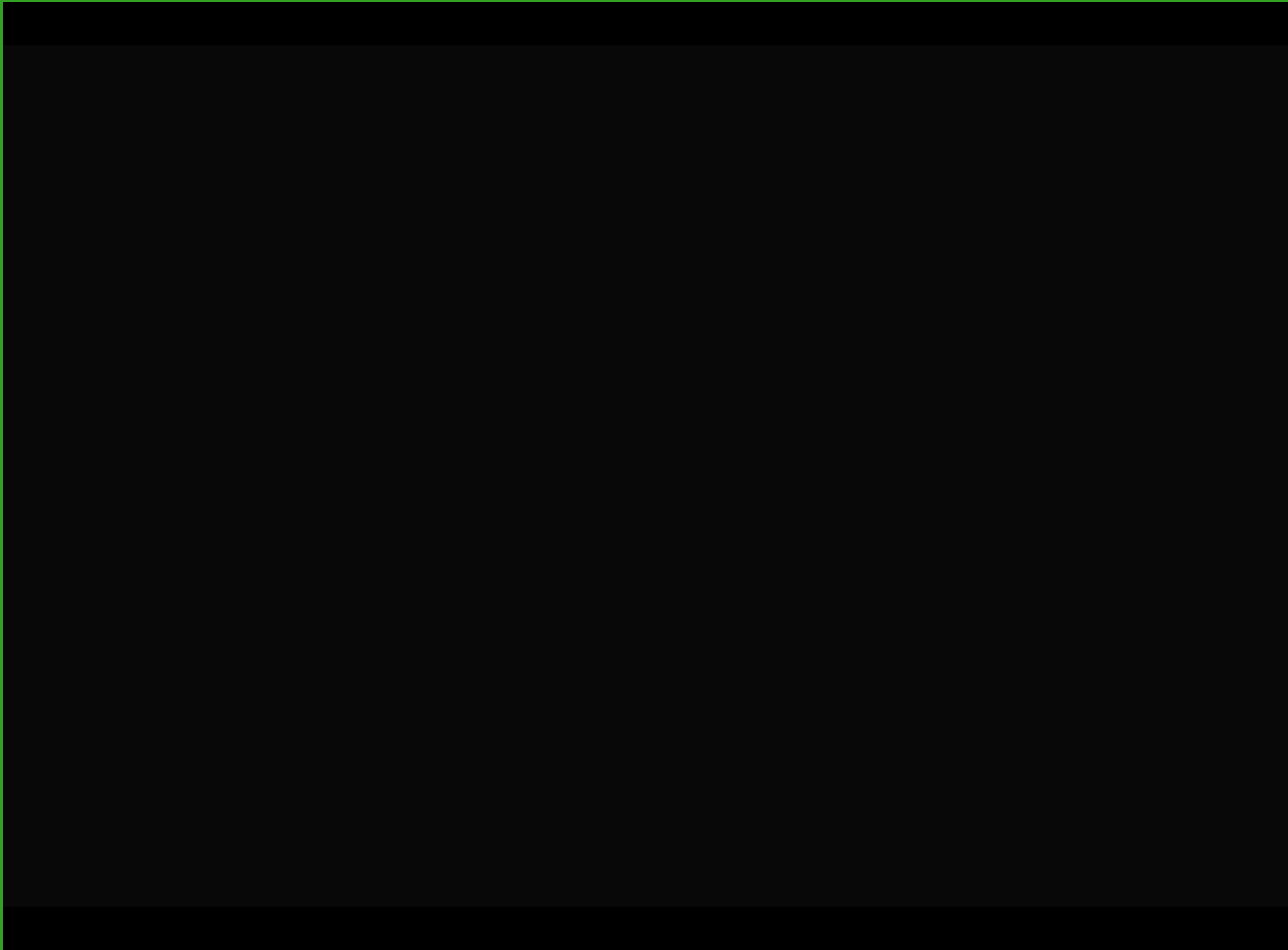


U.S. At War in WWI



WWI Footage 1:41:21



I. The War

- **The U.S. played very little role in the actual fighting until 1918 – Remember we came in at the end of the war!!!**

II. Methods of War

- Trench Warfare



Trench Warfare

- A** Front line trench
- B** Support trench
- C** Reserve trench
- D** Enemy trench

Artillery line "softened up" resistance before an infantry attack.

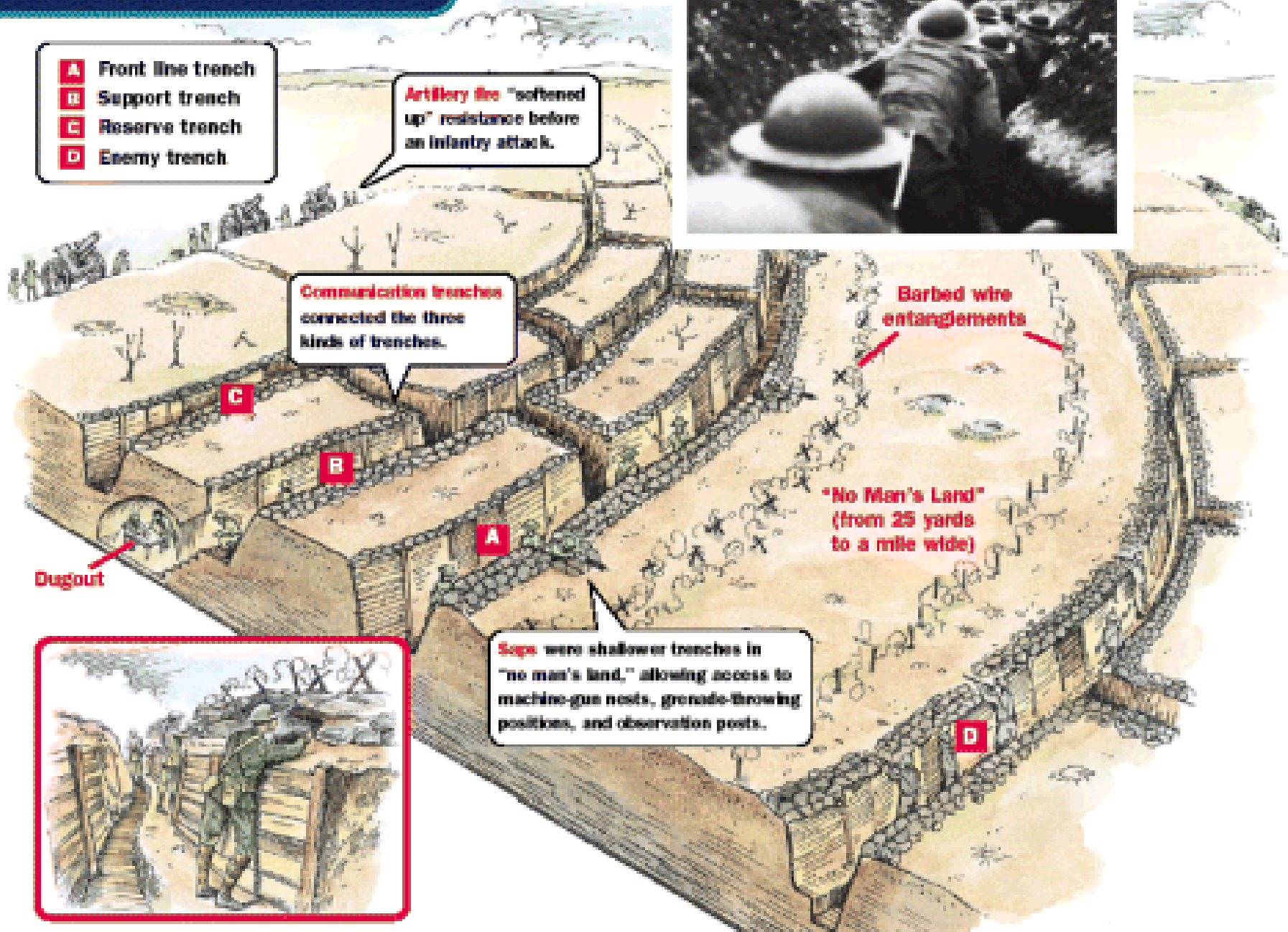
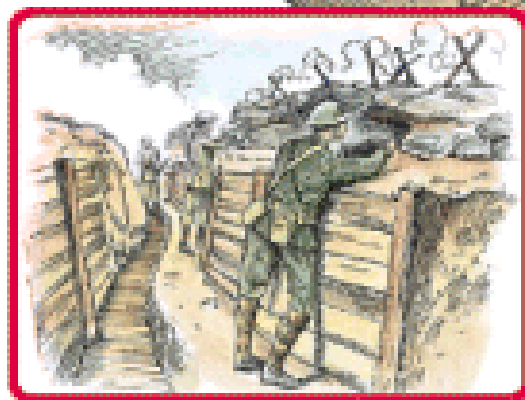
Communication trenches connected the three kinds of trenches.

Barbed wire entanglements

"No Man's Land"
(from 25 yards to a mile wide)

Dugout

Saps were shallower trenches in "no man's land," allowing access to machine-gun nests, grenade-throwing positions, and observation posts.



II. Methods of War—New Weapons

- **Machine guns**
 - The British initially refused to use machine guns calling them “immoral”





II. Methods of War—New Weapons

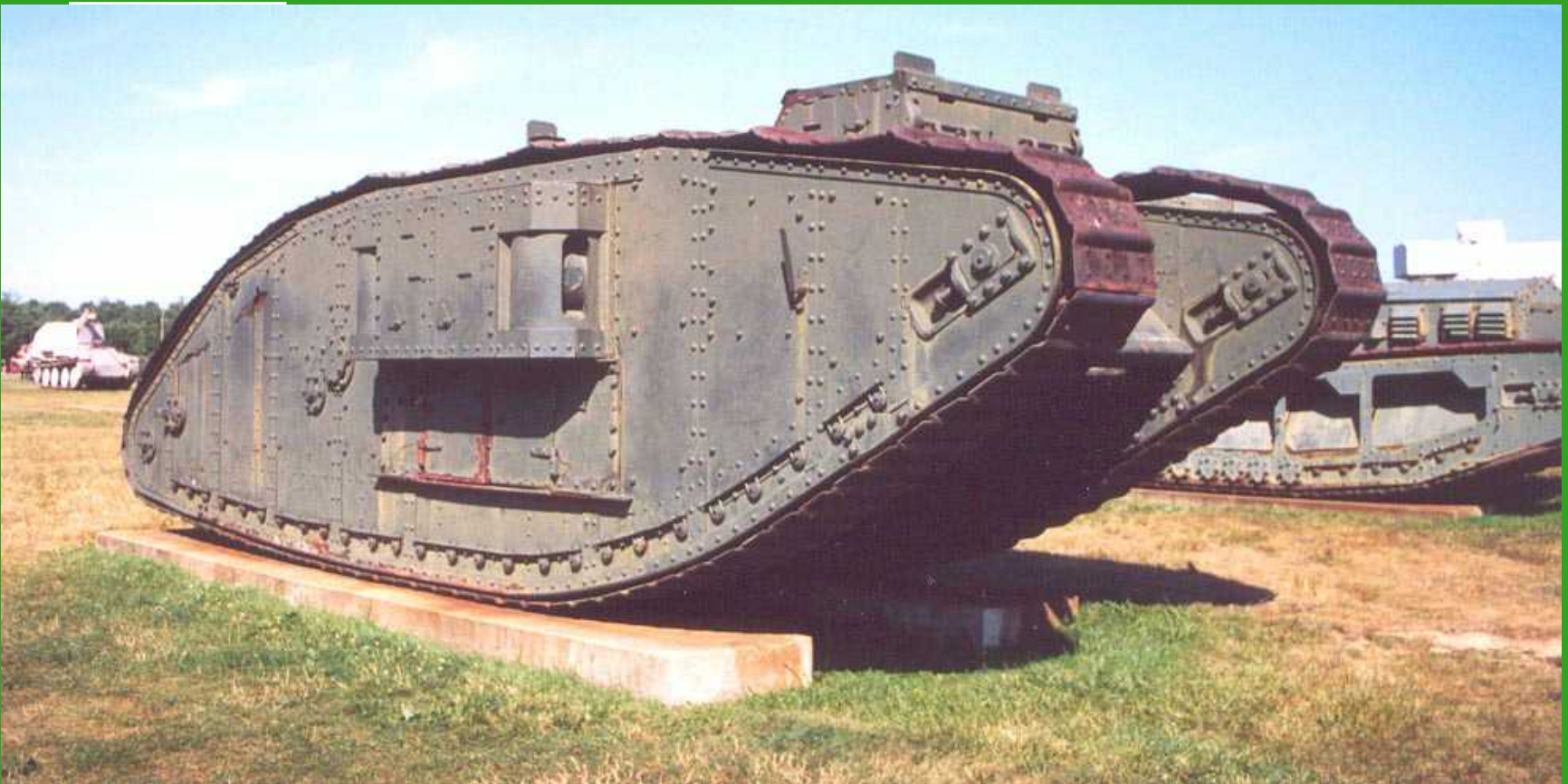
- Poison Gas





II. Methods of War—New Weapons

- **Tanks--tanks won the war for the allies!**



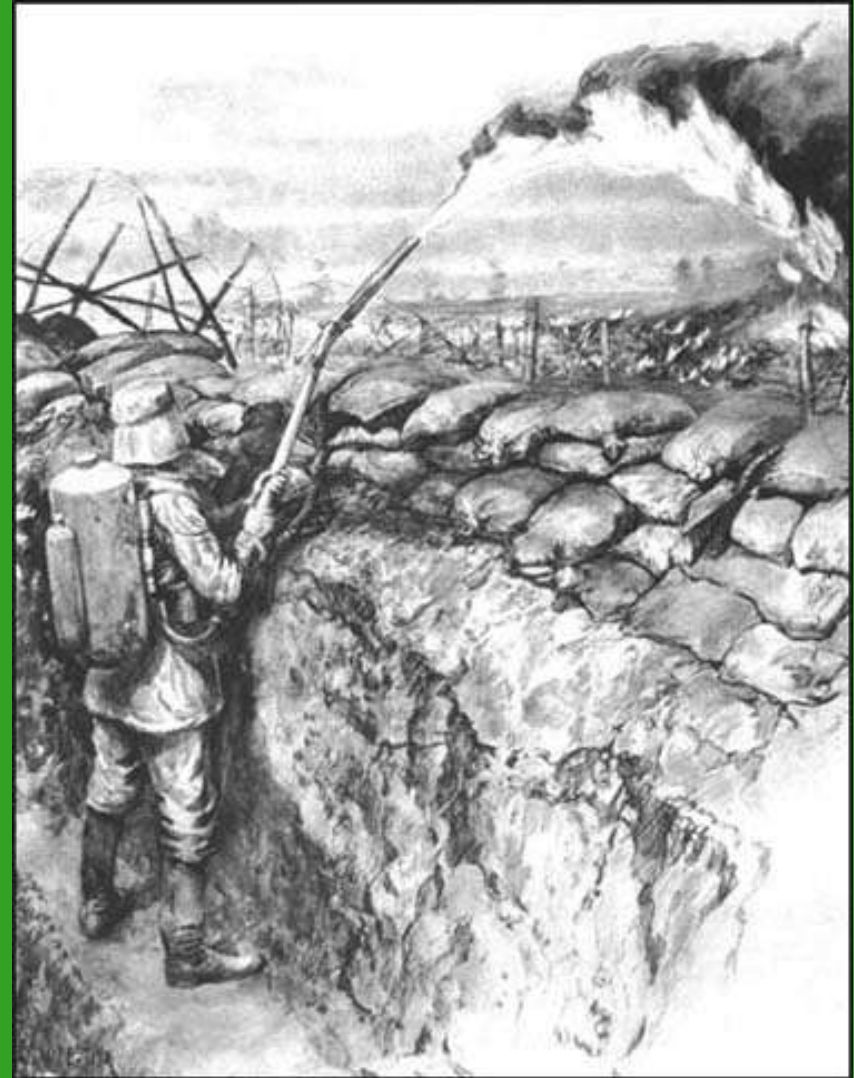
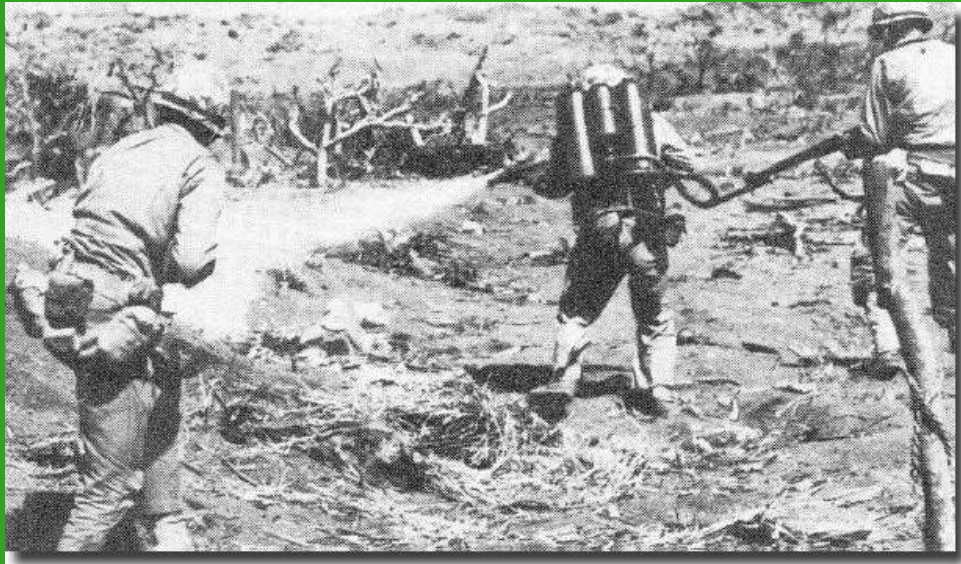


Tank Video—Connections III 4:29



II. During battles—New Weapons

- Flame throwers





III. At Home

- Propaganda
 - Journalists, photographers, artists, and others were gathered to help spread the war aims
 - Remember the government had to drum up support for this unpopular war!



WORKERS

YMCA

LEND YOUR STRENGTH
TO THE RED TRIANGLE

HELP THE "Y" HELP THE
FIGHTERS FIGHT

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN-NOVEMBER 11 to 18



keep
these
off
the U.S.A
Buy more **LIBERTY BONDS**

III. At Home

- Civil Liberties (protections from the government) were being threatened
 1. Espionage Act of 1917 – stated that a person could be fined up to \$10,000 and imprisoned for up to 20 years in prison for those who gave aid to the enemy, who tried to incite insubordination, disloyalty, or refusal of duty in the armed services or who circulated false reports and statements with the intent to interfere with the war effort.

2. Sedition Act of 1918 – extended penalties to those who did or said anything to obstruct the sale of Liberty Bonds or to advocate cutbacks in production.

AND (just in case something was overlooked) for saying, writing, or printing anything “disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive about the American form of government, the Constitution, or the Army or Navy.

Schenck v. United States

- Charles Schenck was the leader of the Socialist Party in the United States
- He printed and distributed 15,000 flyers telling people that the draft violated the 13th Amendment (involuntary servitude)
- So he was telling people, “If you are drafted, don’t go!”

Schenck v. United States

- Schenck was charged with conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act
 - Insubordination
 - Obstructing Recruitment

Schenck v. United States

- It went to the Supreme Court
- Schenck Lost



Schenck v. United States

- Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said that “the [Espionage] act applied where there was a ‘clear and present danger,’” and that speech in wartime might create “...evils that Congress had a right to prevent.” (Compelling Government Interest)

German Discrimination

- Symphonies refused to play Beethoven and Bach
- Schools dropped courses in German
- Sauerkraut was called “liberty cabbage”
 - Remember “Freedom Fries?”



German Discrimination

- **Robert P. Praeger was accused of making disloyal remarks in a speech he made to miners in Maryville IL.**
- **A mob of 350 people dragged Praeger from the basement of city hall (where he had been hiding) and hanged him from a tree one mile south of the city limits**

What else was going on at home?

- <http://www.firstworldwar.com/audio/1918.htm>