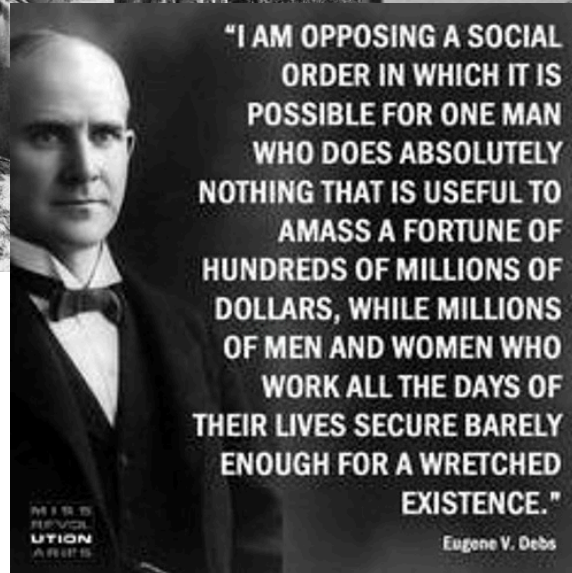
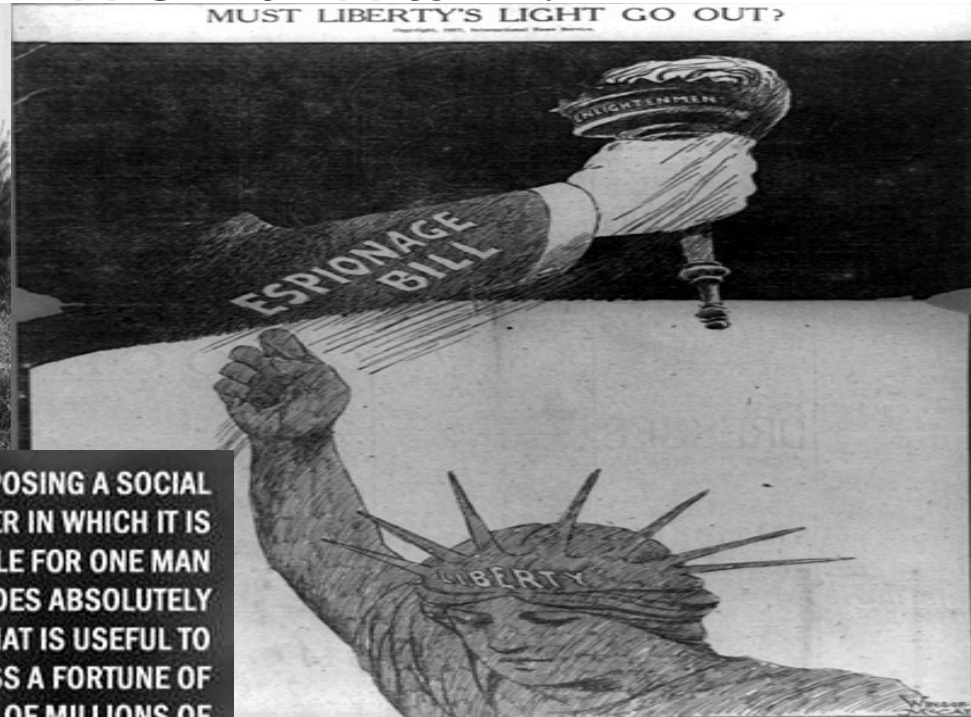


SSUSH15: Analyze the origins and impact of US involvement in World War I.



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

WWI's Domestic Economic Impact



TEAMWORK WINS
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
DESIGNED BY PUBLICATIONS SECTION WASHINGTON

IF YOU CANT ENLIST- INVEST
Buy a
Liberty Bond

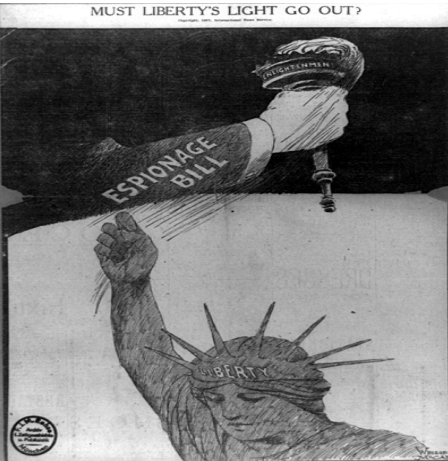


DEFEND YOUR COUNTRY
WITH YOUR DOLLARS

New York American

- ❑ World War I impacted Americans in a number of ways.
 - The war increased the power of the Federal government and changed the demography of the United States.
- ❑ America was impacted economically, politically, and socially by the nation's involvement in World War I.
- ❑ The Wilson administration moved to centrally organize the United States' economy during World War I with the creation of a series of wartime boards.
 - These boards oversaw production in factories, mediated labor disputes, and improved railroad operations.
 - The private businesses were managed more closely by the government during the war in order to ensure domestic production met the military needs.
- ❑ To finance the war, the United States borrowed from the American people by selling Liberty Bonds.
 - These bonds accounted for two-thirds of the war's cost.
- ❑ In addition to borrowing, the United States also increased income and excise taxes.

WWI's Domestic Political Impact



- ❑ President Wilson was correct in his assessment of the American people when he said every man would pay a penalty for non-conformity.
- ❑ In June 1917, at the request of the Wilson administration, Congress passed the Espionage Act.
 - The law provided penalties for spying, sabotage, and obstructing the war effort.
 - The law also banned the use of the United States Mail to send anti-war materials.



THIS man subjected himself to imprisonment and probably to being shot or hanged

THE prisoner used language tending to discourage men from enlisting in the United States Army

IT is proven and indeed admitted that among his incendiary statements were—

THOU shalt not kill
and
BLESSED are the peacemakers

- ❑ On June 30, 1918 Eugene Debs was arrested after making a series of speeches against the war urging American men not to fight.
 - He was a prominent Socialist, four-time candidate for the presidency, and union leader.
 - The courts convicted Debs under the Espionage Act and sentenced him to 10 years in prison.
 - He was also permanently disenfranchised.
 - The Supreme Court later upheld Debs' conviction after a series of appeals.
 - President Harding commuted Debs' sentence after he served three years in federal prison.
 - During his time in prison, Debs continued his bid as a Socialist candidate for the White House.



WWI's Domestic Political Impact



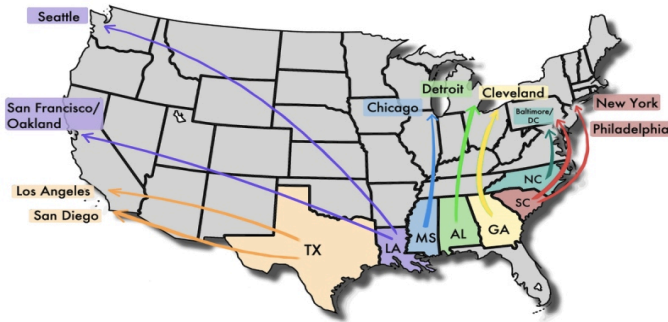
- ❑ Another impact World War I had on the United States was the shift in population demographics.
- ❑ The migration of Blacks from the South to the North actually began before World War I, as families sought to escape sharecropping and Jim Crow violence.
- ❑ However, the trend accelerated during the war years and was known as the Great Migration.



A NEGRO FAMILY JUST ARRIVED IN CHICAGO FROM THE RURAL SOUTH

The Geography of the Great Migration

The Migration of African Americans from the American South (1910-1970)



- One factor that prompted the population shift was that defense manufacturing jobs became available in the North as soldiers were drafted to serve in the war.
 - Prior to the war, northern factory owners preferred immigrant workers.
 - They typically only used Blacks as strike-breakers.
 - The war temporarily ended immigration and opened new opportunities for Blacks.
- During the period, 1.5 million Blacks from the South moved to Northern cities.
 - During the 1910s and 1920s, Chicago's Black population grew by 148 percent; Cleveland's by 307 percent; Detroit's by 611 percent.

WWI's Domestic Political Impact



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