The Great War (1914-1918)
a. Describe the movement from U.S. neutrality to engagement in World War I, including unrestricted submarine warfare & the Zimmerman Telegram.
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.
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 to 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Service Desired</th>
<th>Western Union Telegram</th>
<th>Newcomb Carlton, President</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

**GERMAN LEGATION**  
**MEXICO CITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>130</th>
<th>13042</th>
<th>13401</th>
<th>8501</th>
<th>115</th>
<th>3528</th>
<th>416</th>
<th>17214</th>
<th>6491</th>
<th>11310</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18147</td>
<td>18222</td>
<td>21560</td>
<td>10247</td>
<td>11518</td>
<td>23677</td>
<td>13605</td>
<td>3494</td>
<td>14936</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98092</td>
<td>5905</td>
<td>11311</td>
<td>10392</td>
<td>10371</td>
<td>0302</td>
<td>21290</td>
<td>5161</td>
<td>39695</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23571</td>
<td>17504</td>
<td>11269</td>
<td>18276</td>
<td>18101</td>
<td>0317</td>
<td>0228</td>
<td>17694</td>
<td>4473</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22284</td>
<td>22200</td>
<td>19452</td>
<td>21589</td>
<td>67893</td>
<td>5569</td>
<td>13918</td>
<td>8958</td>
<td>12137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333</td>
<td>4725</td>
<td>4458</td>
<td>5905</td>
<td>17166</td>
<td>13851</td>
<td>4458</td>
<td>17149</td>
<td>14471</td>
<td>6706</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GERMANY SEeks AN ALLiANCE AGAINST US;
ASKS JAPAN AND MEXICO TO JOIN HER;
FULL TEXT OF HER PROPOSAL MADE PUBLIC

CONGRESS TO REJECT WILSON's

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 AROUND

Detention of Five Carollas in
Germany Increases Grievance
Now Demanded on Turkey.

WILSON GIVES OUT
APPEAL FROM HOY

American Whose Mother and
Sister Died on the Laconia
Kila That They Be Averted.

OFFERS SERVICES TO NATION

Young, Nephew of Mrs. Hoy, Appeals to Wilson, Lansing, Medworth, and Stanton.

Zimmerman Says Again Neutral Ships Will Be Sunk;
Escape of the Orleans Only an Instance of Luck

JAPAN CALLS IT MOST
MONSTROUS

Embassy Issues Statement Scouring Germany's Proposal.

RELATIONS WITH US CLOSER

Takes Gratitude by Abandonment of Exclusion Bills in Oregon and Idaho.

FLOOD SURE OF CONGRESS

Representative Says Revolution Will Issue to Banking of Profit for Defense Preparation.

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

Washington Exposes Plot

Our Government Has Zimmerman's Note
Of Jan. 19.

BIG PROMISES TO MEXICO

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

BERNSTOFF CHIEF AGENT

German Embassy in Washington
Head of First Aid Committee Investigates This Allegation.

FILIBUSTER FOR PACIFISTS PRESS
EXTRA SESSION VIEWS ON WILSON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House was adjourned by the Speaker without action on the principles contained in the Wilson's Notes from the Senate.

The War Department has been instructed to prepare a report on the subject of the campaign against Mexico. The report is expected to be submitted to Congress within the next few days.
JOIN WITH GERMANY AND YOU GET A BIT OF UNITED STATES

SOME PROMISE!  April 1911
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
  - Germans were depicted as evil savages that threatened to conquer the world
I WANT YOU FOR U.S. ARMY
NEAREST RECRUITING STATION
GEE!!
I WISH I WERE
A MAN
I'd JOIN
The NAVY
BE A MAN AND DO IT
UNITED STATES NAVY
RECRUITING STATION
DESTROY THIS MAD BRUTE

ENLIST

U.S. ARMY 600 MARKET ST.
HELP CRUSH the MENACE of the SEAS

BUY LIBERTY BONDS
Buy Quickly Buy Freely

RAINBOW DIVISION
LIBERTY BOND COMMITTEE
Save a loaf a week - help win the war

U.S. Food Administration
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

Many of the Exodusters eventually left Kansas, and Oklahoma for California.

MIGRATION CORRIDORS
- South West to Midwest & Far West
- South Central to Midwest
- Southeast to Northeast

Map by Michael Siegel
Rutgers Cartography 2005

Source: *The Atlas of American Ethnic History*
Espionage and Sedition Acts

• 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 the 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
Eugene Debs- Socialist Party

“Wars throughout history have been waged for conquest and plunder...that is war in a nutshell. The master class has always declared the wars; the subject class has always fought the battles. The master class has had all to gain and nothing to lose, while the subject class has had nothing to gain and all to lose – especially their lives.”

- Socialist Eugene Debs would be jailed for his anti-war messages under the Espionage and Sedition Acts.
Schenck v. United States

- The 1919 Supreme Court case, Schenck v. United States, declared that Charles Schenck’s propaganda efforts against the military draft were illegal and not protected by his 1st Amendment right to “freedom of speech.”
- It ruled that the government could restrict freedom of speech in times of “clear and present danger.”
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR I WAS MORE THAN 41 MILLION. THERE WERE OVER 18 MILLION DEATHS AND 23 MILLION WOUNDED, RANKING IT AMONG THE DEADLIEST CONFLICTS IN HUMAN HISTORY.

MINOR COUNTRIES NOT INCLUDED. MINIMUM VALUES SHOWN.

MORE MAPS AT HISTORYNUTSHELL.COM

CHECK YOUTUBE AT NUTSHELL.FUN

*BRITAIN INCLUDES COLONIES BUT NOT DOMINIONS / FRANCE INCLUDES COLONIAL FORCES

SOURCE: EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/WORLD_WAR_I_CASUALTIES
1918 Influenza Epidemic

- “Spanish Flu”
- 500,000,000 infected worldwide
- Estimated 50 to 100 million dead worldwide
- Censors in most western nations hid the death toll, Spain did not – thus: Spanish Flu
- Approx 675,000 killed in the US
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
  – Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was a major opponent of the LON