



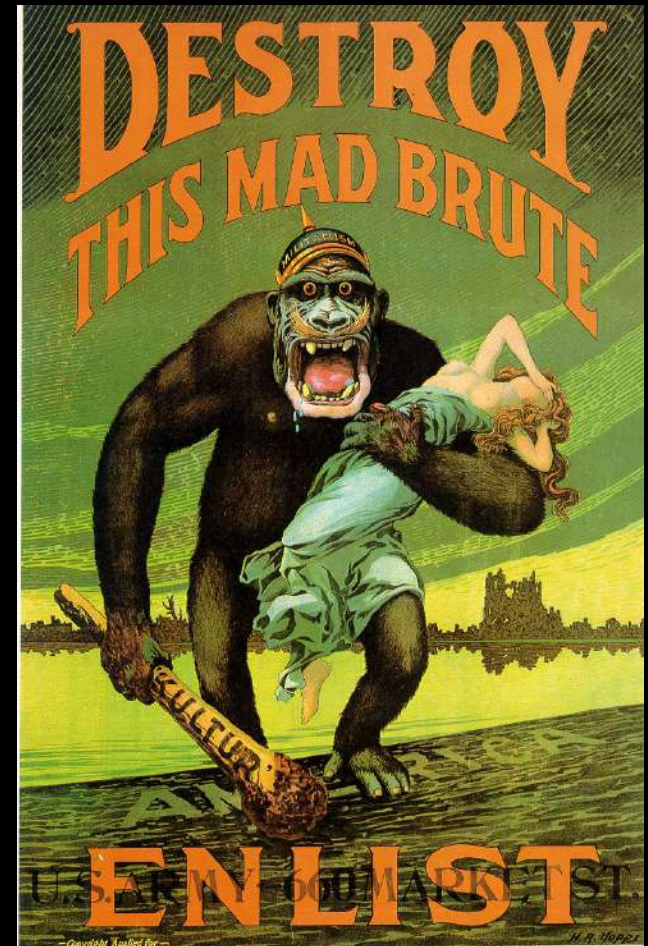
SSUSH15

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

Bell Ringer

15 Minutes!

- Examine this WWI Era poster:
 - What is this “mad brute” that you must destroy?
 - What does the “brute” represent?
 - What does this “brute” carry in his hands?
 - What is the purpose of this WWI propaganda poster?
 - Who is the target of this campaign?
 - To what does this poster appeal - intellect or emotions?



Essential Question

One

SSUSH 15

During World War I – how did the U.S. go from neutral to declared war?

What part did German unrestricted submarine warfare play in this move from neutrality to war?

Neutrality to War

- In 1914 war breaks out among European nations
- President Woodrow Wilson declares that the U.S. would remain neutral
 - The U.S. will stay out of foreign wars
 - What does this remind you of?

“We must be impartial in thought as well as in action.”



American Neutrality

- President Wilson declared the U.S. to be neutral
 - However - many average U.S. citizens began to choose sides
 - Most supported the Allies (Britain and France)
- Wilson's cabinet, and many businesses supported going to war on the side of the Allies
 - Why would business owners support going to war?



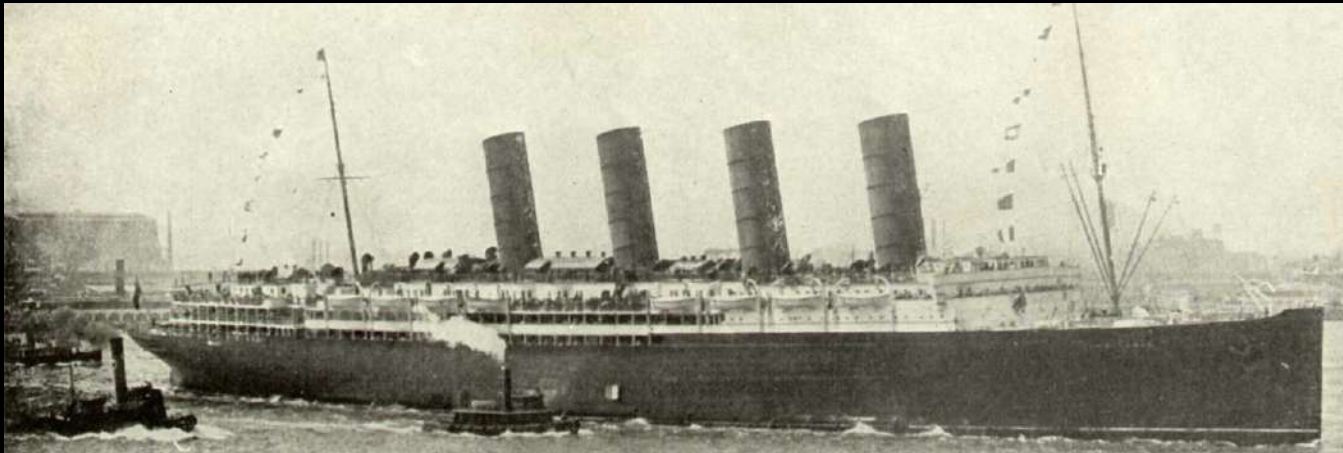
American Neutrality ?

- Germany announced that it would begin using U-boats to attack all vessels, including merchant ships, in British waters
 - Stopped the Allies from receiving supplies from foreign countries
 - This unrestricted submarine warfare drew protests from the U.S.



American Neutrality ?

- 1915 - a German U-boat sank the British passenger liner **Lusitania**
 - Killed almost 1,200 passengers including 120 Americans
- 1916 - the French ship Sussex, was torpedoed by a German U-boat causing several American injuries
- Germany and the U.S. signed the Sussex Pledge in which Germany promised not to sink anymore merchant ships without warning
 - This kept the U.S. out of the war, and helped Wilson win reelection in 1916



U.S. Declares War

- 1917 - Germany tried to enlist the help of Mexico in fighting the U.S. if the U.S. entered the war
 - The Zimmerman Note convinced many Americans that they needed go to war against Germany
- Early 1917 - Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare
 - Sank six U.S. ships
- Pres. Wilson was back into a corner
 - Declared war on Germany in April 1917
 - Joined the Allies



Essential Question

One

SSUSH 15

During World War I – how did the U.S. go from neutral to declared war?

What part did German unrestricted submarine warfare play in this move from neutrality to war?

Essential Task

One

SSUSH 15

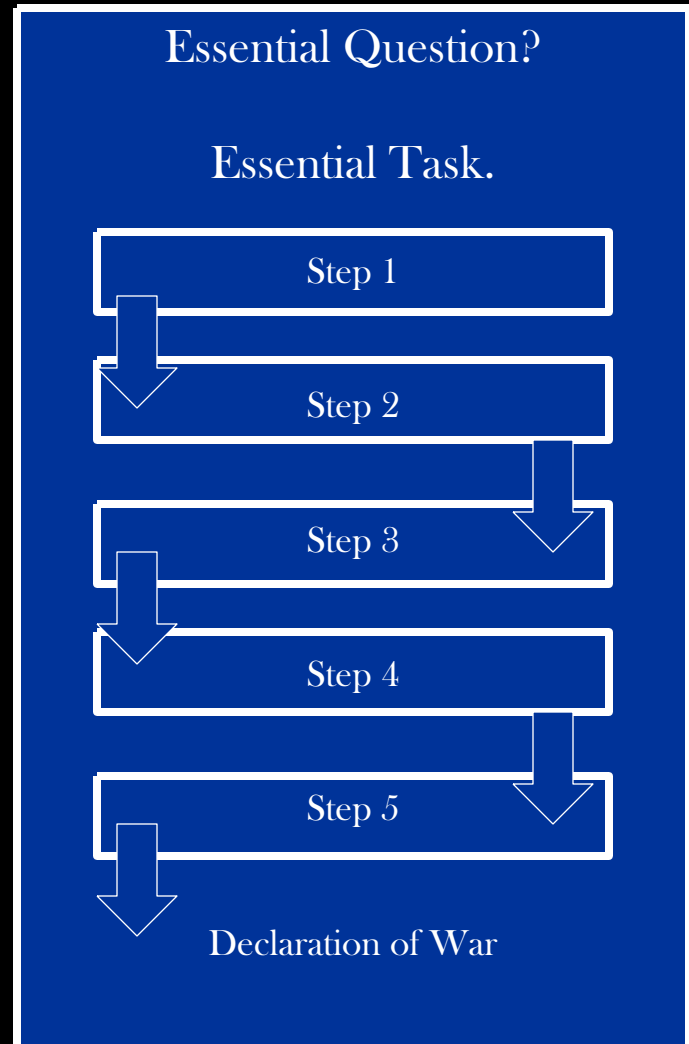
Describe the movement from U.S. neutrality to engagement in World War I, with reference to unrestricted submarine warfare

WWI EQ Book

- Write Essential Question (EQ One at the top of Page One in your WWI EQ Book
 - You may also choose to write Essential Task on this page
- Use your notes, handouts, and/or textbook to guide your response to the EQ
 - You may choose to use graphic organizers such as: web diagrams, T-charts, Venn diagrams, hierarchy charts, etc.
 - You must answer the question completely in order to earn complete points

Example Page One

- Write the EQ at the top of the page
- If you choose – write the ET beneath that
- Answer the EQ
 - Create a Flow Chart or other graphic organizer to help answer the question



Bell Ringer

- Examine the British propaganda poster:
 - What is happening? – break it down.
 - What / Who does it appeal to?
 - What is the message that is being sent?
 - What does it say about British culture / society / government?



Essential Question Two: Domestic Impact

What was the domestic impact of World War I?

Include:

The Great Migration (African-American),
Espionage Act of 1917, Socialism /
Communism, & Eugene Debs

Explain the domestic impact of World War I, as reflected by the origins of the Great Migration, the Espionage Act, and socialist Eugene Debs



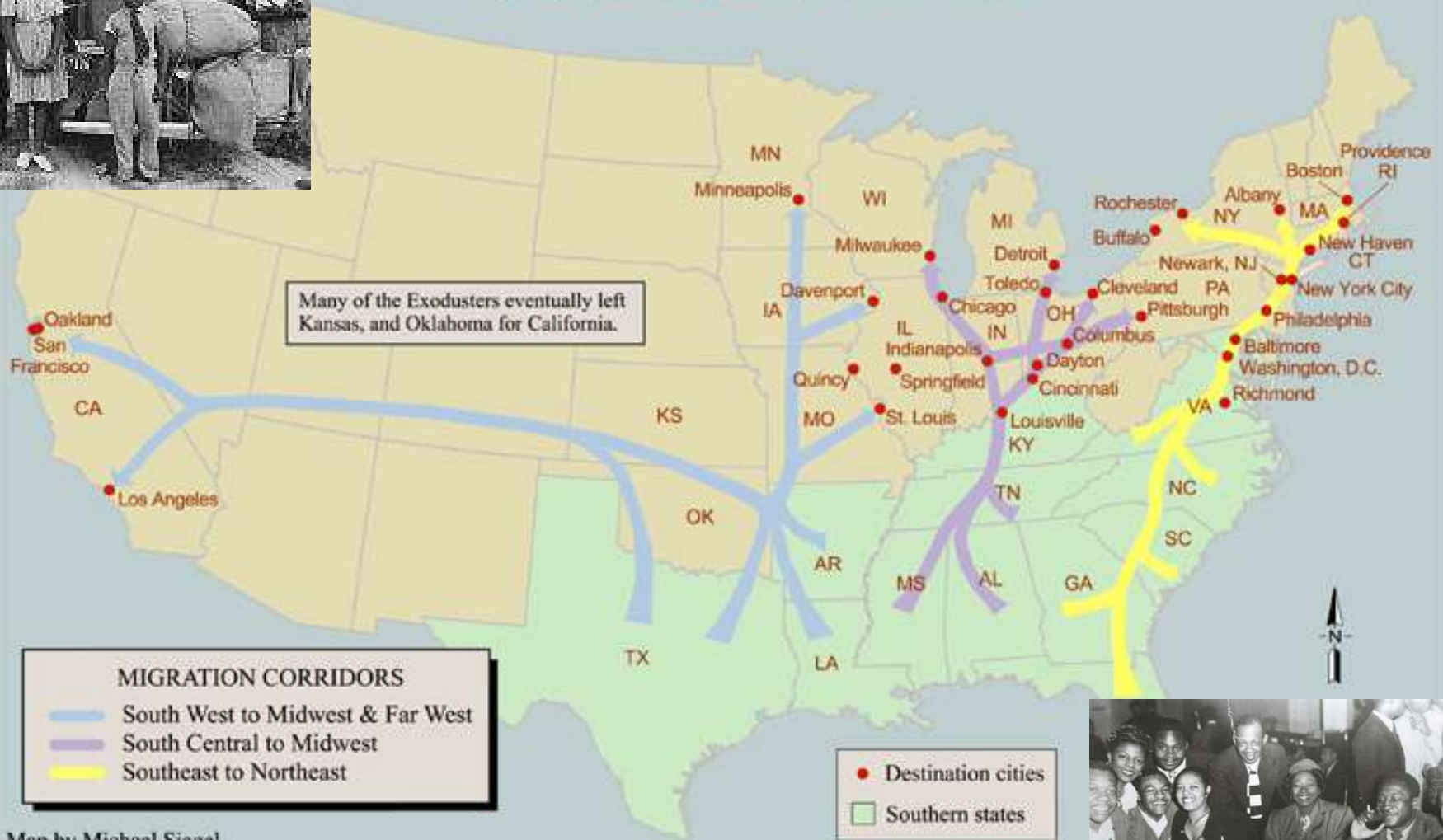
Great Migration

- Northern factories needed workers during the war for two main reasons:
 - Many white workers joined the war effort or
 - Were drafted
 - Nearly all immigration from Europe stopped
- To replace these workers African Americans left the South and moved into many Northern cities
 - Looking for factory jobs
 - The movement became known as the Great Migration
 - Between 300,000 and 500,000 African-Americans moved North





The Great Migration, 1916–1930



Map by Michael Siegel
Rutgers Cartography 2005

Source: *The Atlas of A

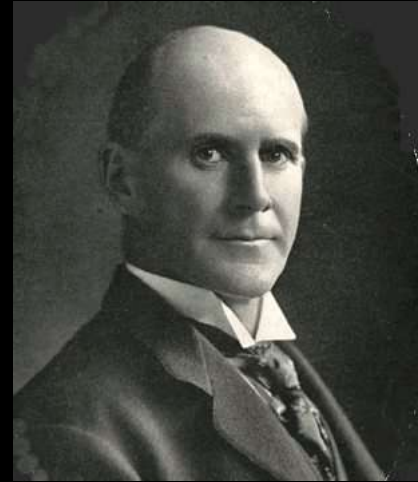


Espionage Act

- Passed in 1917 the Espionage Act:
 - Established penalties and prison time for aiding the enemy
 - Penalized disloyalty, or interference with the war effort
- The Espionage Act was expanded in 1918 to make it illegal for any public opposition to the war
- The Supreme Court also limited American's freedom of speech – 1st Amendment Right
 - *Schenck v. U.S.*
 - Upheld Espionage Act of 1917

Eugene Debs

- Leader of the American Railway Union (ARU)
- Socialist leader who ran for president in 1912
- What is a Socialist?
 - A person who believes that the government should own industries (railroads, utilities)
 - A nation's wealth should be more evenly distributed in order to alleviate suffering



Essential Question Two: Domestic Impact

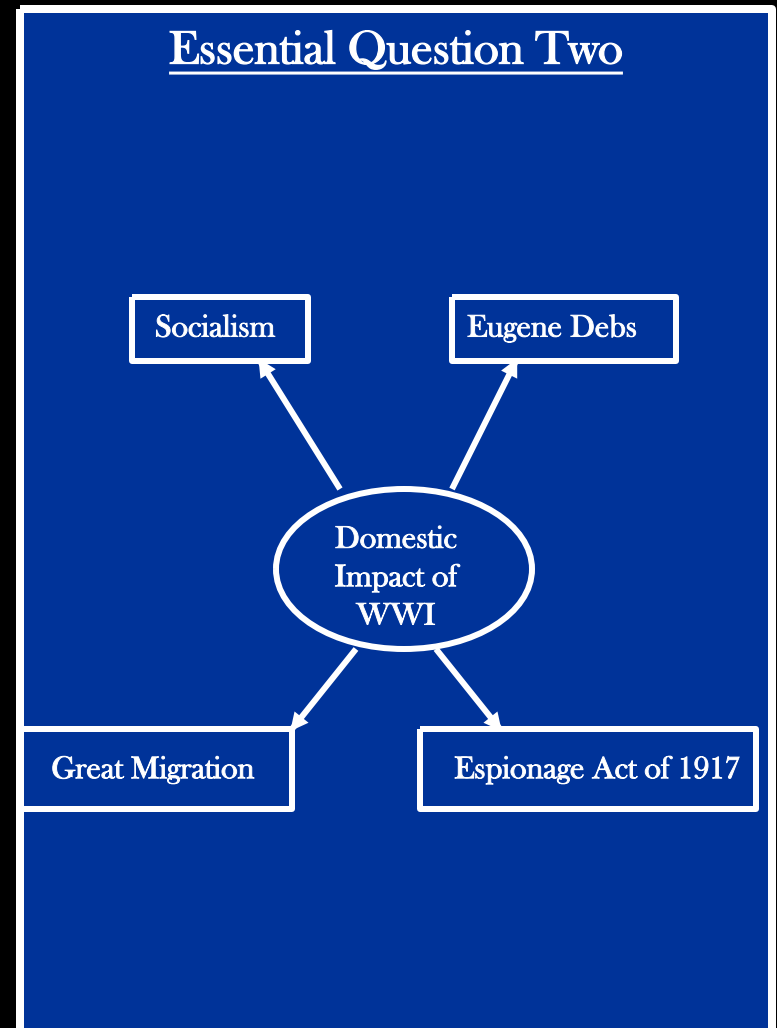
What was the domestic impact of World War I?

Include:

The Great Migration (African-American),
Espionage Act of 1917, Socialism /
Communism, & Eugene Debs

Example Page Two

- You may create a graphic organizer such as the one shown here
- When completed – a Web Diagram such as this one will visually describe the Domestic impact of WWI
- This is an easy way to answer the Essential Question



Essential Question Three: The Post-War World

What were President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points & how were they received by European nations?

What was the significance of League of Nations

Explain Wilson's Fourteen Points and the proposed League of Nations

- The Allies won the war in 1918 & began settling for peace
- The “Big Four”
 - Leaders from the U.S., Britain, France, and Italy
 - They lead meetings which will decide the fate of Post-War Europe

Which country is missing from the meeting?

Why is this important?



Wilson's Fourteen Points

- Wilson presented his plan for peace, called the Fourteen Points to Congress
 - In the first 5 points he wanted all countries to have:
 - free trade
 - freedom of the seas
 - disarmament
 - open diplomacy
 - adjustments of colonial claims

These five points were what Wilson felt caused World War I

Wilson's Fourteen Points

- The next 8 points dealt with self-determination
- The final point called for the creation of the League of Nations, an organization which would help settle disagreements between member countries.
- Many countries viewed the Fourteen Points as being too lenient on Germany

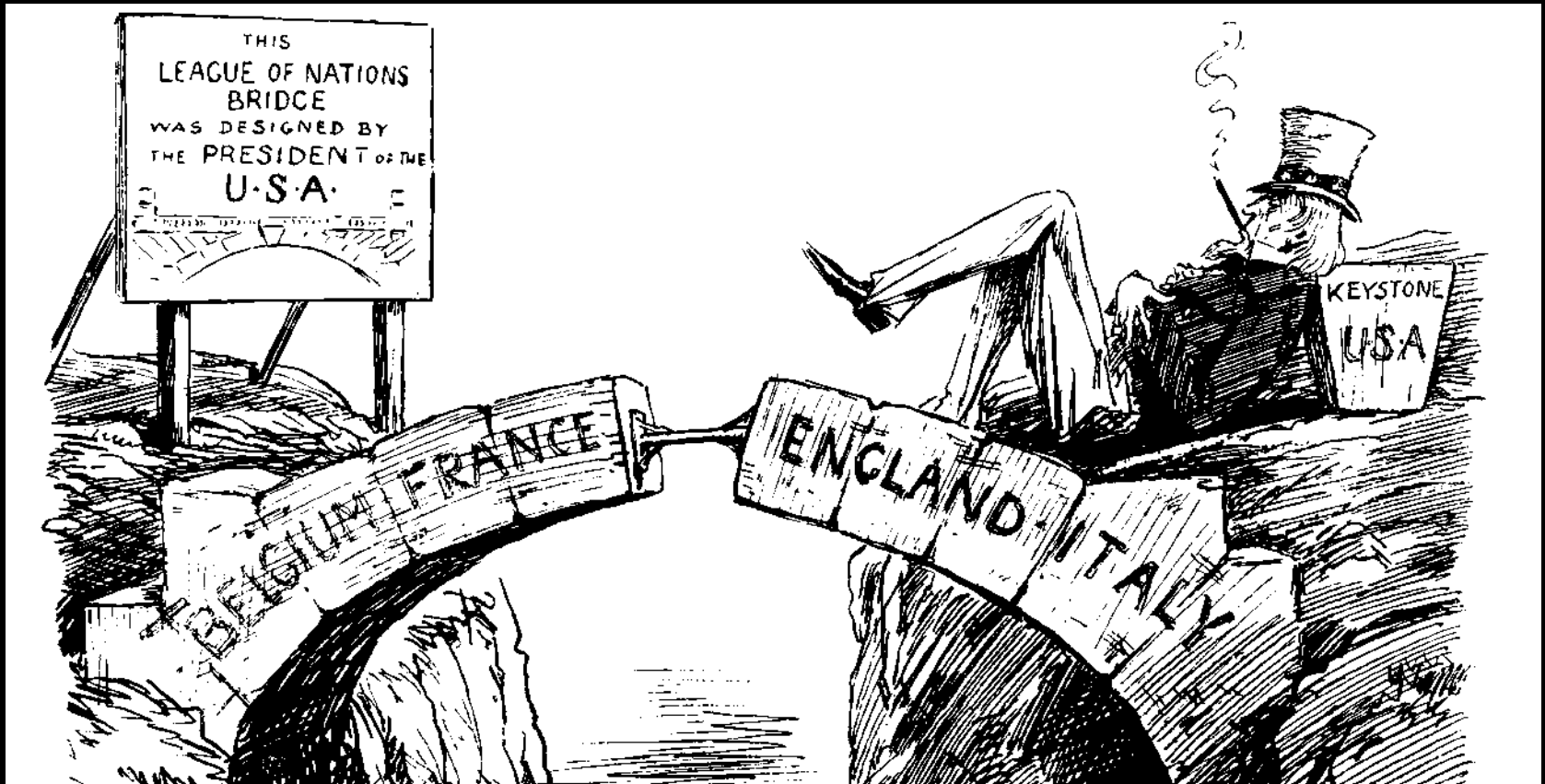
The Treaty of Versailles

- The Treaty was signed by Germany in 1919, and punished Germany for “starting” the war
- Germany would have to:
 - dismantle their army and navy
 - pay war reparations of \$33 billion (which they did not have)
 - Admit guilt for causing the war
 - The Treaty left Germany in shambles

Most of Wilson’s Fourteen Points were dismissed by the other leaders, with the exception of the Fourteen Point

League of Nations

- Wilson's League of Nations was voted down by the U.S. Congress in 1920.
- Many Congressmen worried that it made the U.S. too involved in European affairs



d. Describe passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, establishing Prohibition, and the Nineteenth Amendment, establishing woman suffrage.

- The 18th Amendment took effect in 1920 banning the manufacturing, sale, and transportation of alcohol

Supporters of prohibition thought that it would reduce unemployment, domestic violence, and poverty.

Which groups of people do you think supported prohibition?



18th Amendment

The Amendment was extremely difficult to enforce so that by 1933, the 21st Amendment was passed repealing the 18th Amendment

Why do you think the 18 Amendment was so difficult to enforce? What wasn't banned by the 18th Amendment?



Nineteenth Amendment (1920)

Women's Suffrage: The right to vote



Women's suffrage movement groups originally tied their cause to that of African-American suffrage

Nineteenth Amendment

- In 1890 the National American Women's Association was formed. Carrie Chapman Catt became the leader in 1915 and threw support behind Wilson's 1916 presidential campaign
- Individual states began giving women the right to vote, gaining support for a Constitutional Amendment

