



SSUSH15

Analyze the origins and impact of U.S.
involvement in World War I

a. Describe the movement from U.S. neutrality to engagement in World War I, including unrestricted submarine warfare & the Zimmerman Telegram.





LONDON
England

Belgian Army
Houthem

Holland

Belgium

British Expeditionary Force

BRUSSELS

Liège

English Channel

River Somme

River Meuse

Köln
River Rhine

Amiens

Koblenz
River Moselle

French Army

German Army

Luxembourg

Germany

Le Havre

River Seine

River Oise

River Aisne

River Meuse

River Moselle

PARIS

Chantilly

River Marne

Reims

Verdun

Metz



France

Toul

Nancy

Strassburg

Key:

● Town

● Fortified Town

■ General Headquarters Allied Armies

■ General Headquarters German Army

River Meuse

Epinal

Colmar
River Rhine

● Mulhouse

River Moselle

Belfort

Pfetterhouse

Switzerland

Neutrality to War

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

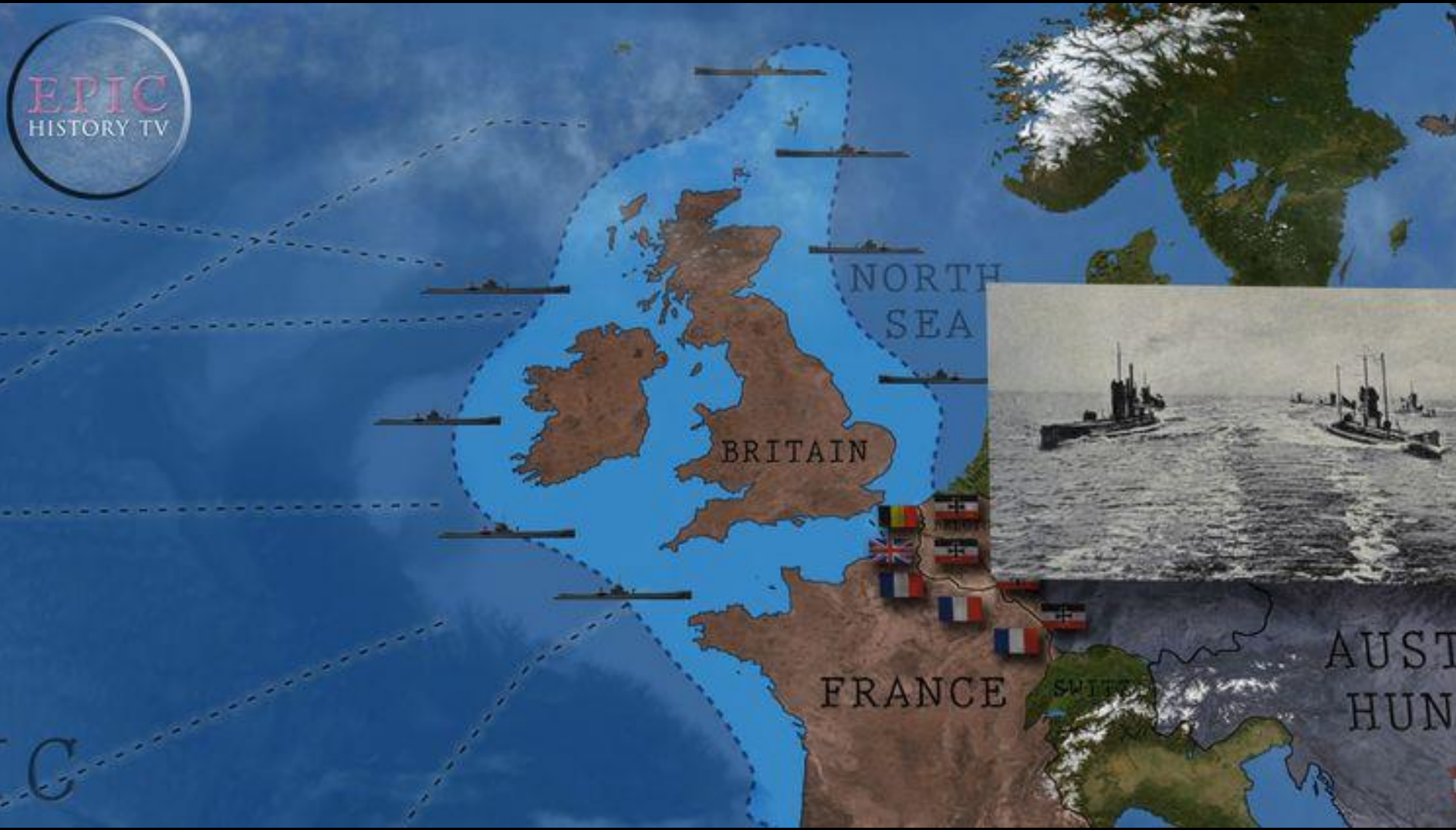


“We must be impartial in thought as well as in action.”

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?





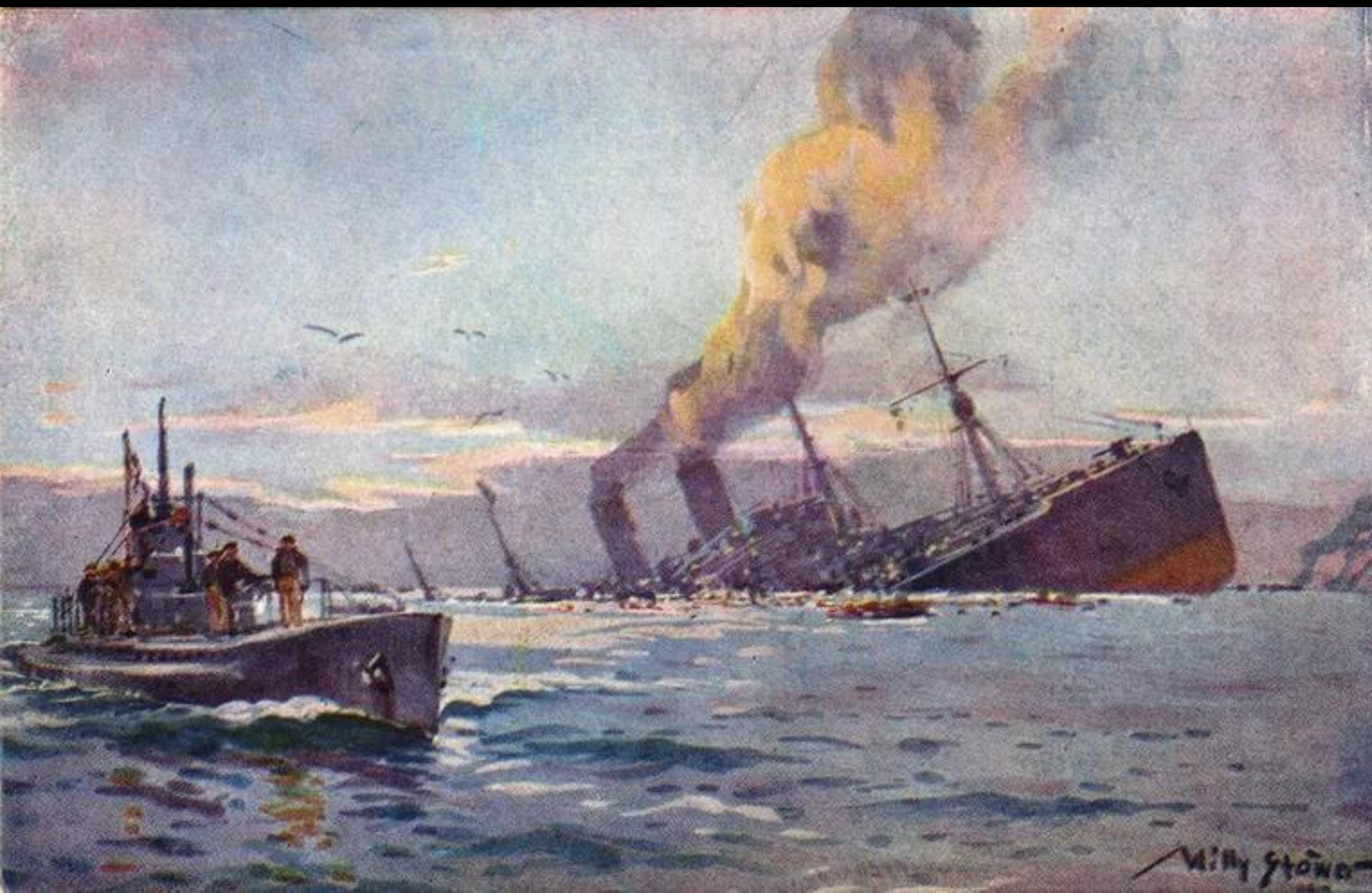
American Neutrality ?

- 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.









Willy Stowasser

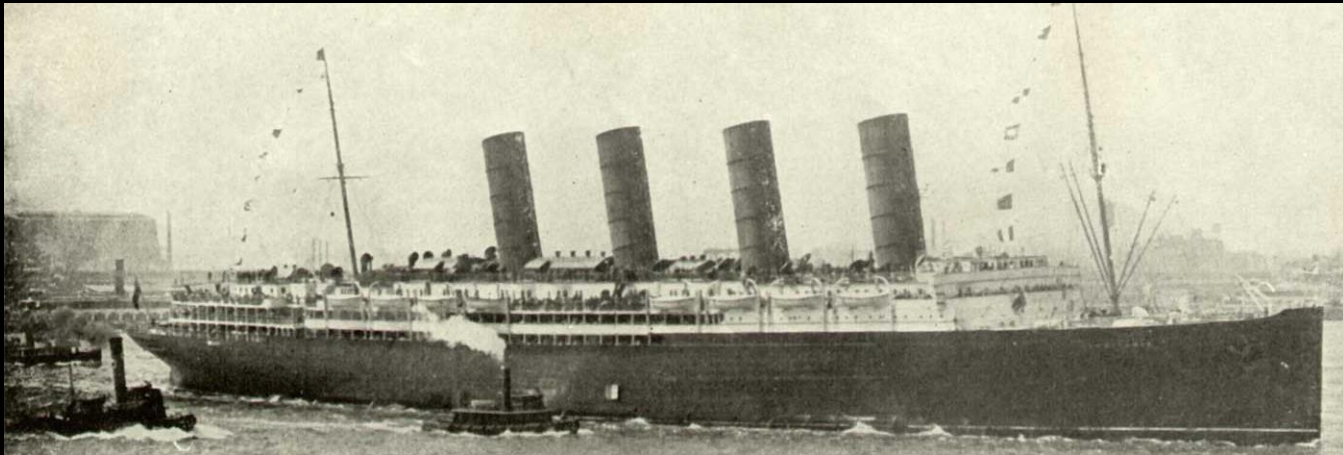


ZEICHNET
KRIEGS-ANLEIHE
FÜR **U-BOOTE** GEGEN
ENGLAND



American Neutrality ?

- 1915 - a German U-boat sank the British passenger liner *Lusitania*
 - Killed almost 1,200 passengers including 120 Americans
- 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



Question #1

- Do you think the US was really neutral from the beginning? If not, why?

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 Telegram 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 backed into a corner
 - Declared war on Germany in April 1917
 - Joined the Allies



CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Fast Day Message	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Day Letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Night Message	<input type="checkbox"/>
Night Letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
<small>Patrons should mark an X over the class of service desired OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.</small>	

CHANDLER
8587

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

Rate No.	715
Class	5300
Time Filed	

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

GERMAN LEGATION
MEXICO CITY

via Galveston

JAN 19 1917

62
F. J. ...

130	13042	13401	8501	115	3528	416	17214	6491	11310
18147	18222	21560	10247	11518	23677	13605	3494	14936	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5101	39695	
23571	17504	11269	18276	18101	0317	0228	17694	4473	
23284	22200	19452	21589	07893	5569	13918	8958	12137	
1333	4725	4458	5905	17166	13851	4458	17149	14471	6706

862.20212/522

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Probably more or less fog and rain; wind northeast, with a few showers, north on March 11.

VOL. LXXV, NO. 11,484

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

Published by The New York Times Company, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y.

GERMANY SEEKS AN ALLIANCE AGAINST US; ASKS JAPAN AND MEXICO TO JOIN HER; FULL TEXT OF HER PROPOSAL MADE PUBLIC

CONGRESS TO BACK WILSON

Laconia Tragedy Adds Strength to President's Support.

MODIFIED BILL IN HOUSE

But Leaders Predict That Senate's Armed Neutrality Measure Will Prevail.

THINK PUBLIC IS AROUSED

Detection of Five Corals in Germany Increases Criticism—New Demand on Turkey.

President Insists on Passage of Senate Armed Ship Bill

Spurred by the Laconia Tragedy, the President has insisted on the passage of the bill which would turn the armament of the ship over to the government.

Bo Ships Sank Yesterday; 454,817 Tons Lost in February

The new statistics for German submarines show that the tonnage sunk in the German fleet in the month of February was 454,817 tons, compared with 380,000 tons in the month of January.

Tonnage of Bo Ships Sunk	
Month	Tonnage
January	380,000
February	454,817
March	500,000
April	600,000
May	700,000
June	800,000
July	900,000
August	1,000,000
September	1,100,000
October	1,200,000
November	1,300,000
December	1,400,000

WILSON GIVES OUT APPEAL FROM HOY

American Whose Wife and Sister Died on the Laconia Asks That They Be Avenged.

OFFERS SERVICES TO NATION

Young Nephew of Mrs. Hoy Appeals to Wilson, Lansing, Woodrow and Chandler.

Zimmermann Says Again Neutral Ships Will Be Sank; Escape of the Orleans Only an Instance of Luck

Special Cable to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. (By London.)—The report of the safe arrival of the steamer Orleans at Liverpool did not cause surprise here, as it was known that there were heavy losses among the neutral ships in the Atlantic, and that the Orleans was one of the few that escaped.

The fact that the Orleans, despite her being sunk twice, was able to escape is regarded here as a fortunate instance that her name must have been cancelled and replaced, it being assumed that she was not yet so lucky as to meet a similar fate.

"The incident does not make a bit of difference in the estimate of the situation," it is said in the American press. "It is a fact that the Orleans was sunk twice, and that she escaped only by a narrow margin. It is a fact that the Orleans was sunk twice, and that she escaped only by a narrow margin. It is a fact that the Orleans was sunk twice, and that she escaped only by a narrow margin."

The sinking of the Orleans, it is said here, does not mean that the German fleet is now more active than it has been for some time. It is reported as proof that the German fleet is now more active than it has been for some time.

"It is a fact that the Orleans was sunk twice, and that she escaped only by a narrow margin. It is a fact that the Orleans was sunk twice, and that she escaped only by a narrow margin. It is a fact that the Orleans was sunk twice, and that she escaped only by a narrow margin."

Says It's Only Luck That No American Ship Has Been Sank

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. (By London.)—Following the President's statement in Congress in regard to the Laconia, the German fleet is now more active than it has been for some time. It is reported as proof that the German fleet is now more active than it has been for some time.

JAPAN CALLS IT MONSTROUS

Embassy Issues Statement Scouting Germany's Proposal.

RELATIONS WITH US CLOSER

Talks Gruffed by Abandonment of Exclusion Bills in Greece and India.

FLOOD SURE OF CONGRESS

Representative Says Revolution Will Inevitably Break Out in Mexico.

Germany The One Part Peace

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1. (By the German Embassy at an hour from the morning. When the German ambassador issued information that the German government had decided to make an alliance with Mexico and Japan to form an alliance with Germany against the United States, the fact that such an alliance was

Text of Germany's Proposal to Form an Alliance With Mexico and Japan Against the United States

(Special by the Associated Press as an authentic copy of the German Foreign Minister's note to the German Minister in Mexico.) BERLIN, Jan. 19, 1917.

On the 1st of February we intend to begin negotiations with Mexico and Japan. It is our intention to conclude an alliance with Mexico and Japan.

If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance with Mexico and Japan. The details are left to you for settlement.

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the President of Mexico, as his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting an alliance with Mexico and Japan.

Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare was previously to be accepted in England to make peace in a few months.

ZIMMERMANN.

WASHINGTON EXPOSES PLOT

Our Government Has Zimmermann's Note of Jan. 19.

BIG PROMISES TO MEXICO

Conquest of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona Held Out as a Lure to Her.

BERNSTORFF CHIEF AGENT

German Embassy in Washington Head Centre of All Intrigues in This Hemisphere.

The following dispatch was sent to the Associated Press by the German Embassy in Washington, Feb. 28. (By the German Embassy at an hour from the morning. When the German ambassador issued information that the German government had decided to make an alliance with Mexico and Japan to form an alliance with Germany against the United States, the fact that such an alliance was

FILIBUSTER FOR EXTRA SESSION

PACIFISTS PRESS VIEWS ON WILSON

THE TEMPTATION





SOME PROMISE!

April 1911

306 Sunday Cartoon



For Myself

For Japan(?)
or CALIFORNIA

For NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA TEXAS

PACIFIC OCEAN

MEXICO

Bert 1909

Reasons for US entry into WWI:

1. Unrestricted submarine warfare
2. Zimmerman Telegram: letter sent from Germany to Mexico to convince Mexico to invade the US so that US attention was not in Europe
3. Sinking of the Lusitania

Question #2

- What violation did Germany break by interacting with Mexico (Western Hemisphere) to get America's attention?

b. Explain the domestic impact of World War I, including the origins of the Great Migration, the Espionage Act, and socialist Eugene Debs



Total War

“It is not an army that we must shape and train for war, it is a nation”

Woodrow Wilson

Role of the U.S. Gov in WWI

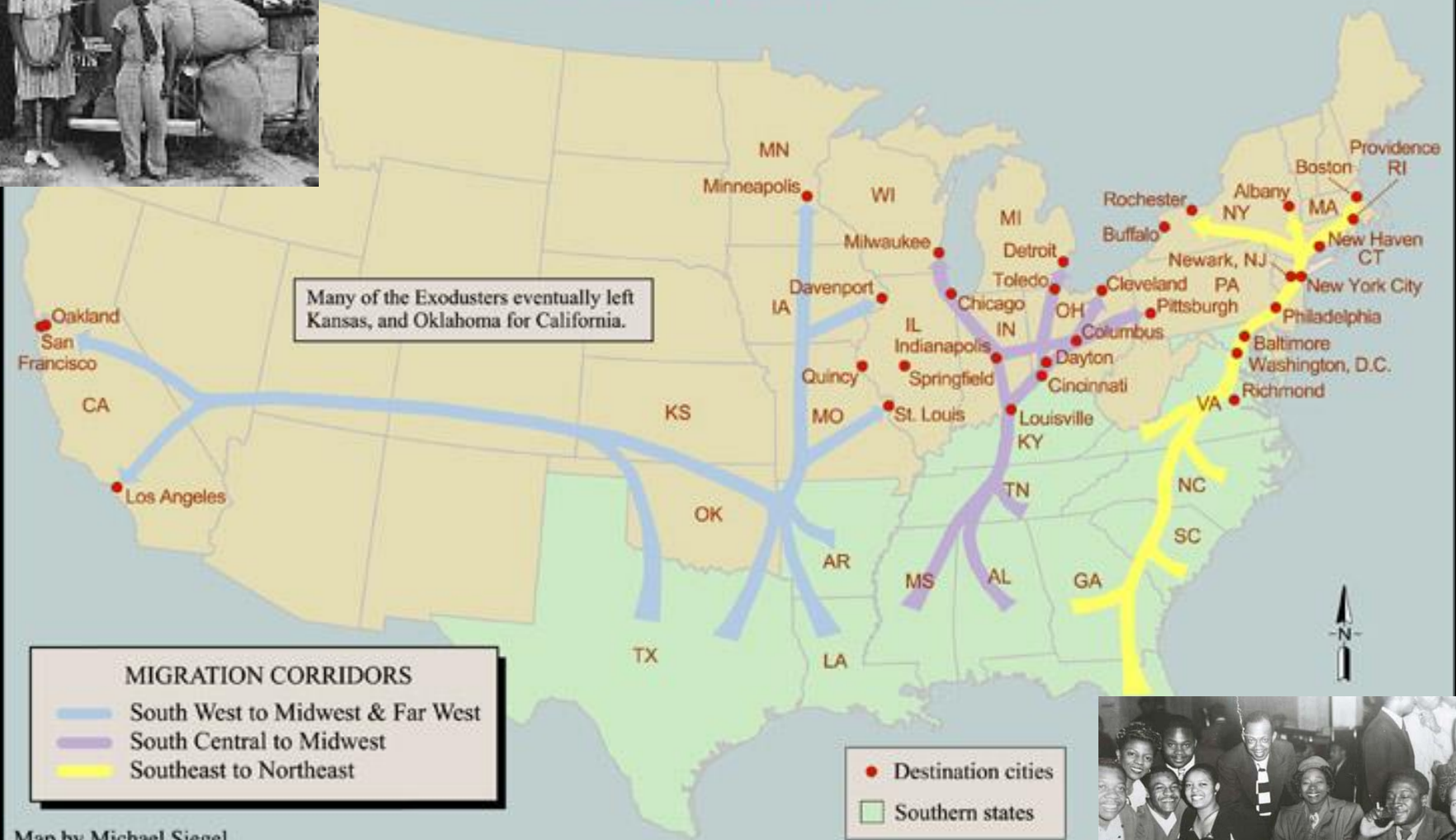
- **Selective Service Act (May 1917)**
 - Creates national draft
 - First time in American history that a draft was instituted prior to entering war
 - Significant opposition for religious, moral, political reasons
- **War Industries Board**
 - Gov. agency established to coordinate the production and purchase of war materials
 - Oversaw conversion of nation's industry to wartime production
 - Controlled flow of raw materials
 - Told manufacturers what they could and could not produce
 - Set prices
 - Ensured supplies and equipment were produced and delivered to military
 - Essentially ran the nation's economy for the duration of the war
- **National War Labor Board**
 - Gov. agency tasked with settling labor disputes during WWI
 - Set standards for wages, hours, and working conditions in war industries
- **Food Administration and Fuel Administration**
 - Encouraged Americans to conserve food and fuel
 - Raised crop prices to encourage more production
- **Committee on Public Information**
 - Gov. propaganda agency designed to "sell" the war to the public
 - Hired reporters, artists, movie directors, writers, and historians to create massive propaganda campaign
 - Encouraged Americans to enlist in the military
 - Encouraged civilians to support the war effort by purchasing war bonds, recycling essential materials, conserve food and grow their own

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...

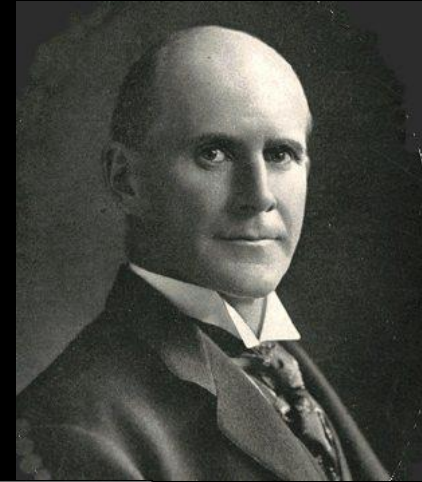


Espionage Act

- 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 with **Sedition Act**, making it illegal for any public opposition to the war
- The Supreme Court also limited American's freedom of speech - 1st Amendment Right

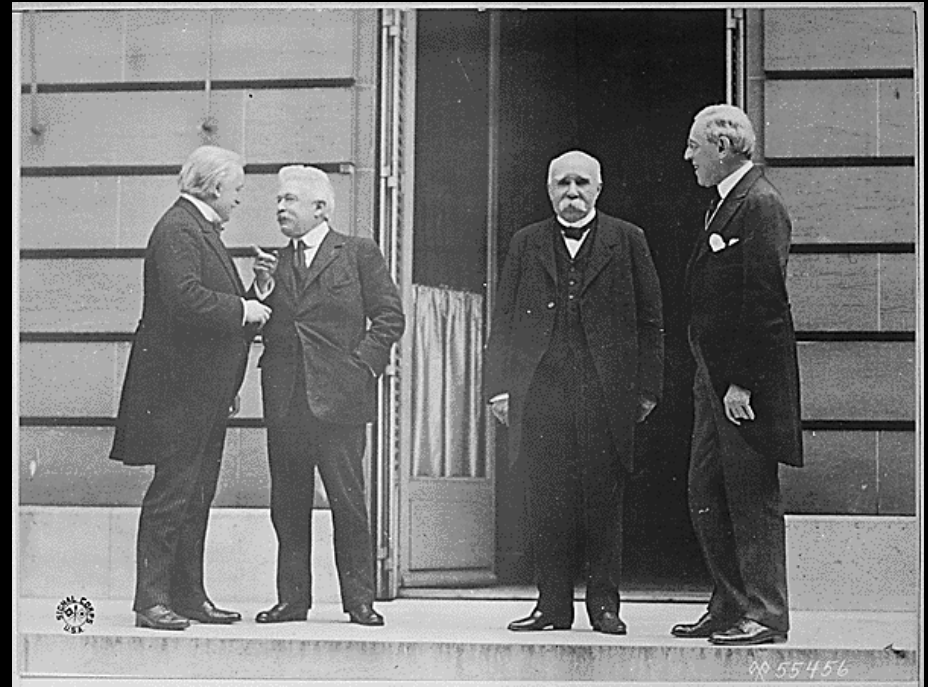
Eugene Debs

- 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



c. Explain Wilson's Fourteen Points and the debate over US entry into the 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 (no secret treaties)

adjustments of colonial claims

These five points were what Wilson felt caused World War

Wilson's Fourteen Points

- The next 8 points dealt with self-determination
- The final point called for the creation of a **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
 - Germany was not allowed to place any troops in the Rhineland, the strip of land, 50 miles wide, next to France.*
 - The Treaty left Germany in shambles

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

Question #3

- By punishing Germany & making them take full responsibility for the war, how do you foresee problems in the future?

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

