

SSUSH15

The student will analyze the origins and impact of U.S. involvement in World War I

World War I

Preview and Processing

- How does imperialism/expansionism put the United States on a world stage?
- After coming onto the world stage after the Spanish-American War, should the United States stay out of world affairs? Why or why not?
- What is the difference between isolationism and imperialism?

Isolationism

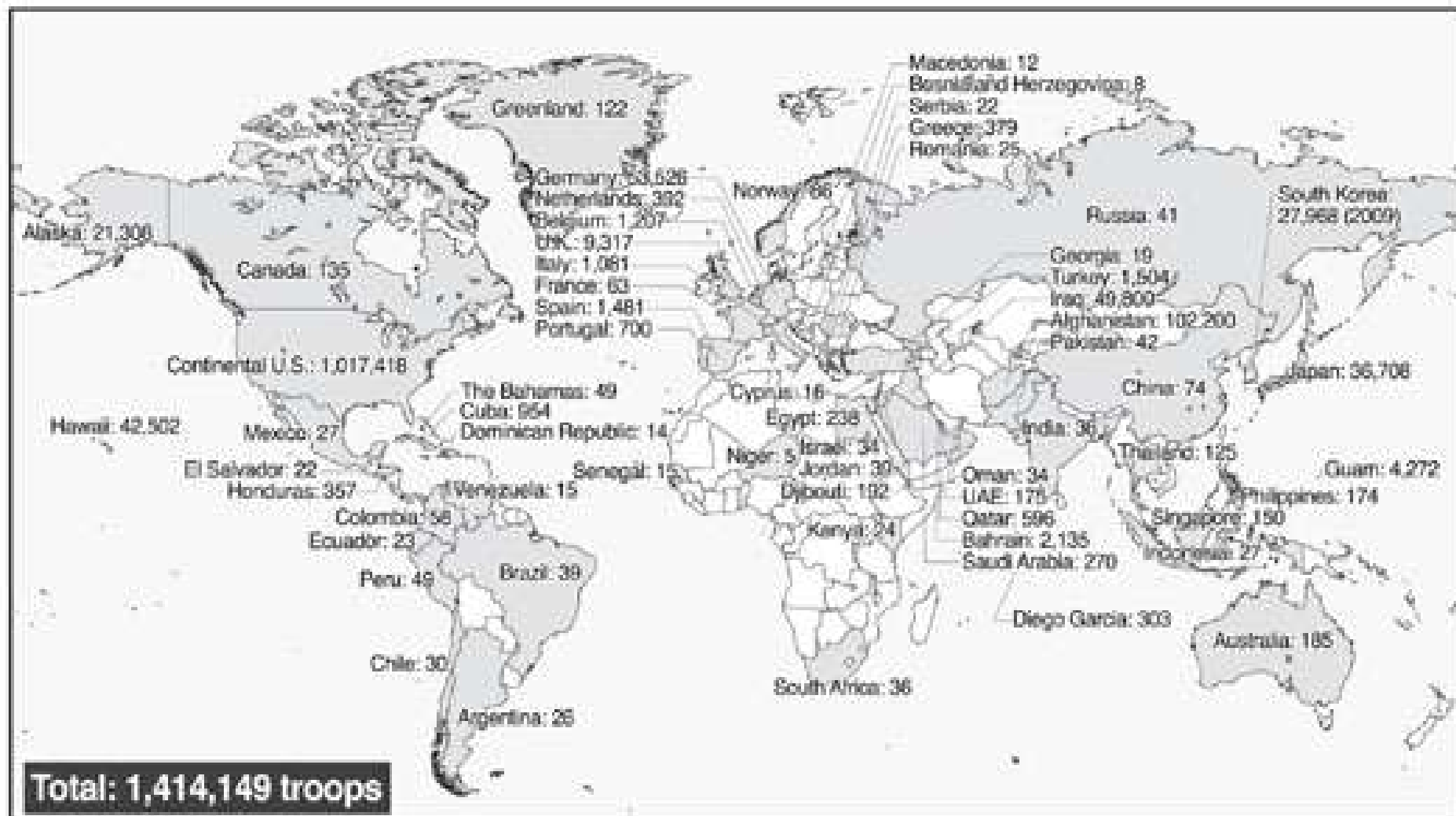
Opposition to political and economic entanglements with other countries.



Should the United States have troops stationed around the world? Why or why not?

U.S. troops around the world

Source: United States Department of Defence (Dec. 31, 2011)



Making the Connection

- What do you see?
- Where do you think this is located?
- What event is taking place?





Causes of World War I (Europe)

- 1.Nationalism:** devotion to interests, culture of one's nation
- 2.Imperialism:** the policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries

3. Militarism: development of armed forces, their use in diplomacy

4. Alliance System: Alliances were meant to provide international security because no one wanted to disturb the balance of power.



The Alliance System

- There were two alliance systems:
 - Triple Entente (Allies)
 - The Central Powers



European Alliances, 1914



Problems in the Balkans

- The Balkan Peninsula became known as “the powder keg of Europe” because the ethnic rivalries among the Balkan people and the outside interests from other countries.



- Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife were shot by Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914.



- After the assassination of the Archduke, Austria gives Serbia an ultimatum: agree to terms or go to war.
- Serbia agrees to most of the terms of the ultimatum to try to stay out of war, but Austria wants to go to war to absorb Serbia into Austria-Hungary.
- On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. It was meant to be a quick war.

War Begins

- German “Blank Check” to Austria.
- The alliance system began to pull in other nations as they were obligated to support each other.
 - August 1-Germany declares war on Russia
 - August 3-Germany declares war on France

GERMANY DECLARES WAR!

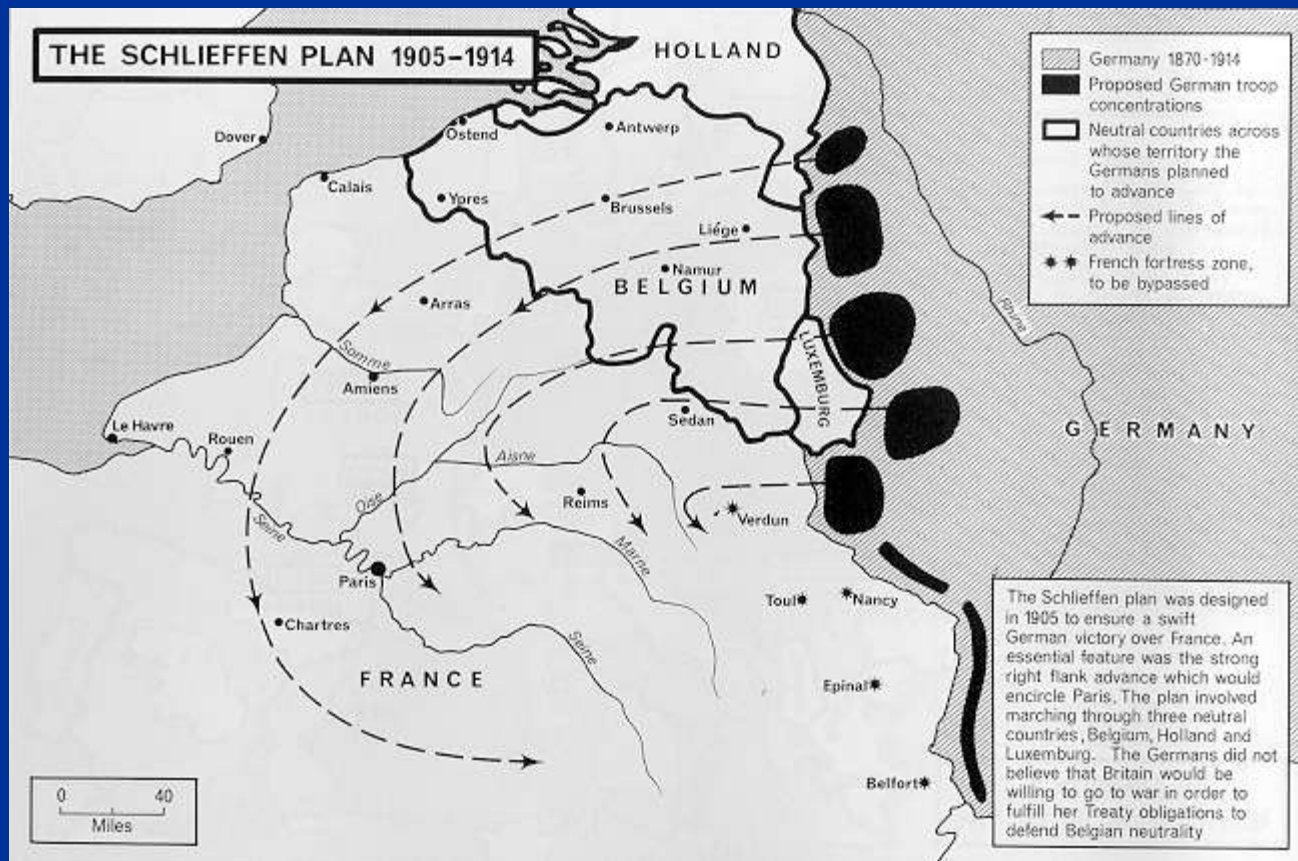


Germany has allied with Russia, Hungary, and declared war on France and Serbia.

1914
CLOSE

The Fighting Starts

- August 1914- Schlieffen Plan
 - Hold Russia, defeat France, defeat Russia
 - Allies stop Germans in France



- By 1915, two parallel trenches cross France.
- “No man’s land”
A barren expanse of mud pockmarked with shell craters and filled with barbed wire.



The Western Front

Trench Warfare



American Neutrality

- In 1914, most Americans wanted to stay out of the war.
- Public opinion over who would win the war was divided.
 - Socialists: Capitalist vs. imperialist over markets
 - Pacifists: war was evil and U.S. should set example of peace
 - Others did not want their children to experience warfare.



Making the Connection

- When did your family immigrate to the United States?
- What country/countries did your family come from?
- Do you identify yourself as a member of any other nationality?
- How can an immigrant's nationality play a role in dividing loyalties in a conflict such as war?

- Millions of naturalized U.S. citizens followed the war because they emigrated from these nations.
- Some Americans were of German descent.
- Many Americans are sympathetic with Britain because of their common ancestry, language, and democratic institutions.

- U.S. economic ties are stronger with the Allies than the Central Powers.
- American manufacturers were producing war supplies to the Allies such as dynamite, canon powder, submarines, copper wire, and armored cars.

British Blockade

- British blockade German coast to prevent weapons and other military supplies from getting through-including food.
- By 1917, there is a famine due to food unable to get through.



Germany Responds

- Germany responded to British blockade with counterblockade by U-boats.
- Any British or Allied ship found in the waters around Britain would be sunk.



Lusitania

- May 7, 1915, the U-boat sank the British ship Lusitania off the coast of Ireland.
- 1,198 people died. 128 of those people were Americans.
- American public opinion shifted because of the attack.



German Submarine Warfare

- ◆ *Germans had warned Americans not to travel on British ships with flyers all over US docks!*
- ◆ *Pres. Wilson: International Waters; "back off" Germany!*

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.

Zimmerman Note

- The Zimmerman Note was a telegram from the German foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico.
- It exposed the alliance between Mexico and German.
 - It promised if war broke out between U.S. and Mexico, Germany would support Mexico.
- It was intercepted by the British.

U.S. enters War

- March 1917, Russia's oppressive monarchy was overthrown by a representative government
- Supporters of war could claim that it was a war of democracies against monarchies.
- On April 2, 1917, U.S. joins the war.

THE DAILY MISSOURIAN

FOURTH YEAR

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917

NUMBER 200

U.S. OFFICIALLY AT WAR

WILSON TELLS PLANS FOR RASING ARMS

President of Congress, F. Lee Platts, Missouri, January 29, 1917

Mr. Platts, I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

WARDS TO MOBILIZE AT HOME IN WEEK

President of Congress, F. Lee Platts, Missouri, January 29, 1917

Mr. Platts, I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

BOARDING OF NIGHT TO AFFECT STUDENTS

President of Congress, F. Lee Platts, Missouri, January 29, 1917

Mr. Platts, I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

WILSON SIGNS RESOLUTION AT 1:13 O'CLOCK TODAY

President of Congress, F. Lee Platts, Missouri, January 29, 1917

Mr. Platts, I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

I am glad to hear that you have been elected to the position of President of the Missouri House of Representatives. I am sure that you will do well in the position.

WILSON SIGNS RESOLUTION AT 1:13 O'CLOCK TODAY

Four Missouri Representatives Vote "No" When House Passes Act To Strengthen War Measures Total \$404,000,000—Conscription Plans Call for 2,000,000 Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The general debate will continue the enrollment and national defense program and particularly the war expenses measure and conscription bills today.

Mr. Wilson signed the resolution at 1:13 p. m. today. It reads that President Wilson sign all the laws and resolutions passed by the House and Senate in carrying out of the war between the United States and Germany.

At 1:13 p. m. the resolution was signed by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Selective Service Act

- **The act required men to register with the government in order to be randomly selected for military service.**
- **Passed in May 1917.**



Mass Production

- The government exempted many shipyard workers from the draft.
- The U.S. Chamber of Commerce joined in a public relations campaign to emphasize the importance of shipyard work.
- Shipyards used fabrication techniques. The parts were made elsewhere while the ship was built in the yard.
- The Government took over commercial and private ships for war use.

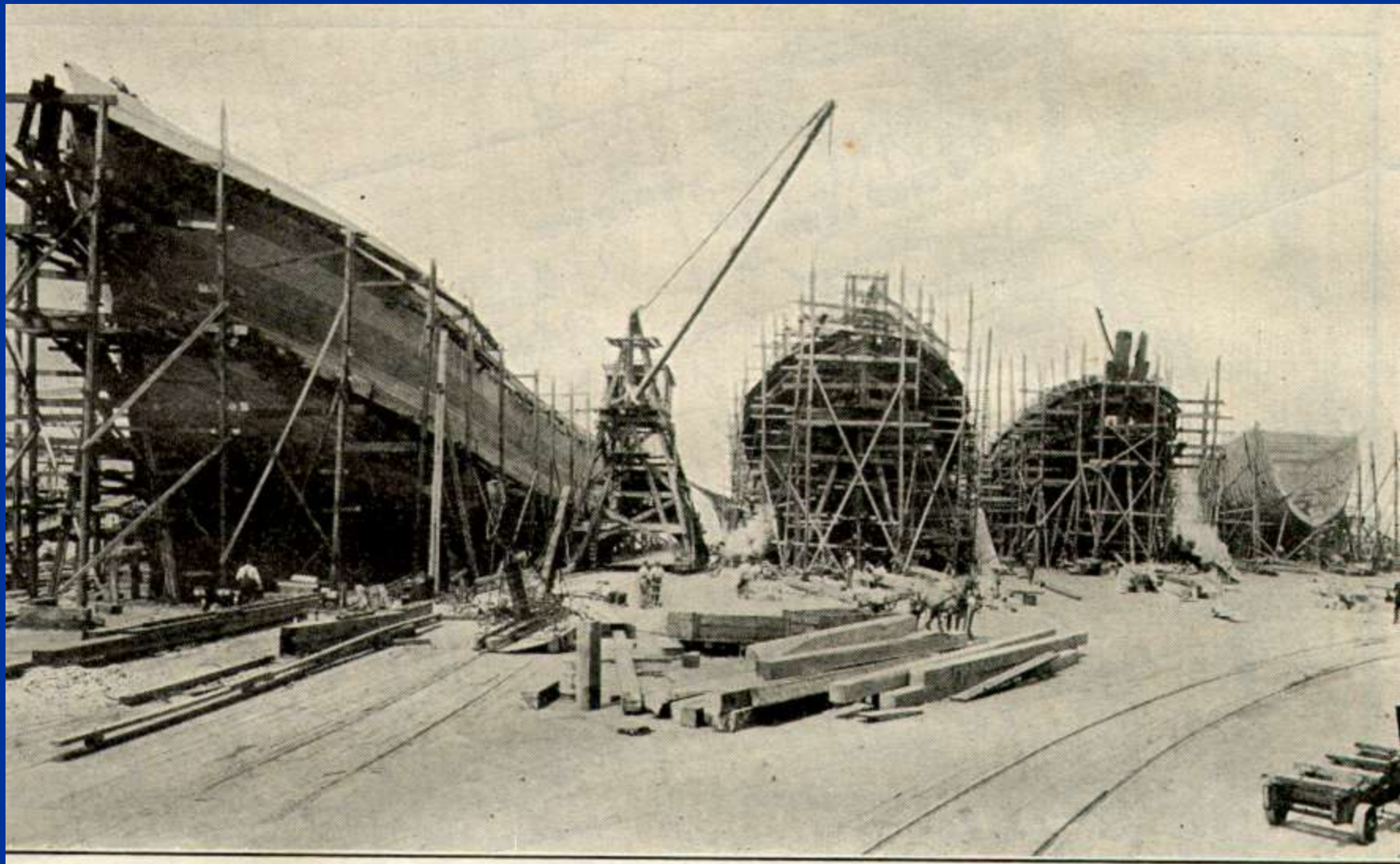


FIG. 22. — Building "Liberty Ships" on Puget Sound.

Turning the Tide

- The convoy system was used against the German U-boats. Heavy guard of destroyers escorted merchant ships.
- The U.S. Navy helped lay a 230 mines across the North Sea.
- American troops help the Allies with the war effort with their numbers, freshness, and enthusiasm.

America goes on the Offensive

- 1917: Russia pulls out of the war
- November 3, 1918: Austria surrenders
- November 11, 1918-Germany signed the armistice.

The Final Toll

- World War I was the bloodiest war in history.
- About 22 million people died. Over half of them were civilians.
- 20 million people were injured
- 10 million were refugees
- The war cost about \$338 billion



War at Home

- Congress gives President Wilson direct control over much of the economy.
- War Industries Board (WIB): encourage to use mass production techniques and eliminate waste.
- The United States raised taxes and sold “Victory Loan” bonds to pay for the war.

Attacks on Civil Liberties

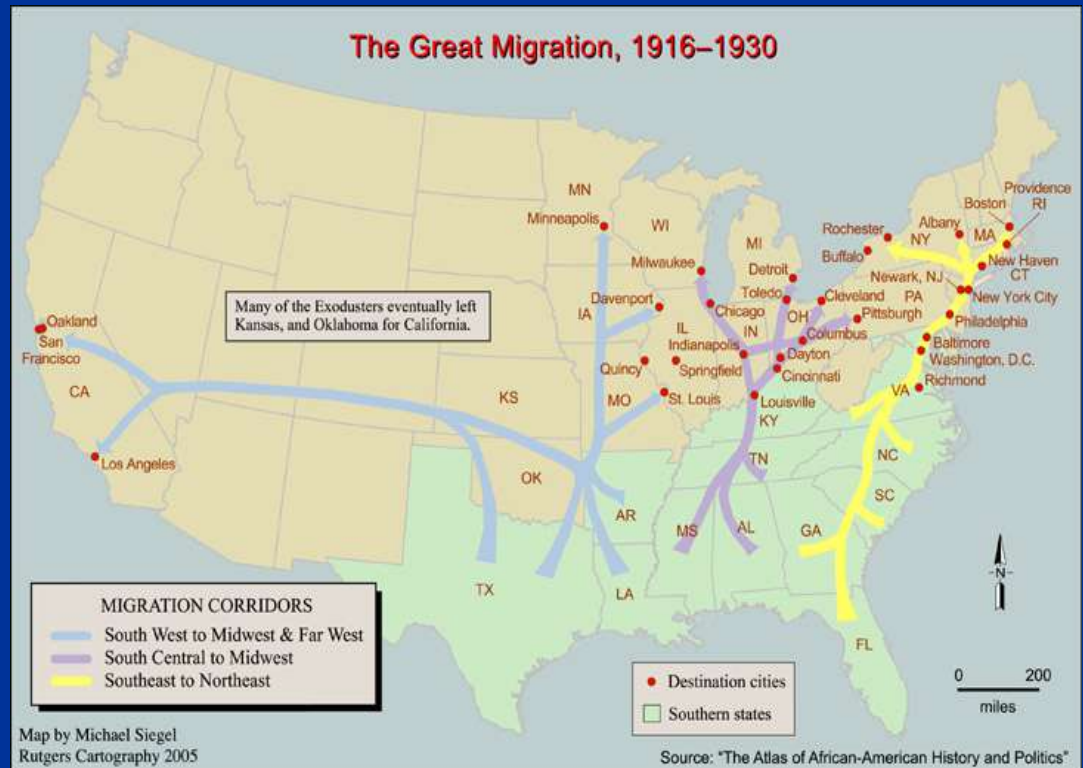
- Anti-Immigrant Hysteria: against people who came from the Central Powers.

Why would these people be targeted?

- Espionage and Sedition Acts:
 - A person could be fined up to \$10,000 and sentenced to prison for saying anything disloyal or abusive about the government or war effort.

Social Change

- W.E.B. Du Bois: war would strengthen calls for racial justice.
- Many African Americans migrated north to find jobs in the Great Migration.



Wilson's Fourteen Points

- June 18, 1918, Wilson presented Fourteen Points speech. His plan was divided into 3 parts:
 - First five were issues that needed to be addressed to prevent war
 - The next eight points dealt with boundary changes.
 - Fourteenth point would create The League of Nations



Making the Connection

The League of Nations is the precursor to what modern day world organization?

The Treaty of Versailles, 1919

- Nine new nations were established.
- Areas of the Ottoman Empire were given to France and Great Britain.
- Germany could no longer have a military.
- Germany returns the region of Alsace-Lorraine to France
- Germany pays reparations(\$33 billion)

War-guilt Clause

- Germany was forced to take sole responsibility for starting World War I.
- Germany stripped of colonial possessions that could have helped pay off the war.



Opposition to Treaty

- People believed that the treaty was too harsh.
- U.S. signs a separate treaty with Germany in 1921.
- U.S. never joins the League of Nations

Making the Connection

- Should Germany have been held completely responsible for WWI? Why?
- How did the 1919 Treaty of Versailles help contribute to the start of World War II?