

- Essential Question:
 - What was the role of the United States during World War I?

- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 9.5:
 - Clicker Questions
 - “Battlefront during World War I” notes
 - Today’s HW: 19.2
 - Unit 9 Test: Thursday, January 17

Combatants in World War I quickly began to use total war tactics



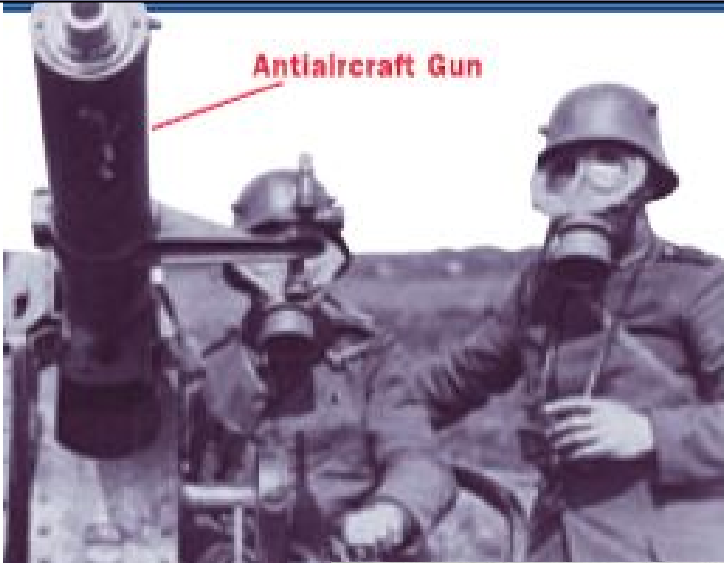
Governments committed all their nation's resources and took over industry to win the war

Soldiers were drafted, the media was censored, propaganda was created to support the war



New, industrial weapons were introduced on the battlefield such as machine guns, airplanes, blimps...

Antiaircraft Gun



Tanks

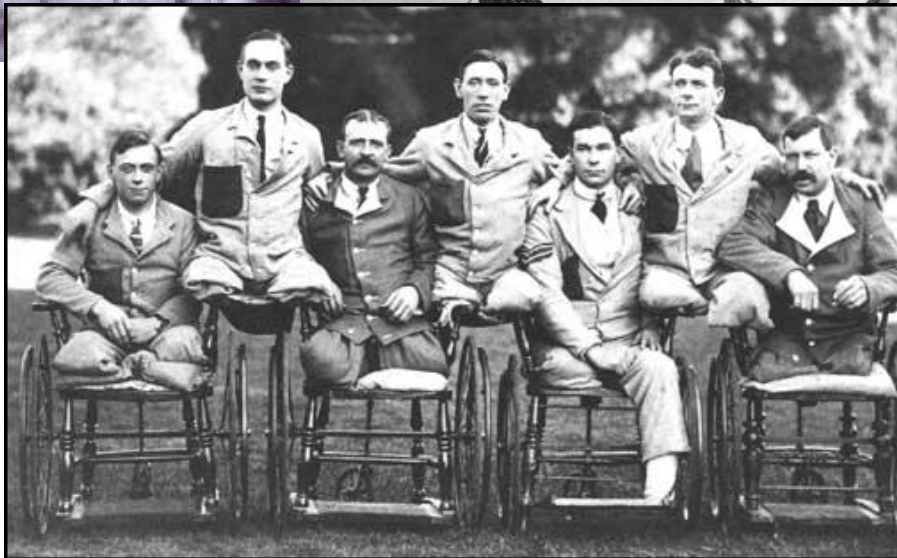
Tanks, like this French light tank, were used to "mow down" barbed wire and soldiers.



Poison Gas

A yellow-green slickened, suffocated, and burned, and became victims. Gas became standard

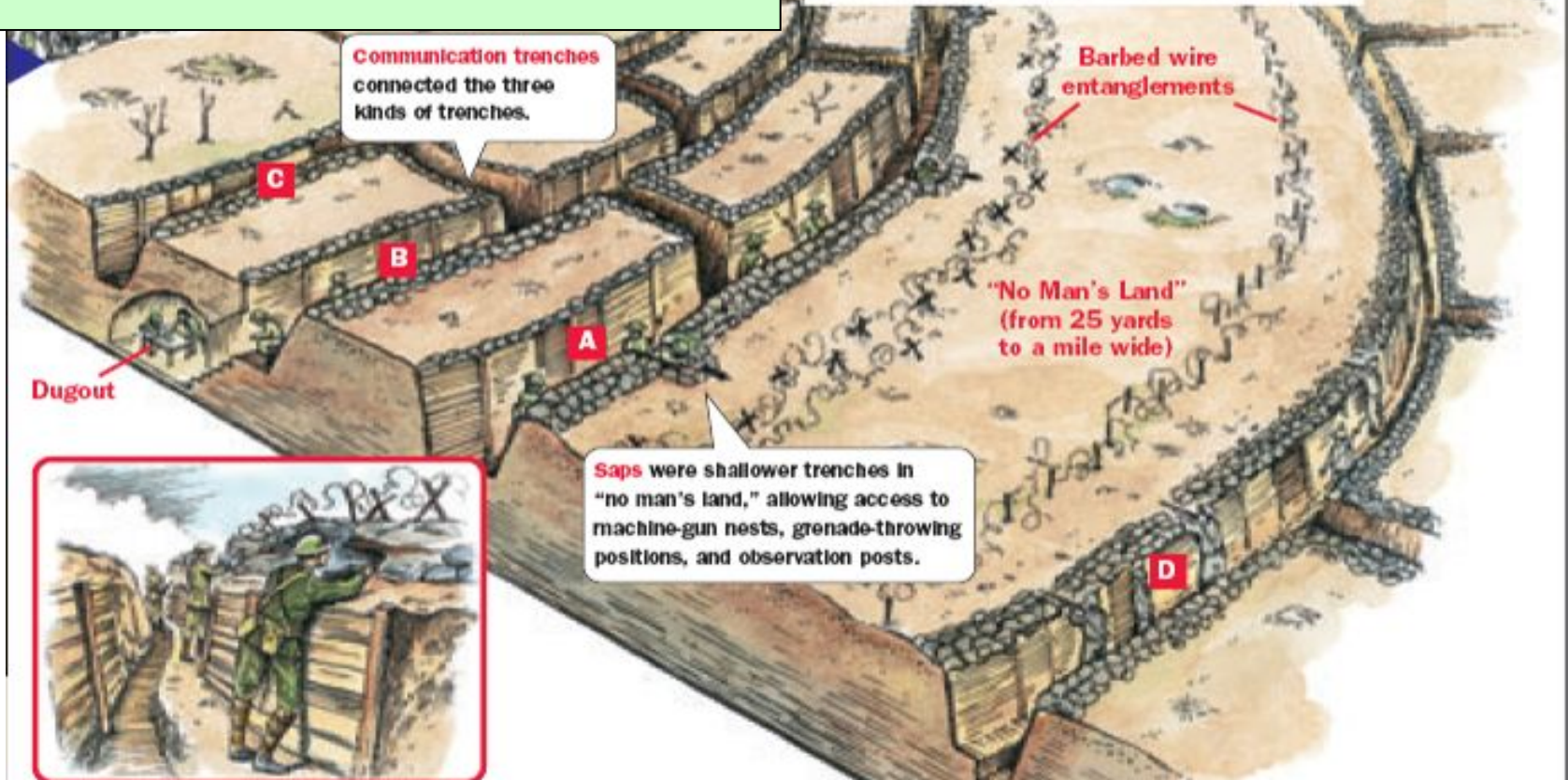
...heavy artillery, tanks, poison gas, flame throwers, submarines



These weapons led to unprecedented deaths and casualties

To protect soldiers from enemy fire, both the Allies and Central Powers built trenches

Trench warfare made it difficult for either side to gain an advantage



Communication trenches connected the three kinds of trenches.

Barbed wire entanglements

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

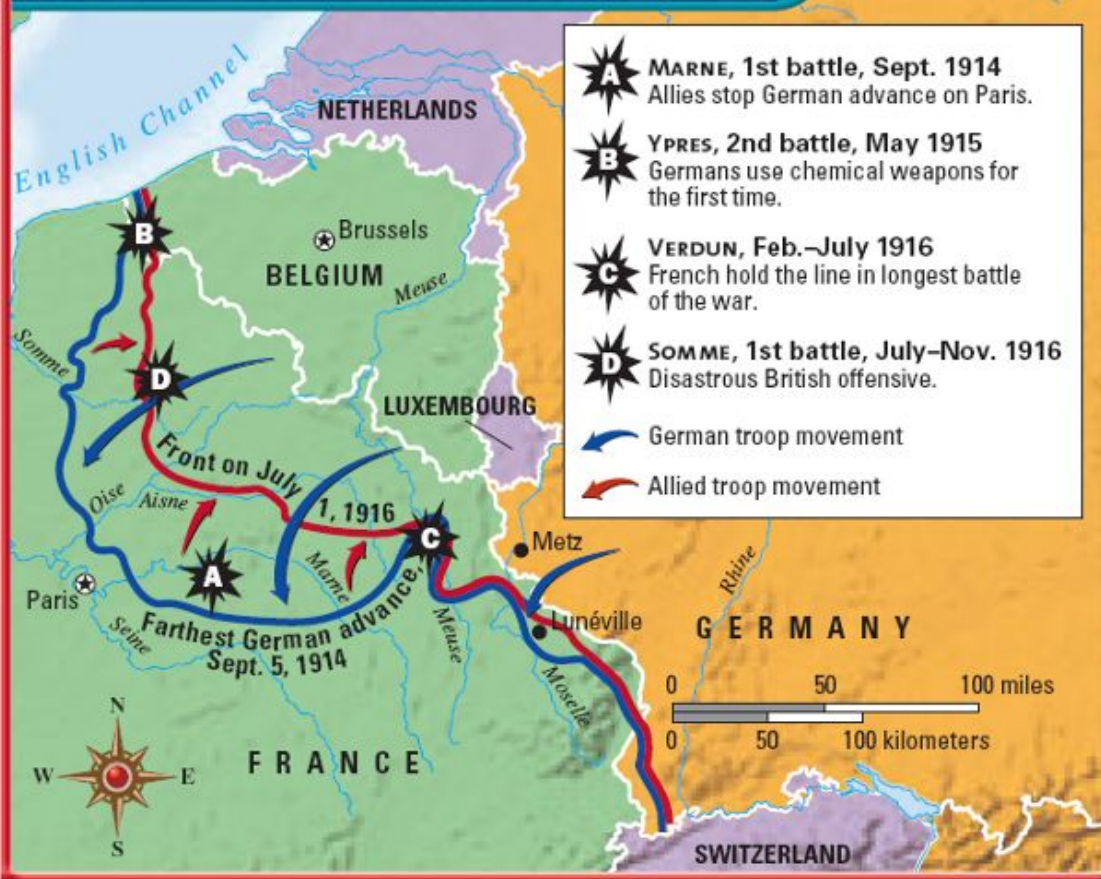
Dugout

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



Fighting on the Western Front slowed to a stalemate as neither side could gain an advantage

The Western Front 1914–1916



2 million soldiers were killed or wounded during the battles of



German u-boats patrolled the Atlantic Ocean attacking Allied cargo ships

is assassinated.

On the Eastern Front, the Russian army was struggling to hold on against the German military

Russian women training for combat



Russia was struggling to produce enough weapons or food to support the war effort

Millions of Russian soldiers and civilians died in the war

By 1917, Russia was on the brink of collapse

In Nov 1917, Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks overthrew the Russian government and established the Soviet Union, the first communist nation



The USA remained neutral in World War I from 1914 to 1917...

Due to German violations of free trade, the USA declared war in April 1917



After America's declaration of war in 1917, the U.S. had to mobilize before it could fight in Europe

Quick Class Discussion:

Name the top five priorities the United States needs to focus on now that the nation is in the war

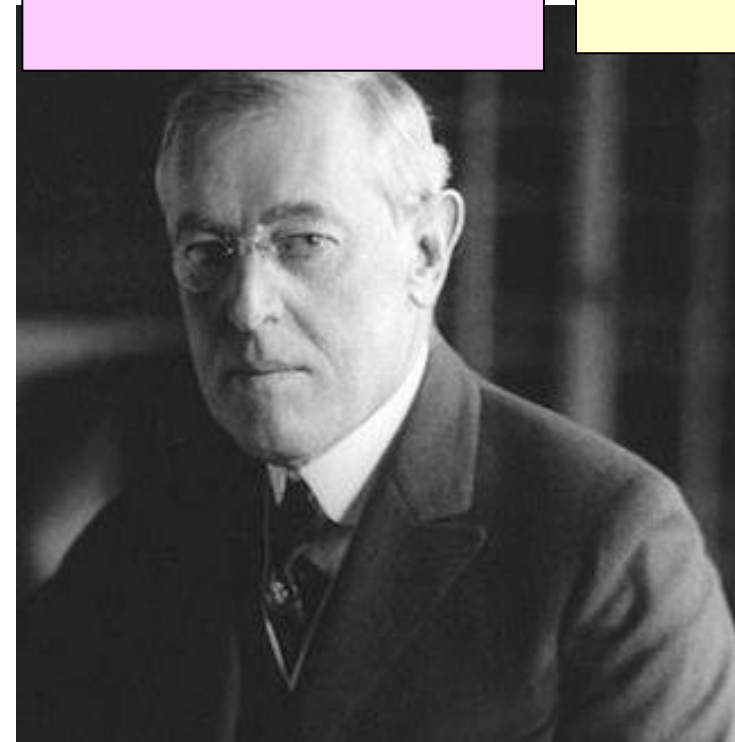


After America's declaration of war in 1917, the U.S. had to mobilize before it could fight in Europe

The army had only 200,000 soldiers and needed a larger military

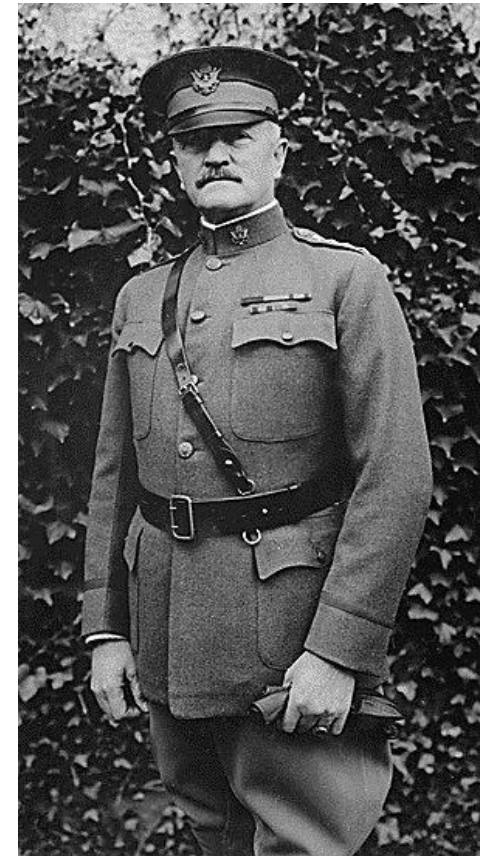
The military needed massive supplies of armaments

President Wilson and Congress created 5,000 bureaucratic agencies to manage and win the war



The USA supported the Allied Powers, but the Americans entered the war for their own reasons...

...President Wilson wanted to keep the U.S. military separate from the other Allied forces



The American Expeditionary Force was led by John Pershing as an independent American military

Congress passed the Selective Service Act to draft men between the ages of 18 and 45 into the army

2.8 million Americans were drafted into the military

400,000 black soldiers were drafted but served in segregated units



“True Sons of Freedom” “Colored Man is No Slacker”

The War Industries Board (WIB) was created to oversee the production of military supplies

The WIB encouraged mass-production of war equipment and set production quotas



The Food Administration was created to ration food and encourage Americans to grow “victory gardens”

Uncle Sam says -

GARDEN

To Cut Food Costs

CITY FARM
GARDENERS

Ask the

U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D.C.

For a **FREE** Bulletin on Gardening - *It's food for thought*



The Fuel Administration was created to ration coal and oil and to encourage “lightless nights”

**UNCLE SAM
NEEDS
THAT
EXTRA
SHOVELFUL**

Help Uncle Sam to Win the War
by following these Directions:

1. Fire small amounts of coal often.
2. Keep fuel bed even by putting coal on thin spots. Avoid raking and slicing.
3. Keep fuel bed about six inches thick.
4. Look out for air leaks in brickwork.
5. Increase or decrease steam pressure by opening or closing draft damper in uptake.
6. Clean fires when the demand for steam is small, and while cleaning have the draft damper partly closed.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

**Save
Gasoline**

It's a **WAR** necessity

Don't spill any

- permit leaks
- use for washing
- run engine while standing
- leave tanks or cans open
- waste lubricating oils

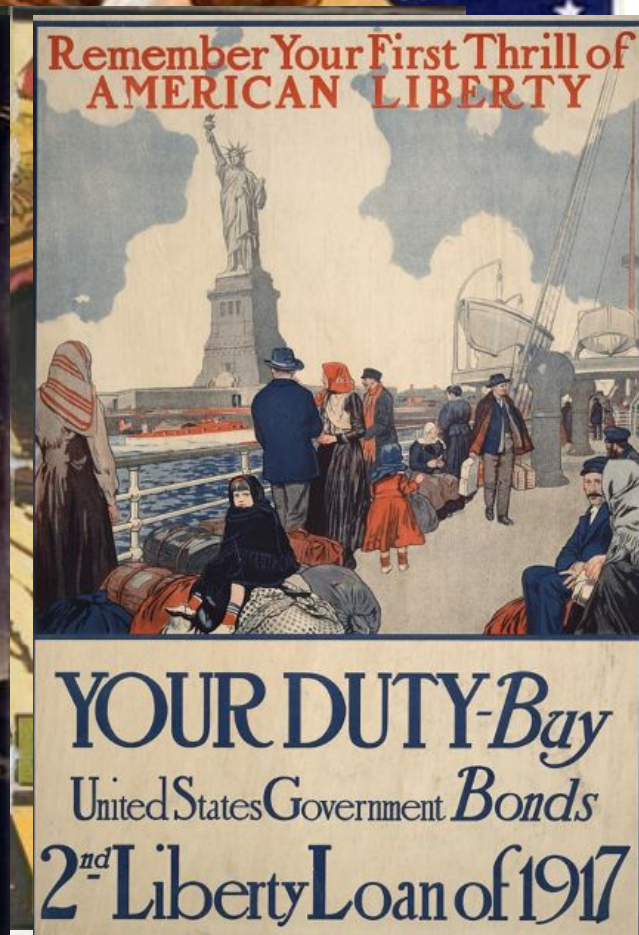
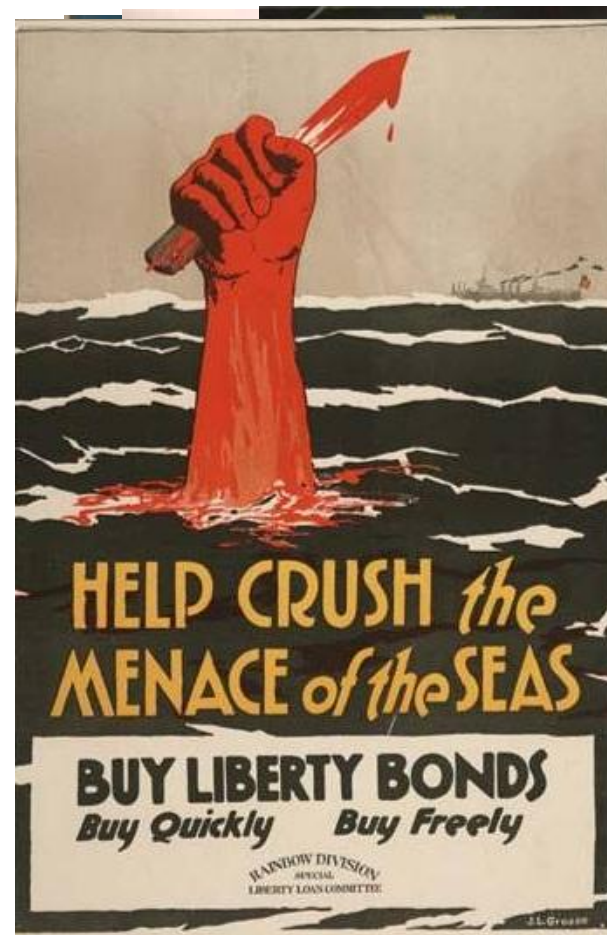
**Stop the leaks
and save the drops**

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

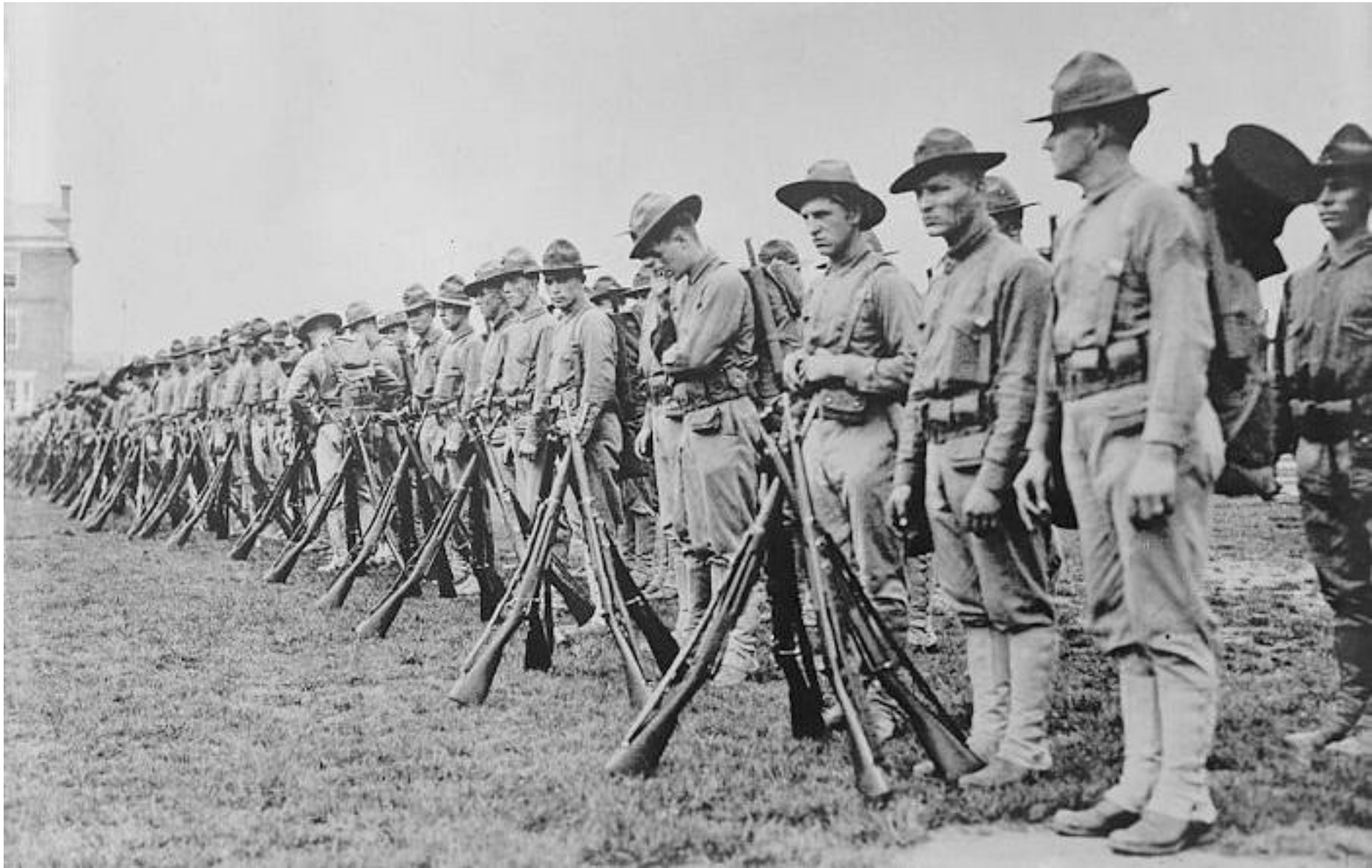
The Committee on Public Information (CPI) was created to make propaganda to support the war effort

The CPI created posters, movies, speeches and censored the press

The CPI encouraged bond drives to raise money for the war

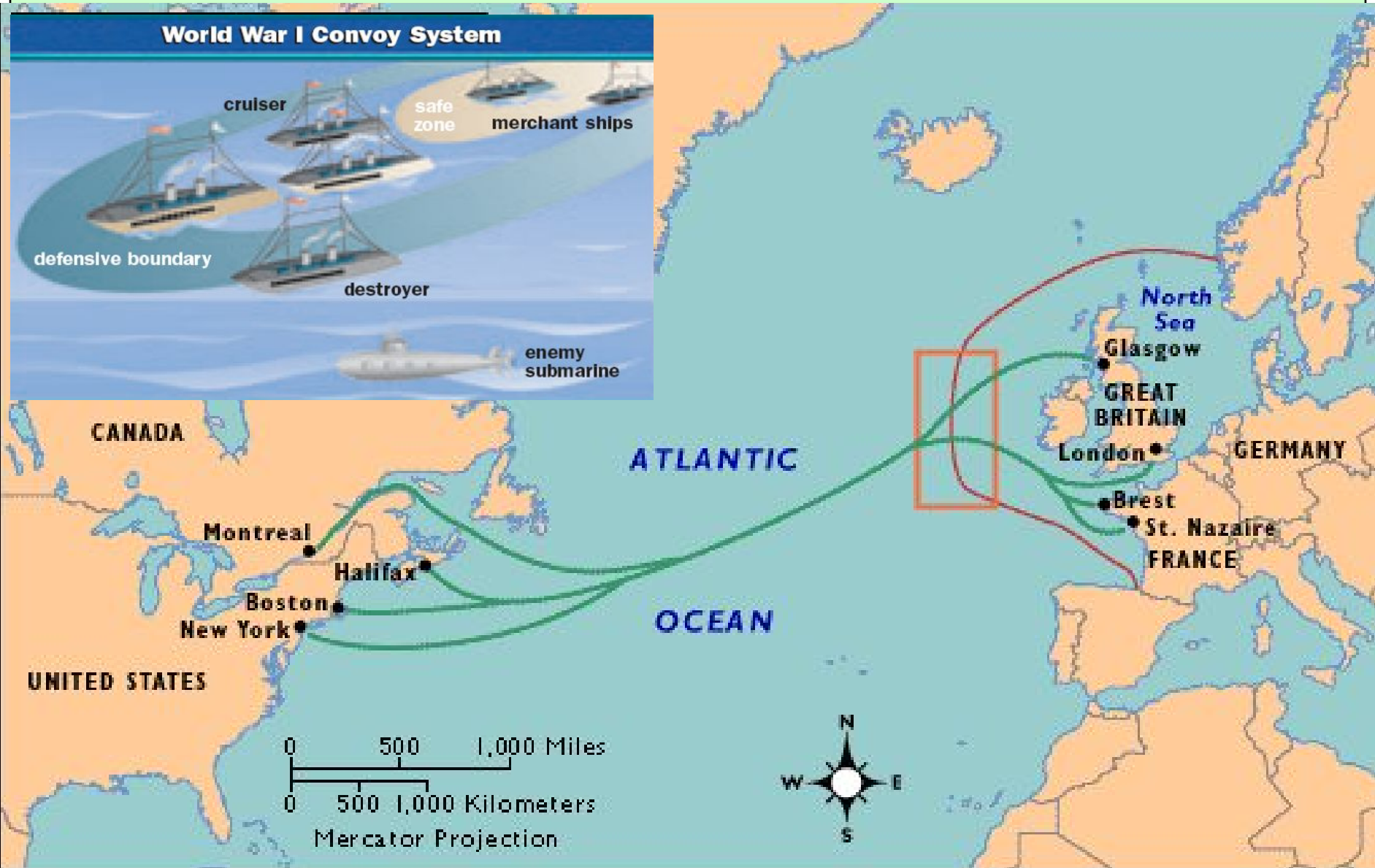
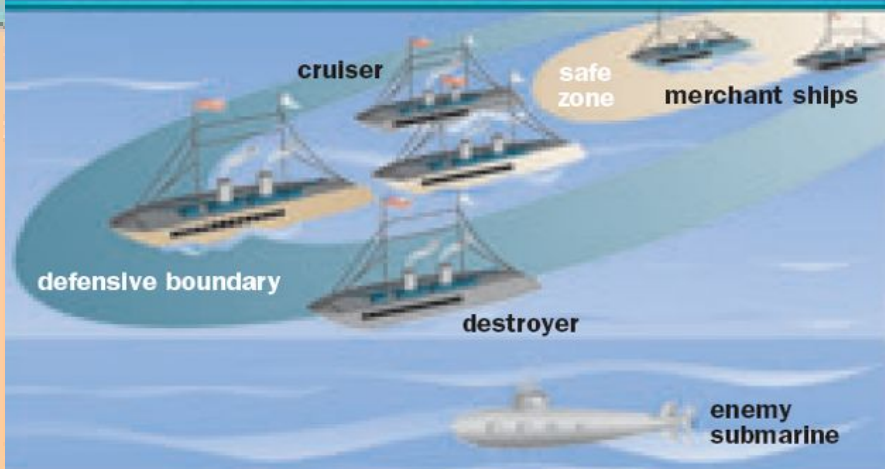


With the military and economy mobilized for war, the first U.S. troops were sent to Europe in 1918

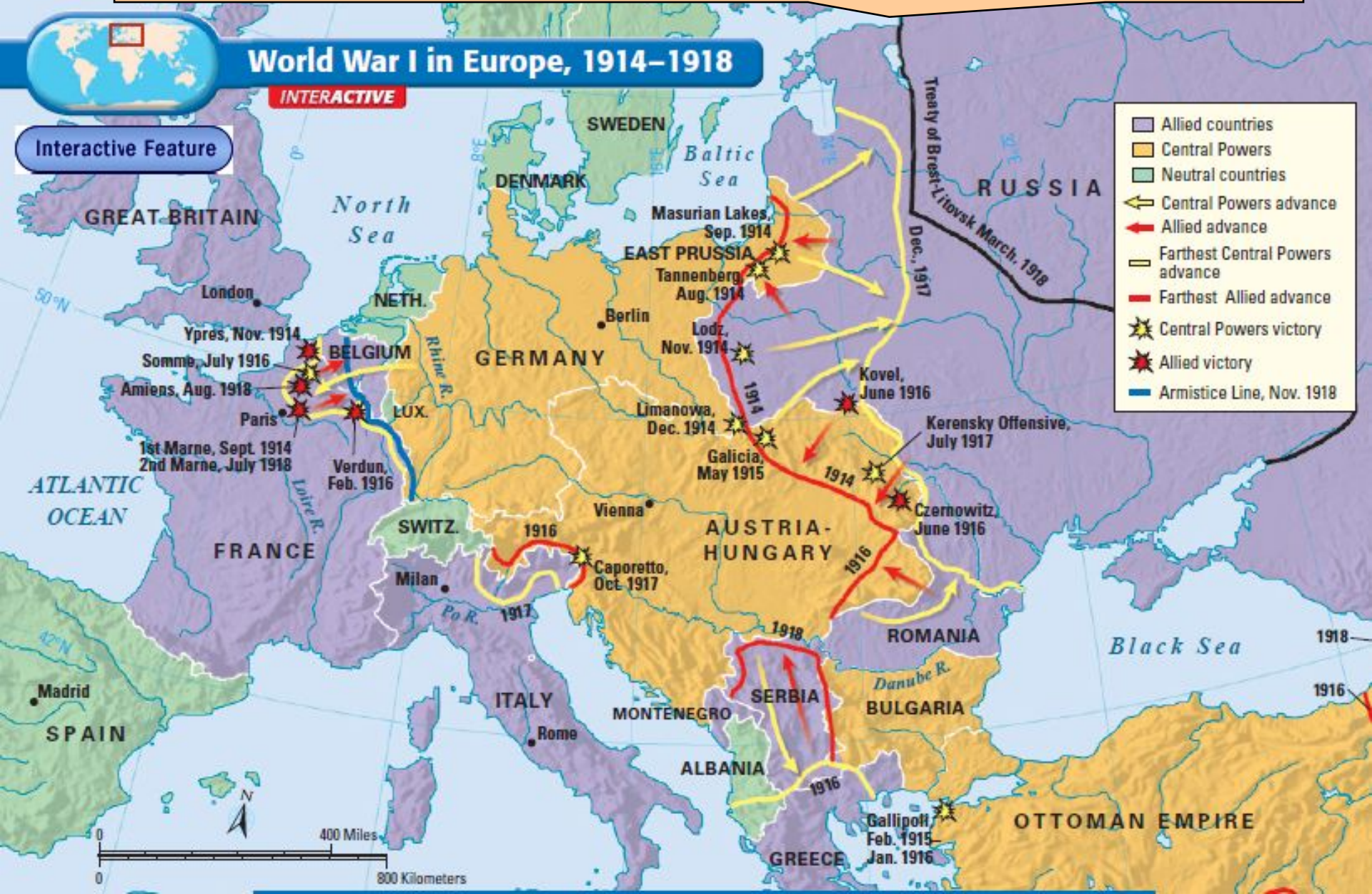


To combat German u-boats, the USA used a convey system to deliver soldiers and supplies to Europe

World War I Convoy System



The arrival of fresh American soldiers and war supplies helped the Allies at a crucial time



U.S. soldiers saw their first action in May 1918 outside Paris, helped resist a German offensive, and participated in a counter-attack into Germany



Throughout 1918, the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) fought with Allied forces to turn the tide of the war



By October 1918, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire surrendered

On Nov 9, German Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated his throne



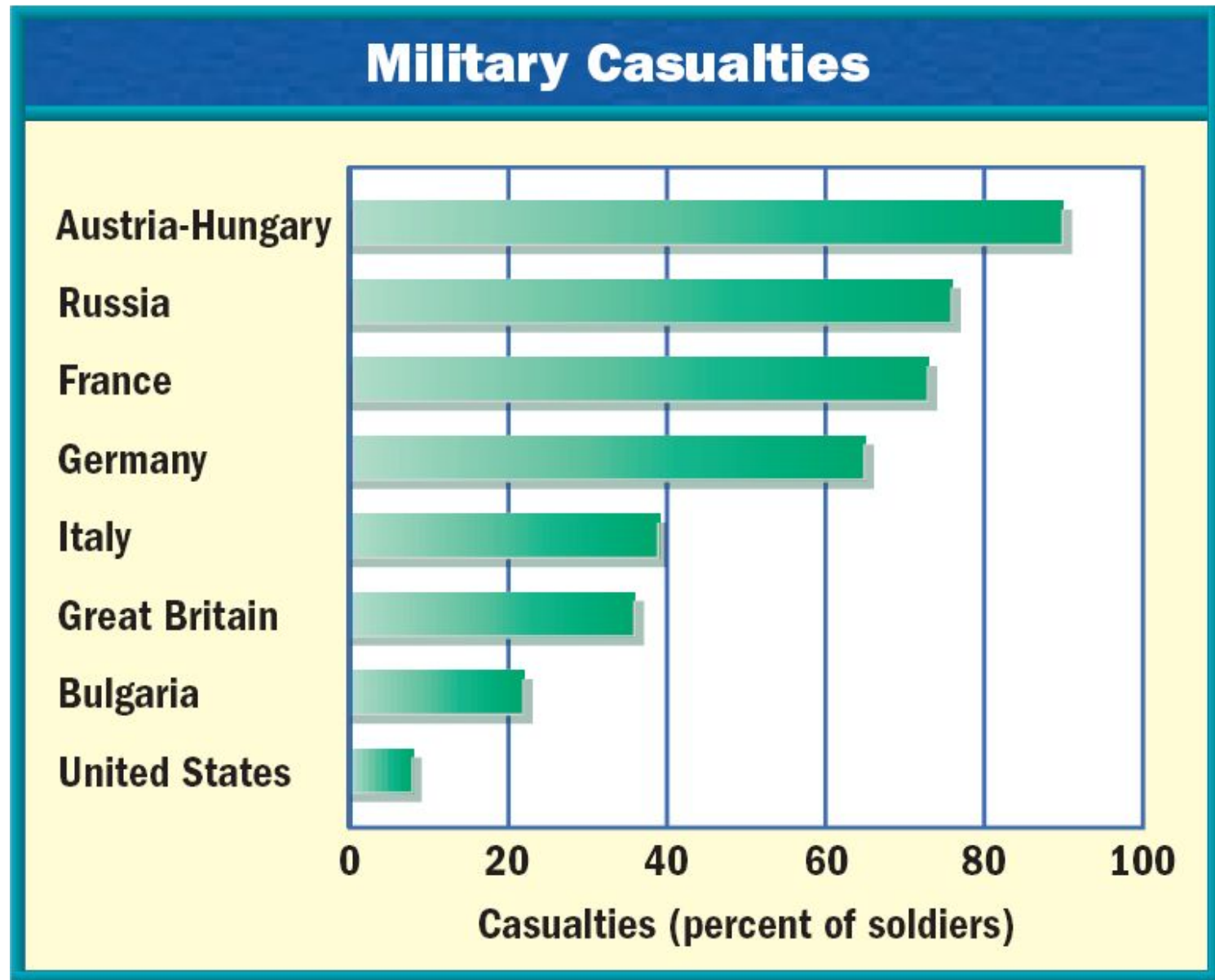
On November 11, 1918 Germany signed an armistice with the Allies and World War I came to an end



The USA reluctantly entered WWI and played only a supportive role in the fighting, but the war changed America



America fought for only 8 months (not 4 years) and had 7% casualties (not 52% like most Allied Powers)



The commitment to “total war” stimulated American industry and transformed lives on the home front



- Essential Question:
 - How was America transformed at home during World War I?

- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 9.6:
 - Clicker Questions
 - “Homefront during World War I” notes
 - Today’s HW: 19.3
 - Unit 9 Test: Thursday, January 17

World War I had a huge impact on the United States

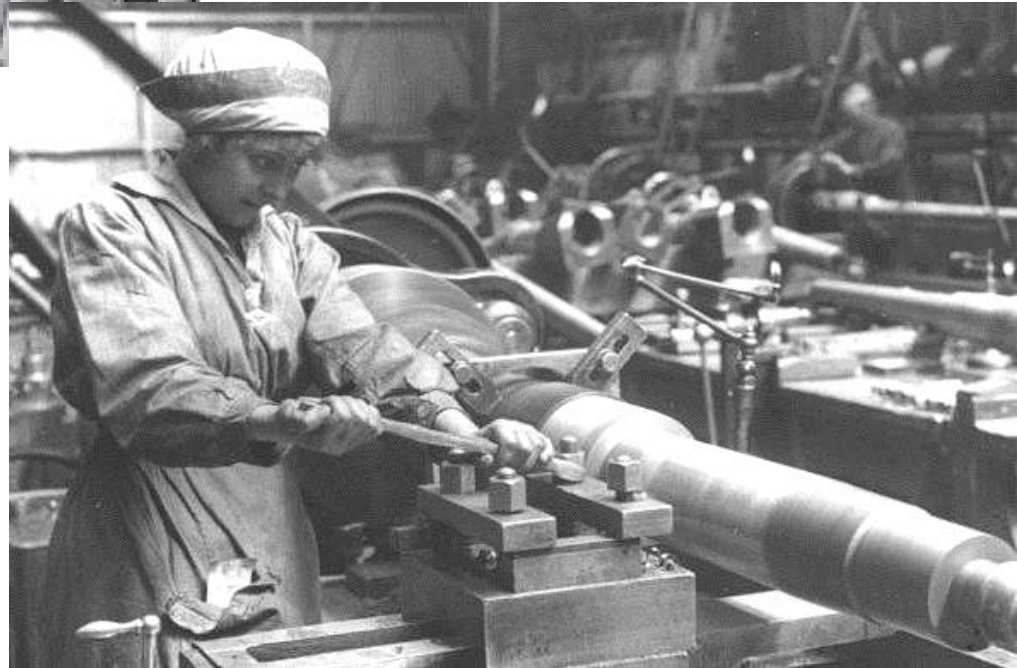
Domestic Consequences of World War I

- accelerated America's emergence as the world's greatest industrial power
- contributed to the movement of African Americans to Northern cities
- intensified anti-immigrant and anti-radical sentiments among mainstream Americans
- brought over one million women into the work force

Examine how World War I impacted Americans at home by analyzing each document. Take notes on the chart provided



Women During WWI: Document A



Women During WWI: Document B

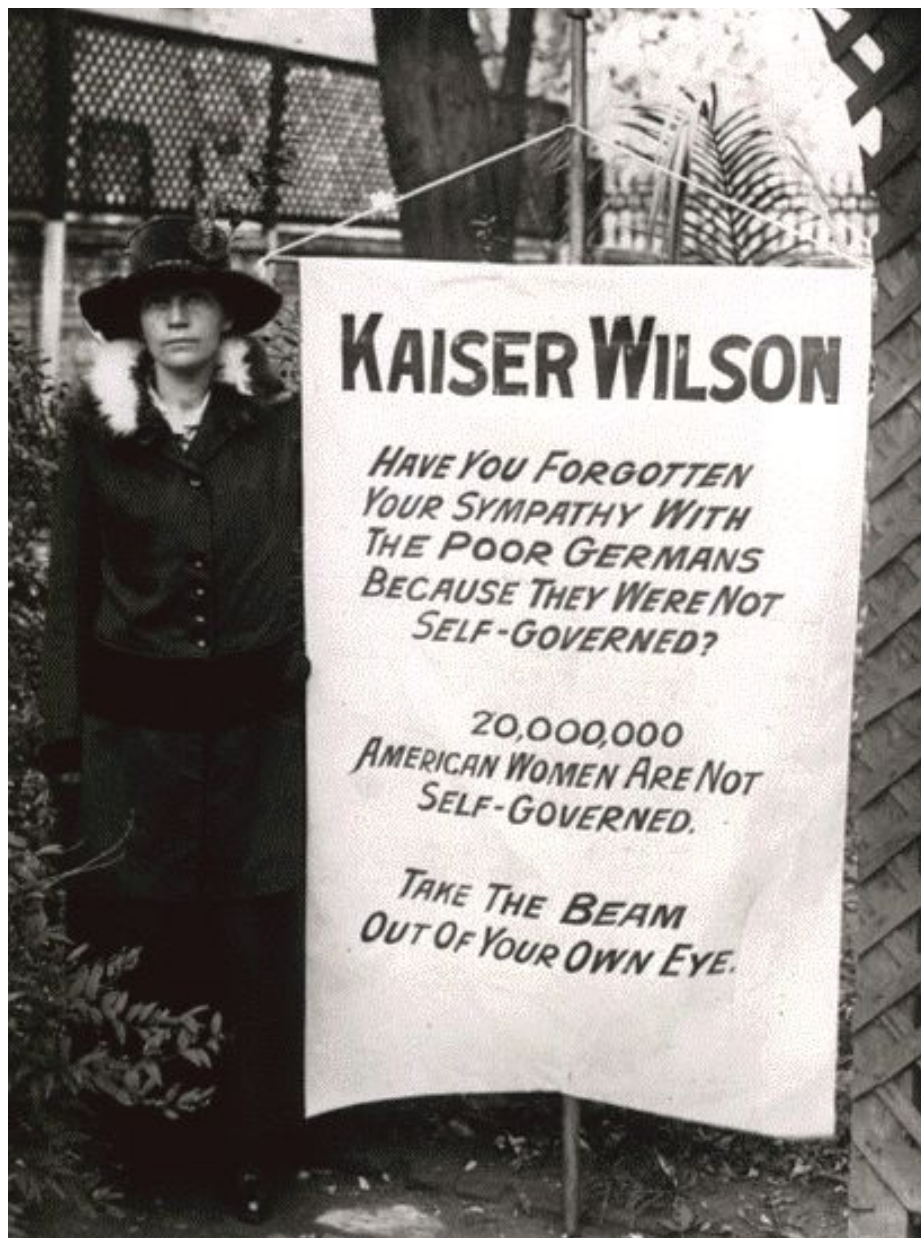


**Back our
girls over there**
United War Work Campaign




The
GREATEST MOTHER
in the **WORLD**


Women During WWI: Document C




Women's roles changed due to World War I



Women did “men’s work” on railroads, coal mines, shipbuilding, munitions to meet war-related demand and to replace soldiers



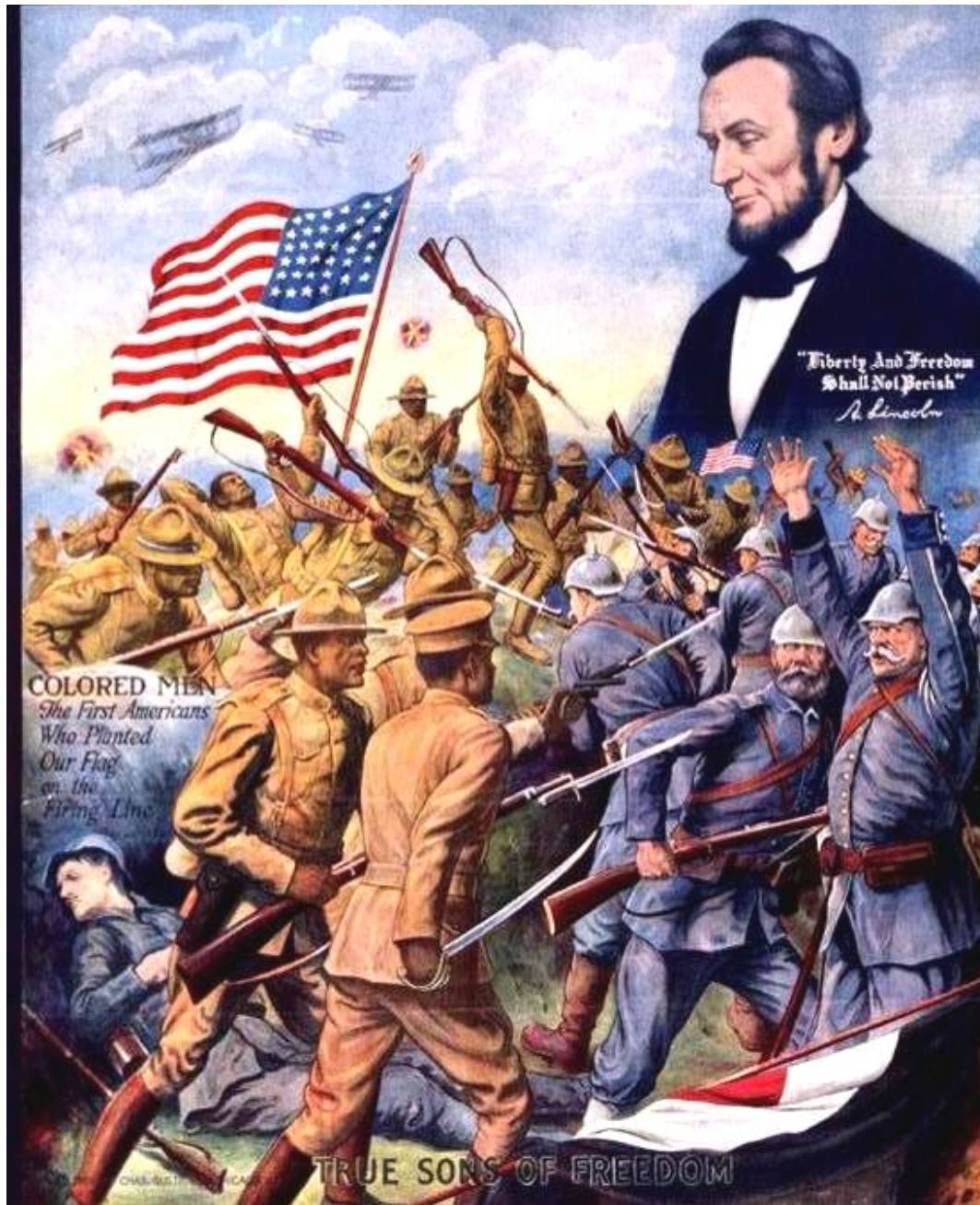
For the first time, women served in the Army in noncombat roles as telephone operators, nurses, typists, drivers



Women worked with the Food Administration by planting “victory gardens,” volunteered in the Red Cross, and sold war bonds

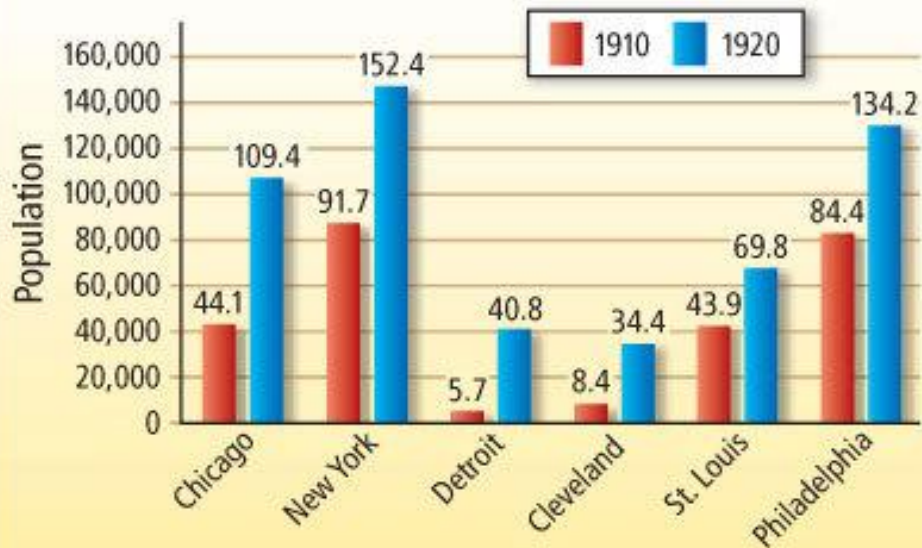
The gov’t acknowledged the role women played in the war by passing the 19th Amendment (women’s suffrage)

African-Americans in WWI: Document A

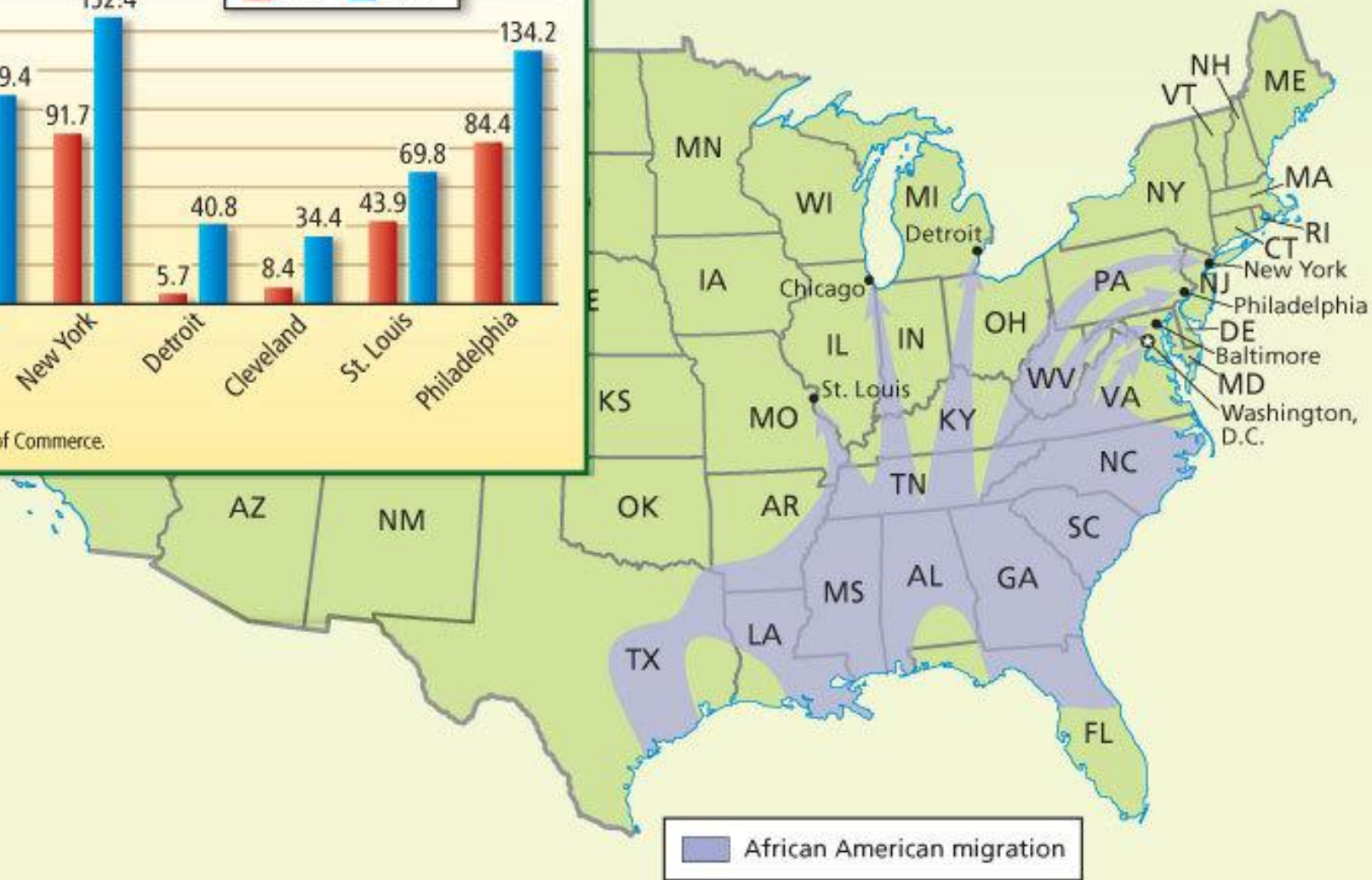


African-Americans in WWI: Document B

African American Population



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.



African-Americans in WWI: Document C

FRENZIED THOUSANDS JOIN IN ORGY OF BLOOD AND FIRE

Douglas County Court House Fearfully Damaged as Howling Avengers Storm Jail With Bullet and Flame—One Man Killed and Many Injured—Police Overwhelmed and Soldiers Summoned.

CROWDS SEARCH THROUGH STREETS,
ATTACKING NEGROES EVERYWHERE



African Americans saw changed due to the war

367,710 blacks were drafted, but only 10% served in combat duty; Most blacks worked as laborers in Army Services of Supplies (SOS) units

The 40,000 black soldiers who saw combat fought in segregated divisions; Over 600 black soldiers were commissioned as officers in the U.S. Army

World War I led to the Great Migration of blacks for war-related jobs in Northern cities

Northern manufacturers distributed free railroad passes to bring Southern blacks into Chicago, New York, Philadelphia

FRENZIED THOUSANDS JOIN
IN ORGY OF BLOOD AND FIRE

Blacks faced violence, discrimination, and race riots in Northern cities

CROWDS SEARCH THROUGH STREETS,
ATTACKING NEGROES EVERYWHERE

Population

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

D.C.

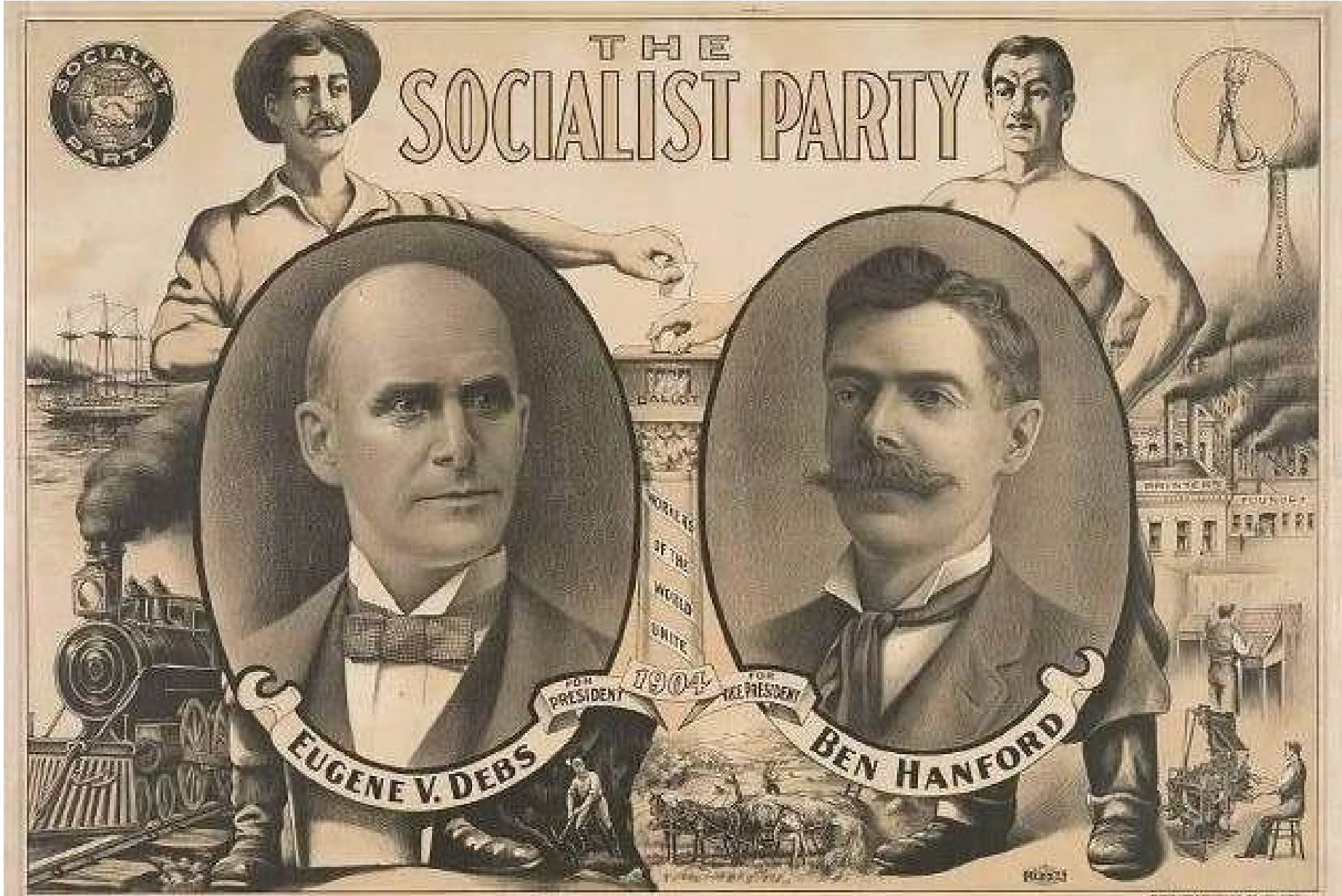
Socialism and the Red Scare: Document A



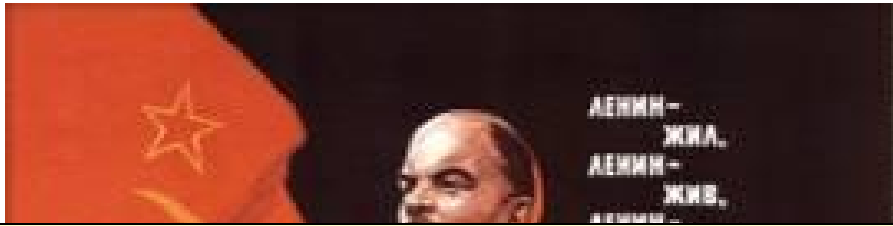
Socialism and the Red Scare: Document B



Socialism and the Red Scare: Document C

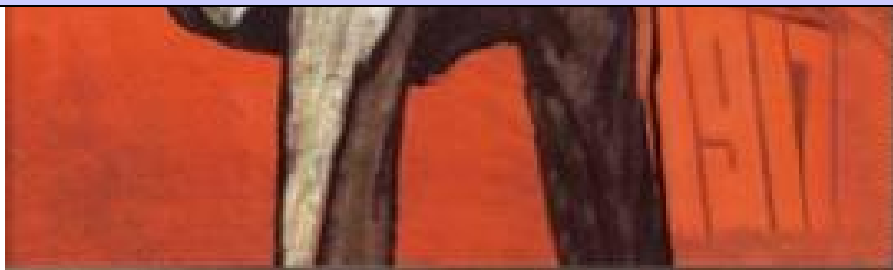


America experienced a Red Scare as a result of the war



In 1917, Vladimir Lenin and his Bolsheviks created the Soviet Union

The USSR was based on communism, a single-party dictatorship in which the government controls all factories, railroads, and businesses

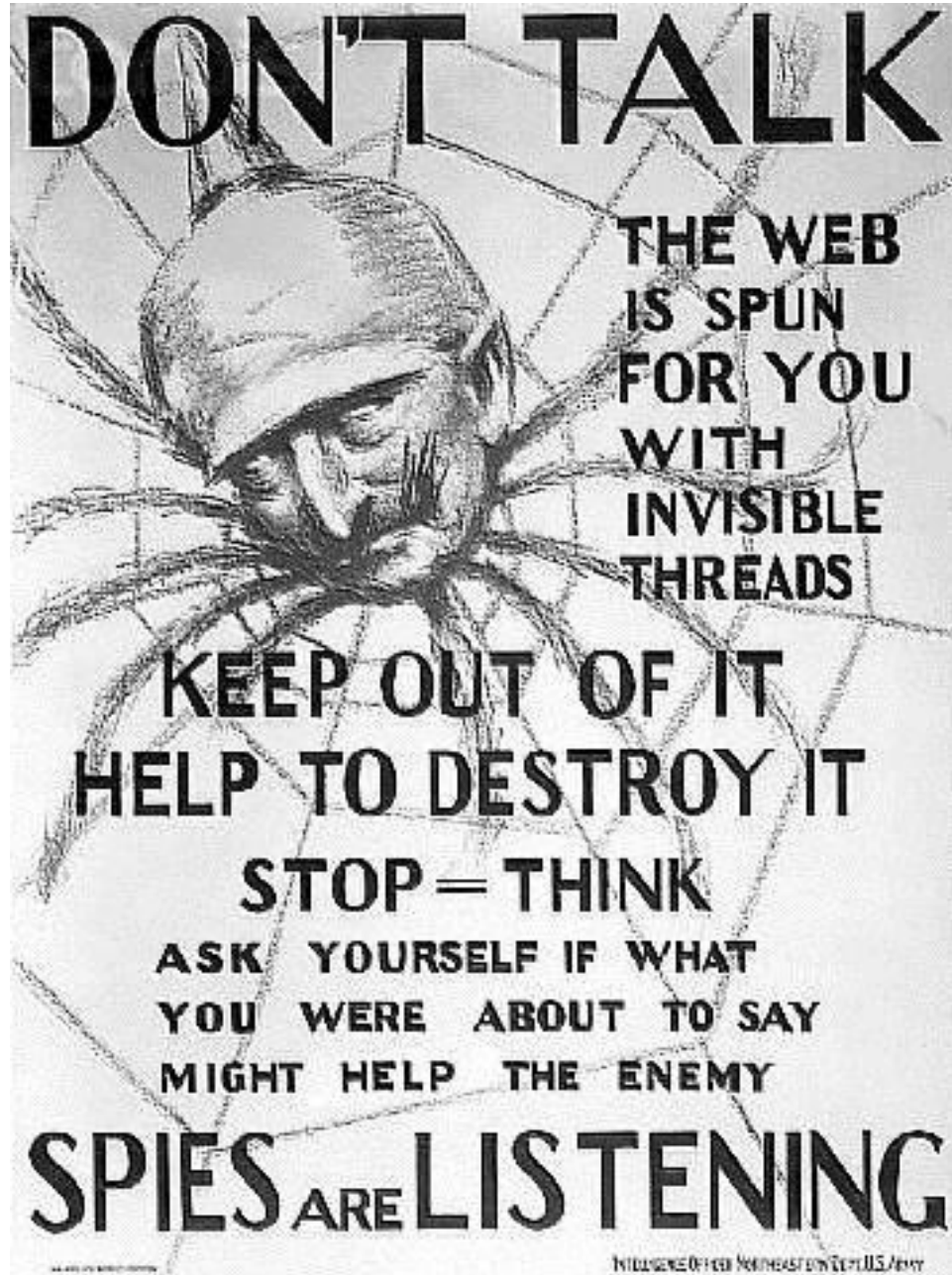


Americans feared a world-wide communist revolution and experienced a Red Scare

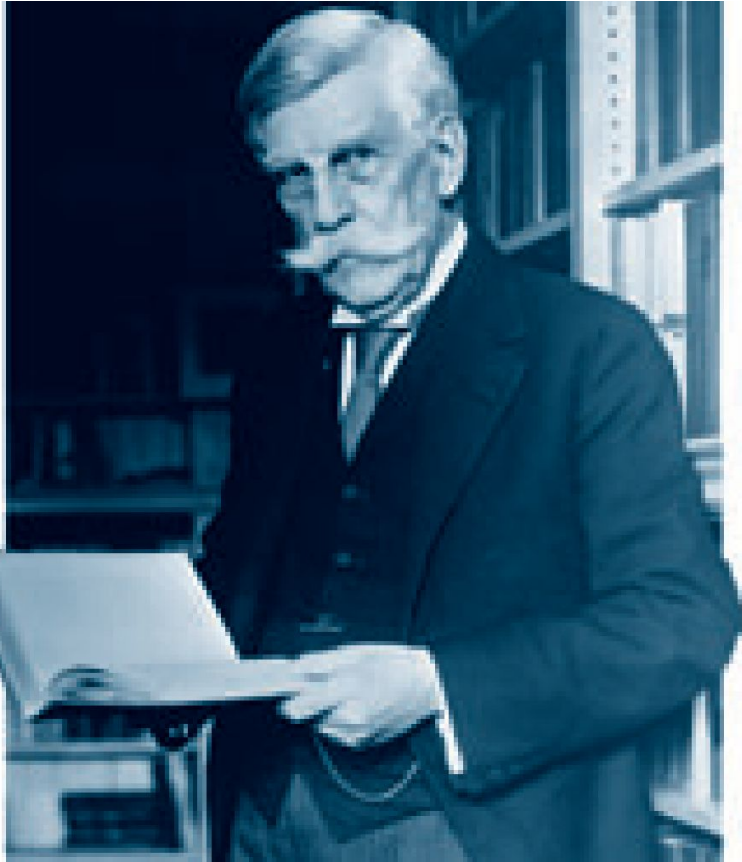


In America, Eugene Debs formed the Socialist Party calling for an end to the war, government control of factories, and an increase in unions; Every strike fueled fears of a Bolshevik-style socialist revolution in America

Civil Liberties During WWI: Document A



Civil Liberties During WWI: Document B



“Protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting ‘*Fire!*’ in a theatre and causing a panic”

—Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in *Schenck v US* (1919), a case about government restrictions on free speech during World War I

Civil Liberties During WWI: Document C

“I remember when they smashed out store windows at Uniontown that said Kraut on it. Nobody would eat Kraut. I remember even the great Williamson store, he went in and gathered up everything that was made in Germany, and had a big bonfire out in the middle of the street.”

—Lola Gamble Clyde on anti-German Sentiment in Idaho during World War I



Personal liberties were restricted during World War I



DON'T TALK

Congress passed the Espionage and Sedition Acts which made it illegal to interfere with the war or saying anything disloyal about the war effort

Charles Schenck, a socialist and anti-war critic, was arrested and sued arguing that the laws violated free speech

the capitalist system.

In *Schenk v US* (1919), the Supreme Court ruled that in wartime, speech that presents a “clear and present danger” is not protected

During the war, over 2,000 citizens were prosecuted including newspaper editors, Socialists, anarchists, union leaders, and critics of the draft



Anti-German sentiment was high across the nation

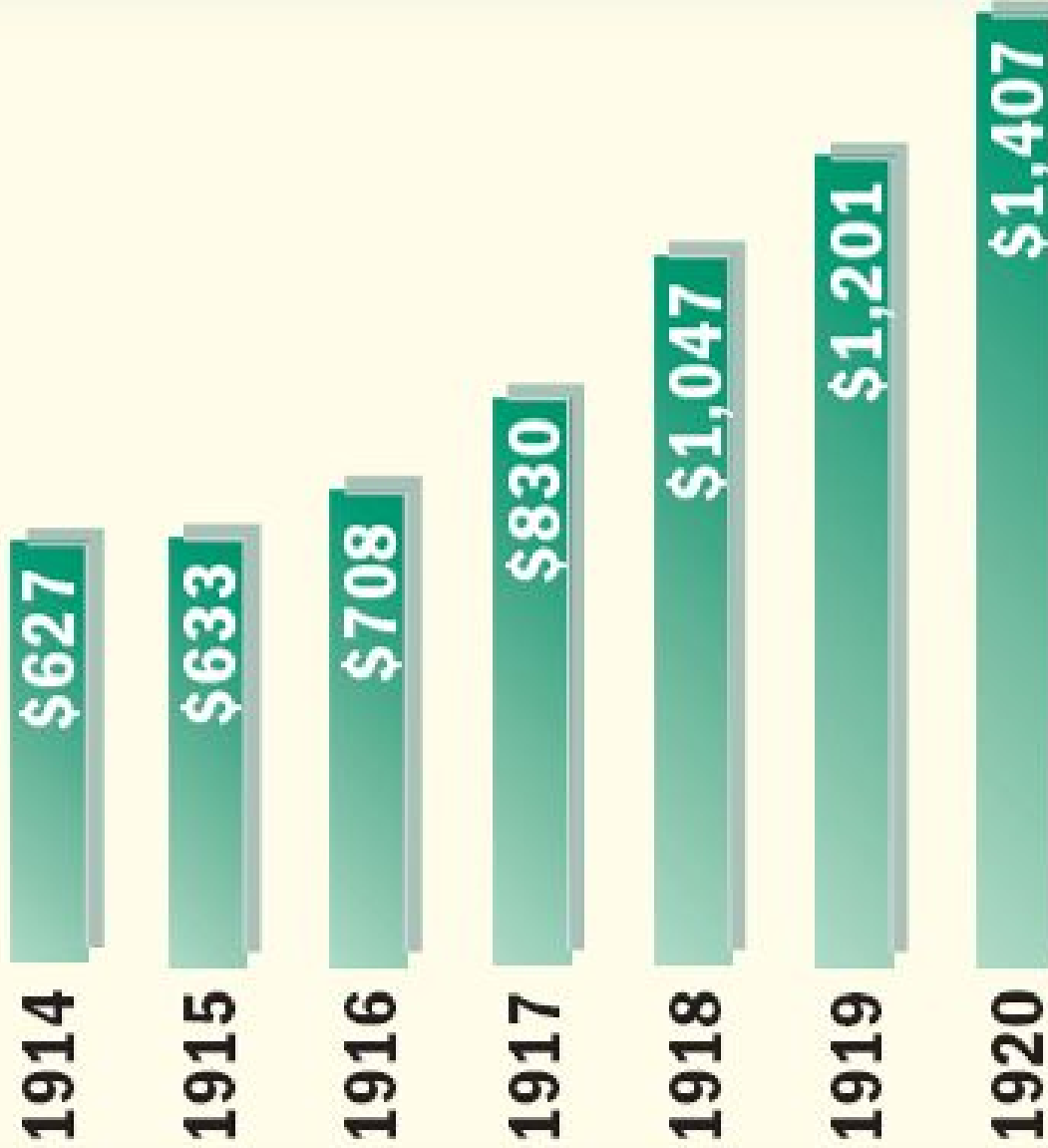


SPY ARE LISTENING

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NORTH EAST DIV, U.S. ARMY

The American Economy: Document A

Average Annual Income

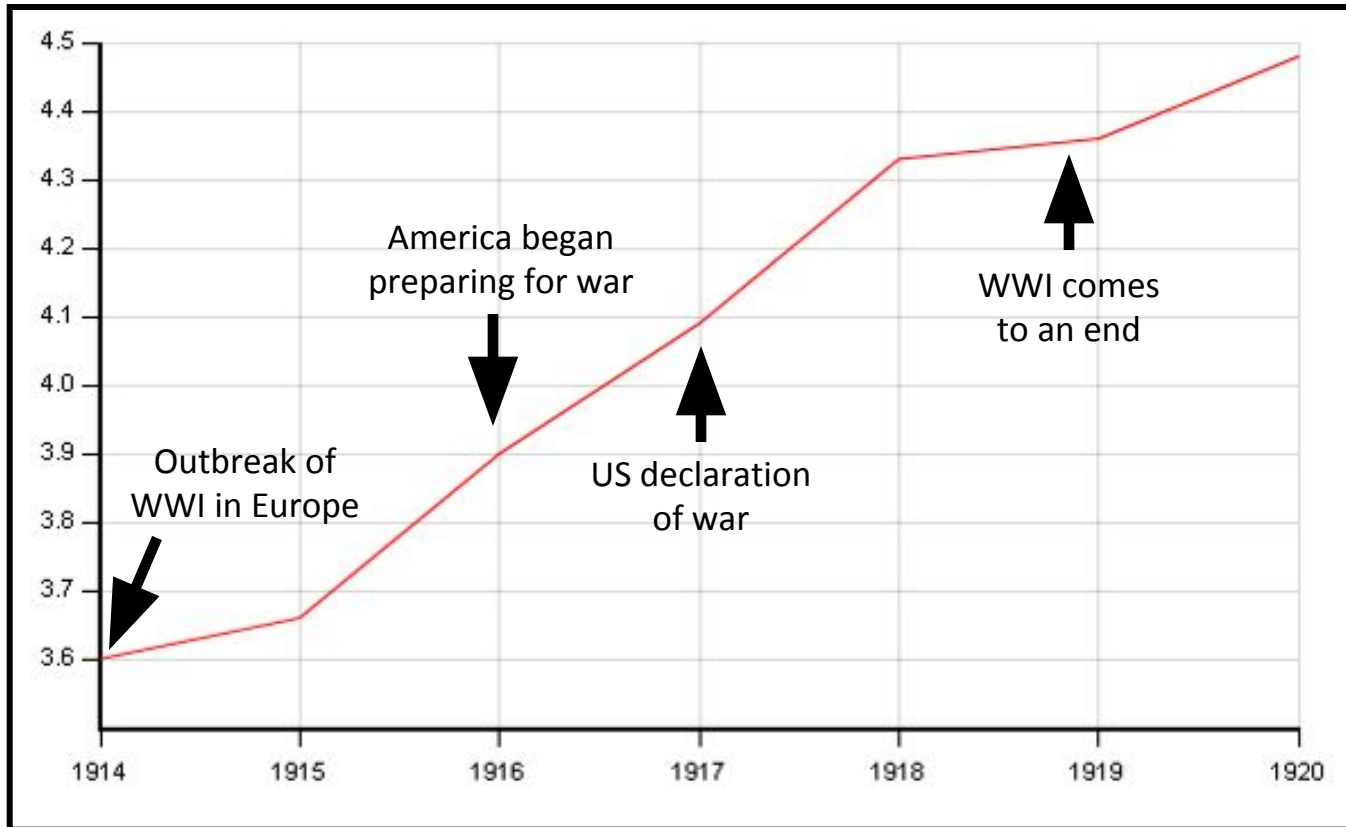


Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

The American Economy: Document B

U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1914-1920

GDP is an indicator of economic health because it is the value of all goods and services made in the USA



Annual GDP	
1914	\$36.5
1915	\$38.7
1916	\$49.6
1917	\$59.7
1918	\$75.8
1919	\$78.3
1920	\$88.4

The American Economy: Document C



“America’s present need is not heroics, but healing; not nostrums, but normalcy”

—President Warren Harding, campaign speech in 1920 after World War I ended

World War I stimulated the American economy

War-time production increased hourly wages by 20% in some industries; The average household income nearly doubled from 1916 to 1919

Americans had money to spend and a desire for consumer goods; This led to a decade of spending in the 1920s called the “Roaring Twenties”

When WWI ended, the USA was the wealthiest nation in the world

Before the war, the USA owed \$3 billion to foreign nations; At the end of the war, foreign nations owed the U.S. \$13 billion

When World War I ended, Americans were ready to “return to normalcy” and elected Republican President Warren Harding

