I. Fighting World War I
A. Combatants in World War I quickly began to use ___________________________ tactics
1. Governments committed all their nation’s __________________ and took over industry to ____________________________
2. Soldiers were __________________, the media was censored; __________________ was created to support the war
3. New, industrial weapons were introduced on the battlefield such as __________________, airplanes, ________________... heavy artillery, ______________, poison gas, flame throwers, ____________________________
4. These weapons led to unprecedented __________________ and ____________________________
5. To __________________ soldiers from enemy fire, both the Allies and Central Powers built ____________________... Trench warfare made it difficult for either side to gain an ____________________________
B. Fighting on the Western Front slowed to a ____________________________ as neither side could gain an advantage
1. __________________________ soldiers were __________________ or wounded during the battles of Verdun and Somme
2. German __________________ patrolled the Atlantic Ocean attacking Allied __________________ ships
C. On the Eastern Front, the Russian army was struggling to hold on against the German military
1. Russia was struggling to produce enough __________________ or __________________ to support the war effort
2. Millions of Russian soldiers and civilians __________ in the war… By 1917, Russia was on the ____________________________
3. In Nov 1917, __________________ and the __________________ overthrew the Russian government and established the Soviet Union, the first __________________ nation
II. American Entry into World War I
A. The USA remained __________________ in World War I from 1914 to 1917… Due to German violations of ___________________, the USA declared war in April 1917
B. After America’s declaration of war in 1917, the U.S. had to __________________________ before it could fight in Europe
1. Name the top five priorities the United States needs to focus on now that the nation is in the war
2. The army had only ___________________________ and needed a larger __________________________
3. The military needed massive supplies of ____________________________
4. President Wilson and Congress created 5, ____________________________ to manage and win the war
   a. American Expeditionary Force (AEF)
      i. The USA __________________ the Allied Powers, but the Americans entered the war for their own ________________… President Wilson wanted to keep the U.S. military __________________ from the other Allied forces
      ii. The American Expeditionary Force was led by John Pershing as an __________________________ American military
   b. Congress passed the __________________________ Act to draft men between the ages of 18 and 45 into the army
      i. __________________________ Americans were drafted into the military
      ii. 400,000 __________________ soldiers were drafted but served in __________________________ units
   c. War Industries Board (WIB)
      i. The War Industries Board (WIB) was created to oversee the production of __________________________
      ii. The WIB encouraged __________________________ of war equipment and set production __________________________
   d. The __________________ Administration was created to __________________________ food and encourage Americans to grow “victory gardens”
   e. The __________________ Administration was created to ration _________ and _________ and to encourage “lightless nights”
   f. The Committee on Public Information (CPI) was created to make __________________________ to support the war effort
      i. The CPI created posters, __________________________, __________________________ and censored the press
      ii. The CPI encouraged __________________________ to raise money for the war
C. With the military and economy mobilized for war, the first __________________________ were sent to Europe in 1918
1. To combat German __________________, the USA used a __________________ system to deliver soldiers and supplies to Europe
2. The arrival of fresh American __________________ and __________________ helped the Allies at a crucial time
   a. U.S. soldiers saw their first action in May 1918 outside __________________, helped resist a German offensive, and participated in ____________________________ into Germany
   b. Throughout 1918, the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) fought with __________________________ to turn the tide of the war
   c. By October __________, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire __________________________
   d. On Nov 9, German Kaiser Wilhelm II __________________ his throne
   e. On November 11, 1918 Germany signed an __________________ with the Allies and World War I came to an __________
D. The USA reluctantly entered WWI and played only a __________________________ role in the fighting, but the war changed America
1. America fought for only __________________________ (not 4 years) and had _______% casualties (not 52% like most Allied Powers)
2. The commitment to “____________________” stimulated American _______________ and transformed lives on the home front.
## III. The Home Front During World War I

### Women

1. Women did “_____________________________” on railroads, coal mines, shipbuilding, __________________ to meet war-related demand and to replace ____________________

2. Women worked with the ____________________ by planting “victory gardens,” volunteered in the ____________________, and sold ____________________

3. For the first time, women served in the __________________ in noncombat roles as telephone operators, ____________________, typists, drivers

4. The gov’t acknowledged the role women played in the war by passing the ____________________ (women’s ____________________)

### African Americans

1. 367,710 blacks were ________________, but only ______% served in combat duty; Most blacks worked as ____________________ in Army Services of Supplies (SOS) units

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

3. World War I led to the ________________ of blacks for war-related jobs in ____________________

4. Northern manufacturers distributed free ____________________ passes to bring Southern blacks into Chicago, New York, Philadelphia

5. Blacks faced ____________________, discrimination, and ____________________ in Northern cities

### Socialism and the Red Scare

1. In 1917, Vladimir Lenin and his __________________ created the ____________________

2. The USSR was based on ____________________, a single-party __________________ in which the government controls all ____________________, railroads, and businesses

3. Americans feared a ____________________ communist revolution and experienced a ____________________

4. In America, ____________________ formed the Socialist Party calling for an end to the war, government control of factories, and an increase in unions; Every ____________________ fueled fears of a Bolshevik-style ____________________ in America

### Civil Liberty

1. Congress passed the ____________________ Acts which made it illegal to interfere with the ________________ or saying anything __________________ about the war effort

2. During the war, over ________________ citizens were prosecuted including ____________________ editors, Socialists, anarchists, __________ leaders, and critics of the draft

3. Charles Schenck, a ____________________ and anti-war critic, was arrested and ________________ arguing that the laws violated free speech

4. In Schen v US (1919), the Supreme Court ruled that in wartime, speech that presents a
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<tr>
<th>Doc C</th>
<th>“______________________________” is not protected</th>
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<td>5. ________________________ sentiment was high across the nation</td>
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<tr>
<th>Doc A</th>
<th>1. War-time production increased ______________________ by 20% in some industries; The average household ______________________ nearly doubled from 1916 to 1919</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doc B</td>
<td>2. Americans had _ to spend and a desire for ______________________ goods; This led to a decade of ______________________ in the 1920s called the “______________________________”</td>
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<td>Doc C</td>
<td>3. When WWI ended, the USA was the ______________________ nation in the world</td>
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<td>4. Before the war, the USA owed $_________ billion to foreign nations; At the end of the war, foreign nations owed the U.S. $_________ billion</td>
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<td>5. When World War I ended, Americans were ready to “______________________________” and elected Republican President Warren Harding</td>
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