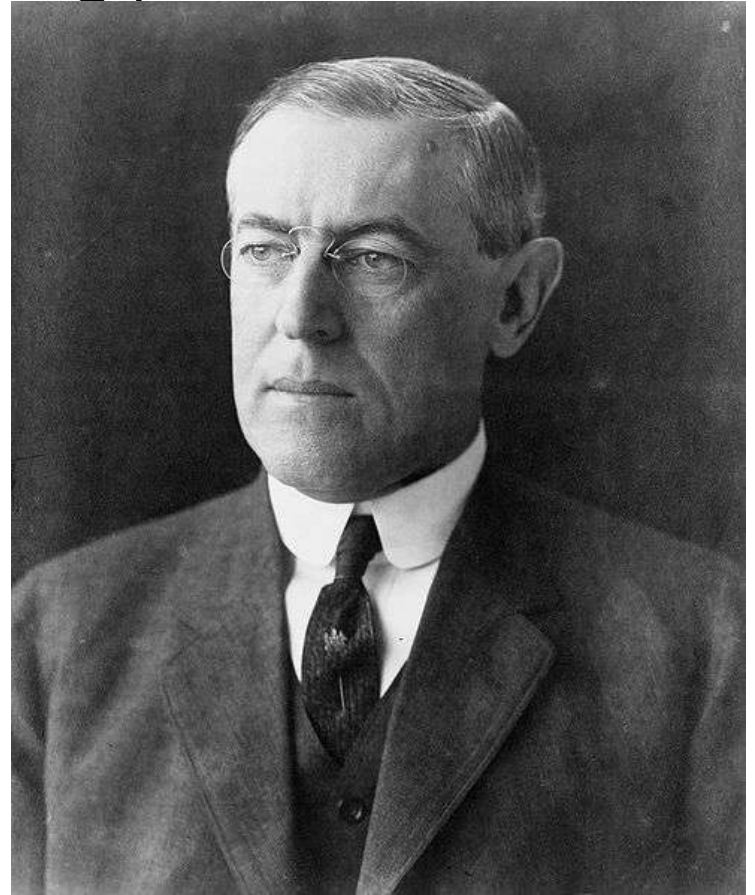


- April 6, 1917 war is declared against Germany
- Country not all behind the war
- Wilson's goal: "make the world safe for democracy"



Wilson's Fourteen Points

- Wilson's goals for the war outlined in speech January 8, 1918
- Wanted to create a just and lasting peace
- Major points:
 - Abolish secret treaties
 - Freedom of the seas
 - Reduction of arms
 - Adjustment of colonial claims
 - Self determination
 - Peace keeping organization



D. U.S. Mobilization
and the
Homefront

Selective Service Act (May 1917)

- Problem: only 110,000 men in the army
- Few volunteers
- Solution: force them to join
- All males aged 18-45 were required to register for the draft
- No exemptions or substitutes
- 24 million will register
- 4.8 million drafted
- 2 million saw active duty



Expansion of the National Government

- Economic Confusion
 - No one knew what or how much was needed for this war
- Federal agencies were created to regulate industries, transportation, labor relations, and agriculture

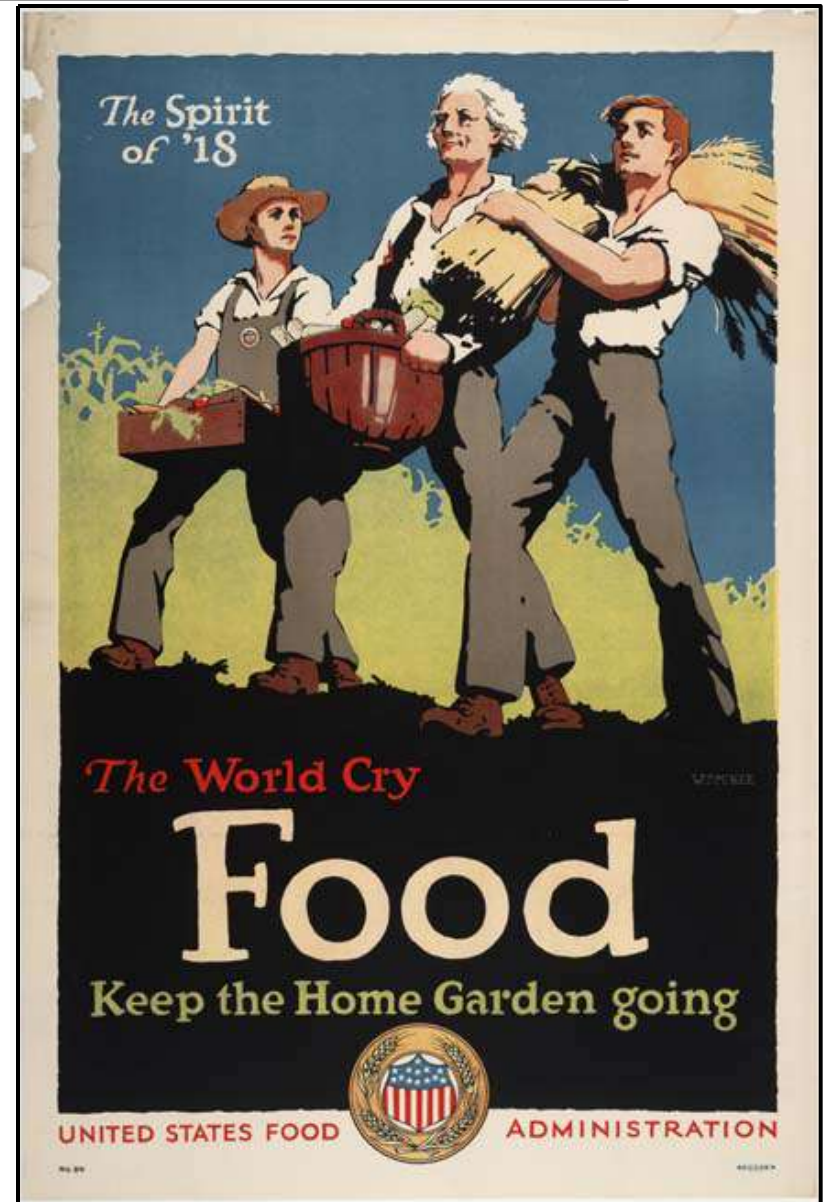
Committee on Public Information

- A.k.a. The Creel Committee
 - Headed by George Creel
- Purpose was to sell America on the war & the world on Wilson's war aims
- Made WWI a propaganda war
 - Posters/Pamphlets/Newspapers
 - Movies
 - 4 Minute Men



Other Agencies Created

- **War Industries Board**
 - Ensured goods needed for war were produced
- **Food Administration**
 - Needed to ensure there was enough food
 - Began Voluntary Rationing
 - “Meatless Tuesdays” or “Wheatless Wednesdays”
 - Established “Victory Gardens”



U.S. Food Administration Posters

What are YOU doing?

THE KAISER IS CANNED— CAN FOOD

CAN
Vegetables
fruit AND
the Kaiser too



Write for Free Book to
NATIONAL WAR GARDEN COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles Lathrop Pack, President

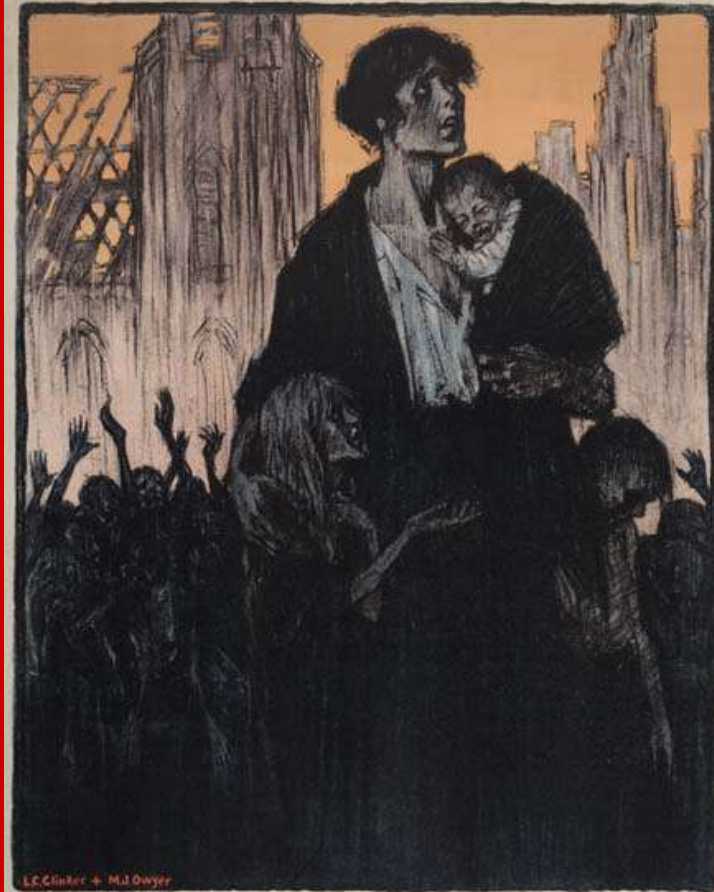
P.S. Risdale, Secretary

Eat Cane
Syrup &
Molasses

re Sug
Using Bes

IANA MOLAS
GAR CANE S

ATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION



L.C. Glaser + M.J. Dwyer

don't waste food
while others starve!

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

W 31

WWW.FOODADMINISTRATION.GOV

Other Agencies Created

- **Railroad Administration**
 - Controlled transportation system
- **Fuel Agency**
 - Conserve fuel
 - “Heatless Mondays” or “lightless nights”
- **National War Labor Board**
 - Controlled labor relations
 - Could not afford to have strikes
 - “Labor will win the war”
 - Supported higher wages & 8 hour workdays



Results of Expansion

- Virtually no unemployment
- Expansion of “BIG” government
- Excessive regulation of economy
- Mismanagement
- Close cooperation between public & private sector
- New opportunities for minority groups

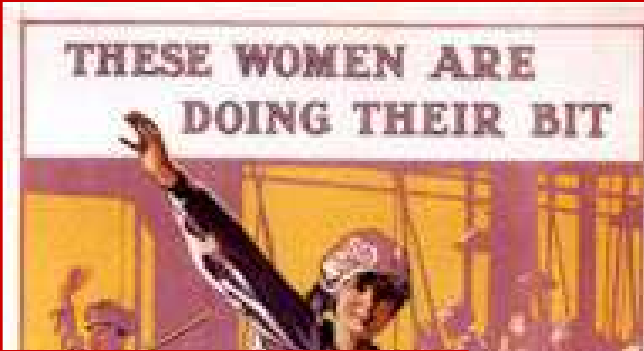
E. New

Social/Economic

Opportunities

Women

- Needed in the factories and fields
- Served in auxiliary units of the Navy and Marines
- After the war, returned to the “Women’s Sphere”



African Americans



- The Great Migration
 - 1910-1920 600,000 African Americans moved North
 - Looking to fill vacant factory positions
 - Escape racism & lynchings in the South
- Enlisted in the armed services
 - Served in non-combat segregated units
- Saw the hypocrisy in the U.S. fight for freedom and liberty

HAYWARD UNIT
New York War Camp Community Service

UNIT  No. 14

For Colored Men in the Service
2388 Seventh Avenue 200 W. 139th Street

While in New York, Hit the Hay at Hayward. Bed, Bath and Shine 25c.

Free Use of Laundry, Pool Tables, Reading and Writing Rooms, Victrola, Piano

DANCING SATURDAY NIGHTS
HEADQUARTERS FOR INFORMATION
SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT

CANTEEN Phone, Audubon 9513

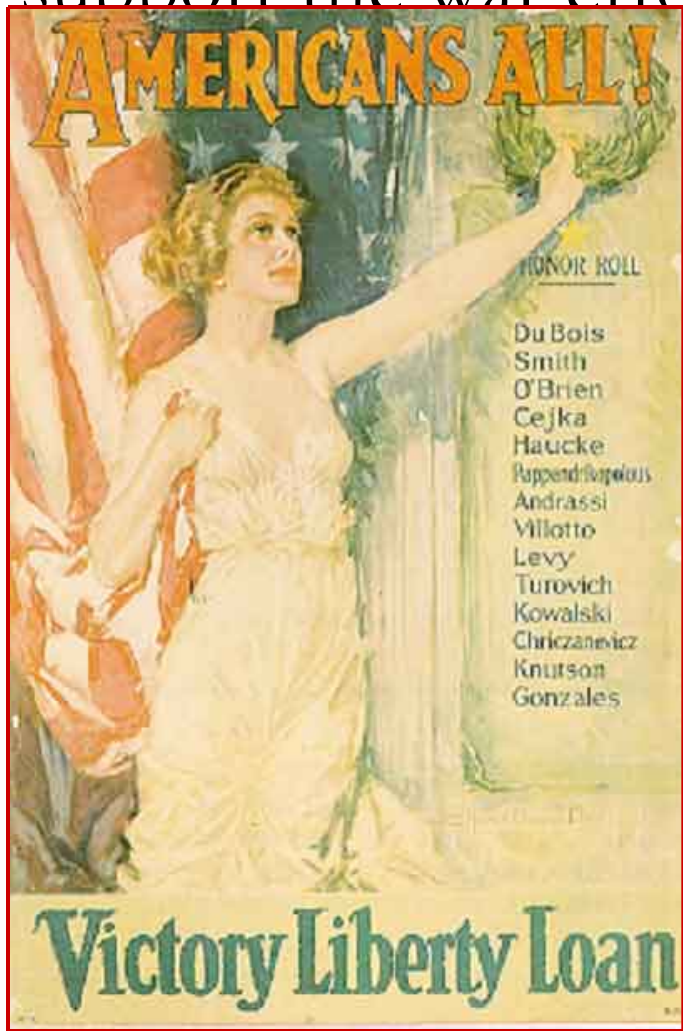
Race Riots

- 1917-1919 series of race riots in Northern cities occurred
- Groups competing for jobs and houses coupled with the strain of war erupted into violence



Immigrants

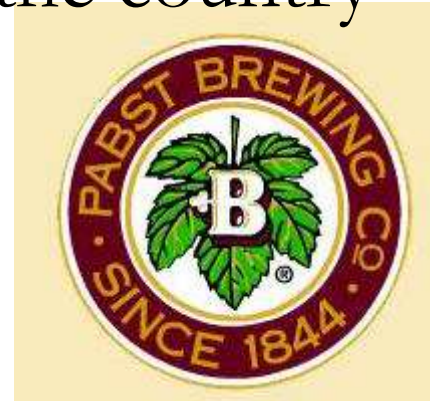
- Were expected to assimilate and support the war effort



F. Attacks on Civil Liberties

Anti-German Crusade

- Fear of German descendants/immigrants sabotaging and spying quickly spread throughout the country
- Hatred of all things German spread
 - Hamburger=Liberty Sandwich/Steak
 - Sauerkraut=Liberty cabbage
 - Beer=suspect, especially if it had a German name



Limitations on Rights

- **Espionage Act (1917)**

- Forbade spying and made it illegal to obstruct the draft process
- Material sent through the mail that incited treason could be seized
- Fines of up to \$10,000 and/or up to 20 years in prison
- Socialist Eugene Debs was sentenced to 10 years

- **Sedition Act (1918)**

- Made it a crime to speak against the United States or the war effort
- Faced the same consequences as the Espionage Act

Schenck vs. United States (1919)

- 1900 prosecutions for the Espionage & Sedition Acts
- Most famous *Schenck v. United States* made it to the Supreme Court
- Argued that the acts violated 1st amendment rights
- SC Ruling:
 - Upheld the laws
 - Freedom of speech could be suspended if it posed a “clear and present danger” to the nation

G. Armistice and Peace

Germany's Surrender

- American soldiers don't arrive until 1918
- Turn the tide against Germany
- Leaflets had informed Germans of Wilson's 14 Points
 - “War without a Victor”
- Germany finally convinced to surrender
- Armistice Day: Nov. 11, 1918

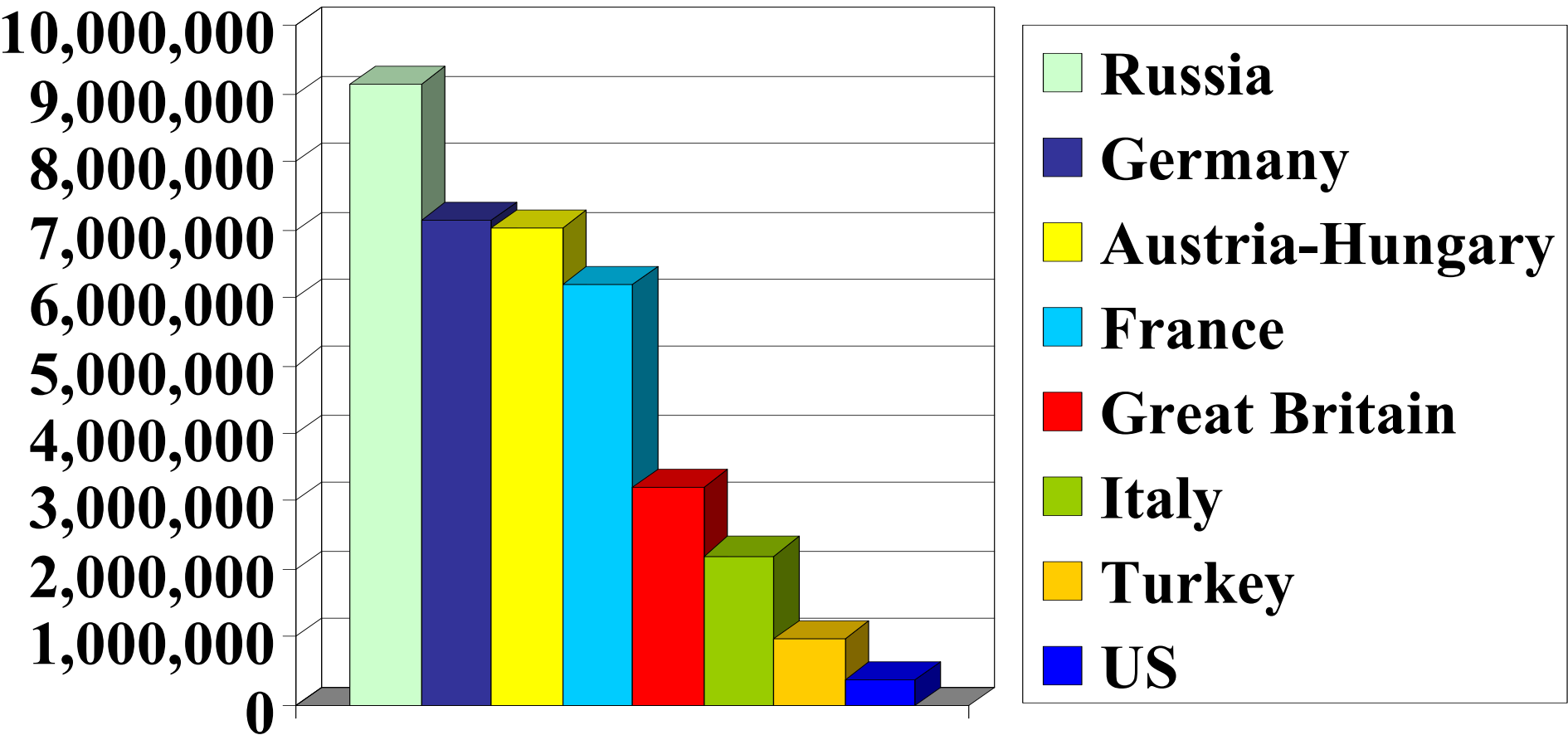


Costs of the War

- 116,516 Americans died fighting in WWI

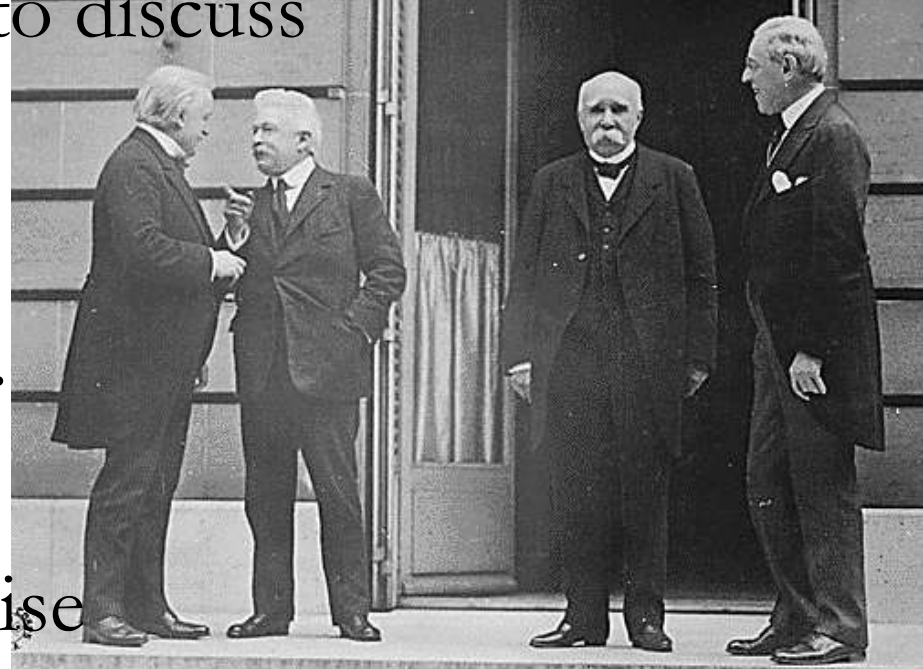


World War I Casualties



Treaty of Versailles

- “Big Four”: Leaders of the 4 main Allied nations met in Paris to discuss the Treaty
- Met Jan 1919
- Wilson represented the U.S.
 - Infuriated Republicans
- Wilson forced to compromise
- Only got his League of Nations written into the Treaty
- Germany felt betrayed by the Treaty

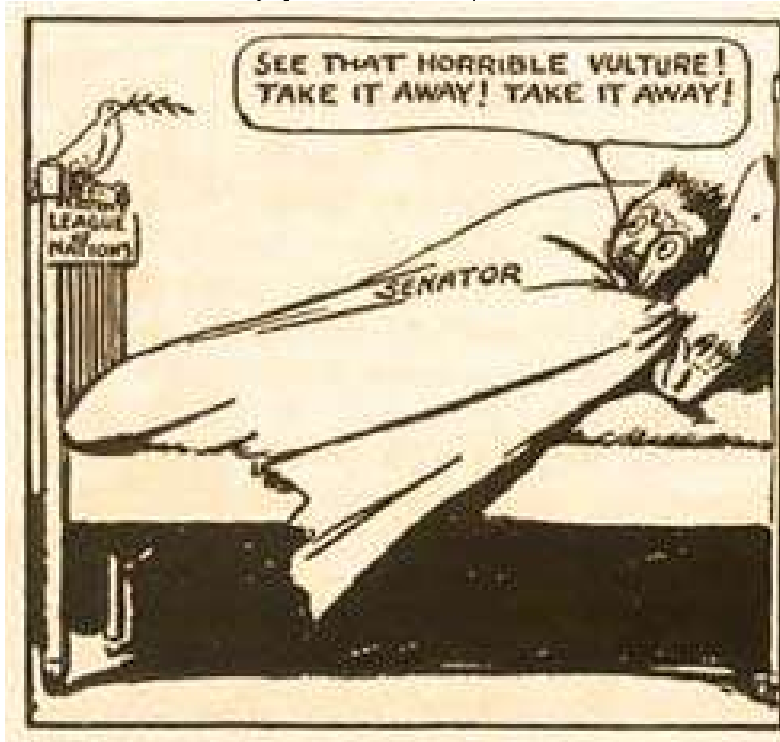


H. American Rejection

of the

Treaty of Versailles

- “Irreconcilables” – senators who opposed the League (led by Henry Cabot Lodge)
- “Reservationists” – senators who wanted restrictions on membership
- Wilson went on a speaking tour starting to try to win support for the Treaty
- Causes him to have a stroke
- Treaty ultimately not passed
- The United States would retreat into isolationism





THE LAMB FROM THE SLAUGHTER.

2017-01-15