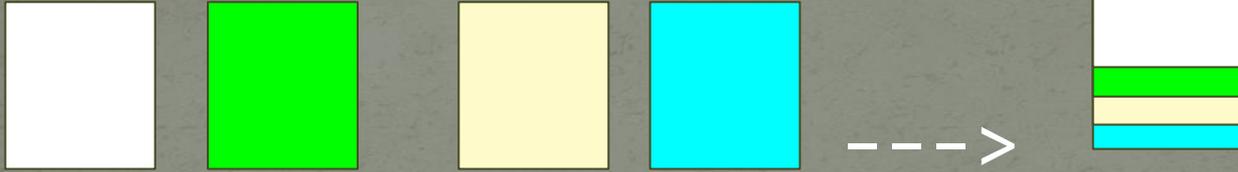


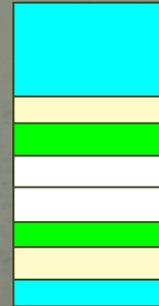
Instructions for World War I foldable:

1. You will need 4 sheets of copy paper, which you will stagger like this:



2. Now fold the top papers over and staple twice along the crease.

3. Now you are ready to label....



“THE GREAT WAR”
WORLD WAR I
CHAPTER 7

CAUSES

ALLIANCES

U.S. INVOLVEMENT

HOME FRONT

TECHNOLOGY

PEACE

IMPACT

Militarism – building up military

Alliance system - countries working together

Nationalism – extreme pride in country

Imperialism - stronger countries taking control of weaker ones

Assassination - Archduke Franz Ferdinand heir to
Austria-Hungary throne

Causes

Great Britain
France
Russia*(until 1917)

Australia
Belgium
Greece
Italy (1915)
United States (1917)

Allied Powers

Triple Entente

Triple Alliance

Germany
Austria-Hungary
Italy*(until 1915)

Bulgaria
Ottoman Empire

Central Powers



Alliances

Americans Take Sides:

- Prepare for war (to stay out of it) vs. Pacifist/Peace movements.
- Wilson afraid of splitting public opinion due to diverse heritage.
- Allied victory only way to preserve international balance of power.
- American businesses sold food, weapons, supplies, and loaned money to Allies.

Moving Toward War:

- British propaganda/cut telegraph line to send biased info to U.S.
- British ships blockaded German ports to inspect merchant ships for contraband
- Germans said they'd use U-boats to sink any ship in British waters (this goes against treaties)

The United States Declares War:

- Lusitania: German submarines sink passenger ship. Wilson warns Germany. A French ship is torpedoed. Wilson issues a final warning. Germany says it will stop sinking ships without warning because it wants to keep the U.S. out of war (would strengthen Allies)
- Zimmerman Telegram: Offers Mexico the chance to regain lost territory if they align with Germany. Telegram intercepted and printed in newspapers.

U.S. Involvement

Organizing the Economy

- **Government Agencies** encouraged rationing
 - (a) **War Industries Board (WIB)** - Told manufacturers what to produce, allocated raw materials, ordered new factory construction, and sometimes set prices.
 - (b) **Food Administration** - responsible for increasing food production, encouraged citizens to conserve food (wheat, meat, sugar) & grow victory gardens.
 - (c) **Fuel Administration** - managed use of coal and oil, introduced daylight saving time, shortened workweeks for civilian goods factories, and encouraged Heatless Mondays.
- **Taxes** Congress raised income tax rates and established several new taxes on business and war profits to pay for the war effort.
- **Bonds** Americans purchased Liberty Bonds and Victory Bonds from the government to help fund the war. The government borrowed over \$20 billion through these bonds.

Mobilizing the Workforce

- **National War Labor Board (NWLB)** - To reduce strikes, pressured industry to improve wages, adopt an eight-hour workday, and allow unions the right to organize and bargain collectively. Union membership grew.
- **Women in the Workforce** With so many men serving in the military, employers hired millions of women to fill different types of jobs.
- **"Great Migration" - African Americans Move North** Employers also hired many African Americans from the South to work in Northern factories. Hundreds of thousands settled in cities including Chicago, New York, Cleveland, and Detroit, where they began influencing politics and culture.
- **Mexican Americans Migrate** More than 100,000 Mexicans moved to take agricultural jobs in the Southwest. Many others moved to cities to find manufacturing jobs.

Building the Military

- **Selective Service Act of 1917** required all men 21-30 years' old to register for the draft. Random lottery. Local draft boards held the power to decide who was drafted into the army.
- **Volunteers** Some two million men enlisted in the war.
- **African Americans in the Military** Hundreds of thousands of African Americans served in the war, mostly in support roles. About 42,000 soldiers fought overseas in racially segregated units.
- **Women in the Military** For the first time, women served as official noncombatants in the U.S. Navy and the Army Nurse Corps.

Shaping Public Opinion

- **Committee on Public Information (CPI)** produced pamphlets and paid speakers to encourage Americans to support the war effort.
- **Espionage Act of 1917** Outlawed helping enemy, giving false reports, or interfering with the war effort. Socialist Eugene V. Debs was famously arrested under this law.
- **Sedition Act of 1918** Prohibited anyone from speaking out against the war. Allowed the government to arrest those who criticized government actions.
- **Anti-German Sentiment** The war stirred feelings against German Americans. Many changed their names and avoided speaking German in public.

Homefront

Stalemate: no side advances. Battles are long and drawn out.

Harlem Hellfighters: African American Unit that fought alongside French. Recognized for bravery.

Methods:

Trench Warfare - "No Man's Land"

German U-Boats attacked neutral ships, killing civilians.

New Technologies: machine guns, Zeppelins --->airplanes, poison gas, gas masks, tanks

Health issues: lice, trench foot, "shell shock"

"Spanish" flu kills more people than World War I.

Technology

Armistice: agreement to stop fighting on November 11th 1918. Signed on the 11th hour on the 11 day of the 11th month.

President Wilson proposed a plan called the Fourteen Points:

- meant to create a lasting peace in Europe.
- included end of secret treaties, freedom of seas and of trade, limit on weapons, right of national self-determination, and creation of a League of Nations.
- basis for Treaty of Versailles

Treaty of Versailles

- blamed Germany for starting war
- reduced Germany's borders
- Germany to pay \$33 billion in reparations (monetary compensation)
- dissolved Austro-Hungary and recognized the independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Balkan states. Set up a buffer zone between western countries and Russia.
- U.S. Senate rejects. League of Nations is formed without the U.S.

Peace

Europe, 1919



Economic Unrest

Inflation Workers wanted higher wages to keep up with the inflated prices caused by the removal of price controls. But inflation was also causing companies' operating costs to soar. Increasing wages would have made those costs even worse.

Strikes In 1919 more than 3,600 strikes involving over 4 million workers occurred across the United States. General strikes involved various workers in a community and was a tactic also used by communists.

Racial Unrest Many returning veterans blamed their economic problems on African Americans, who had migrated to the North during the war. In 1919 race riots broke out in 25 cities.

The Red Scare

Bombs in the Mail The postwar strikes involved immigrant laborers and created a panic that became known as the Red Scare. In 1919, more than 30 homemade bombs were sent through the mail, addressed to well-known Americans. One of them destroyed part of the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, the nation's attorney general.

Palmer's Raids Palmer set up a special branch of the Justice Department to fight radicals, which eventually became the role of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)**. Under leader J. Edgar Hoover, agents targeted foreign-born workers and radical organizations.

Effects on Civil Liberties Many immigrants were deported and others arrested, their civil liberties often ignored. Even without solid evidence, immigration was severely limited.

Election of 1920 Republican Warren Harding wins promising a return to normalcy

Impact