

**APUSH**

**1914-1919**

**WORLD WAR I**

**REVIEWED!**

**American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 30**

**American History (Brinkley) Chapter 21**

**America's History (Henretta) Chapter 21**

# U.S. Entry into World War I

- **Violations of U.S. Neutrality**
  - Examples: Lusitania, Sussex sinking
    - Temporary pause in German sinking of ships
- **Zimmerman Note:** British intercept a German proposal to Mexico for a joint alliance
  - Ask Mexico to attack the U.S. and they would be allowed to **recover lost territory**
- Spring 1917 Germany returns to **unrestricted submarine warfare**
- April 1917 Congress declares war against Germany



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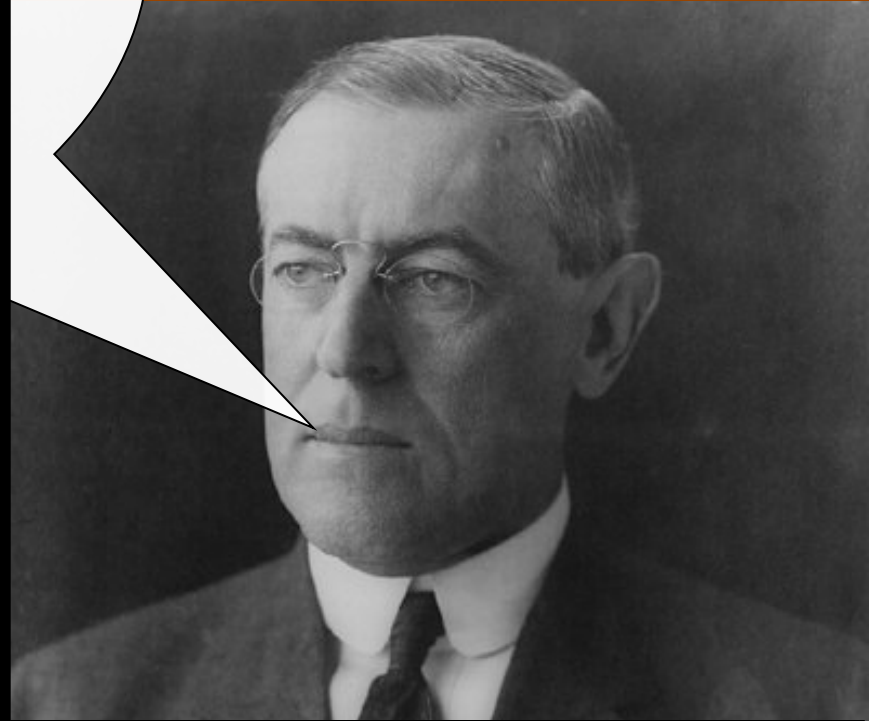
SOME PROMISE!

April 1917

**“make the**

**Key factors**

- 1) German attacks on American shipping**
- 2) Zimmerman Telegram proposing alliance with Mexico**
- 3) Wilson's desire to be involved in the post-war settlement**



**Wilson ask Congress  
to declare war April  
1917**

## Three key factors

- 1) German attacks on American shipping
- 2) Zimmerman Telegram proposing alliance with Mexico
- 3) U.S. economic investment in allies



**Wilson ask Congress  
to declare war April  
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# Mobilizing for War

- **The United States was entirely unprepared for war**
- **Selective Service Act:** organizes a draft for soldiers to fight in the war- **American Expeditionary Force** headed by General Pershing
- **Total War effort:** all aspects of the country mobilizes for the war effort
- War was financed by **war bonds** and **income taxes** from the 16<sup>th</sup> amendment

## Federal Agencies:

- **National War Labor Board:** help mediate labor disputes and prevent strikes
  - **AFL supported the war effort / IWW opposes the war**
- **War Industries Board:** set production priorities for war
- **U.S. Food Administration:** Headed by **Herbert Hoover** encouraged Americans to conserve food for war effort
- **WWI boosted support for the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment** (prohibited sale, consumption, manufacture, or transport of alcohol)
  - **1) Conserve resources 2) Also due to Anti-German sentiment in the U.S.**

# Silencing Dissent

- **Committee of Public Information** headed by **George Creel**: promote the **U.S. war effort** with **propaganda**
- **Espionage Act (1917)**: prohibited interference with the draft or war effort
- **Sedition Act (1918)**: banned anybody from criticizing the government
- **Anti-German sentiment increases**
  - **Nativists attack all things German (“The Huns!”)**



# Schenck v. U.S. (1919)

**Charles Schenck was arrested under the Espionage Act for mailing leaflets to men eligible for the draft**



**The Supreme Court supports the argument that freedom of speech could be restricted**

**Congress had the power to restrain speech if it posed a clear and present danger**

# Security & Liberty in Times of Crisis



**National  
Security**

**Civil  
Liberties**

- **French Revolution: Federalist pass Alien & Sedition Acts**
- **Civil War: Lincoln suspension of Habeas Corpus**



# Social Impact on the Home Front

- **Great Migration**: Starting in 1910 large migration of African Americans to northern cities
  - Crappy racial relations
  - WWI: Job opportunities in northern factories as white men drafted for the war
- Nearly 400,000 African Americans served in **segregated units**
- **Race riots** will break out in many cities in 1919
- **Women** will play a key role in **wartime factories**
- Sacrifices of women on the home front during WWI leads to 2/3 majority finally supporting the **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment** (grants women's suffrage)

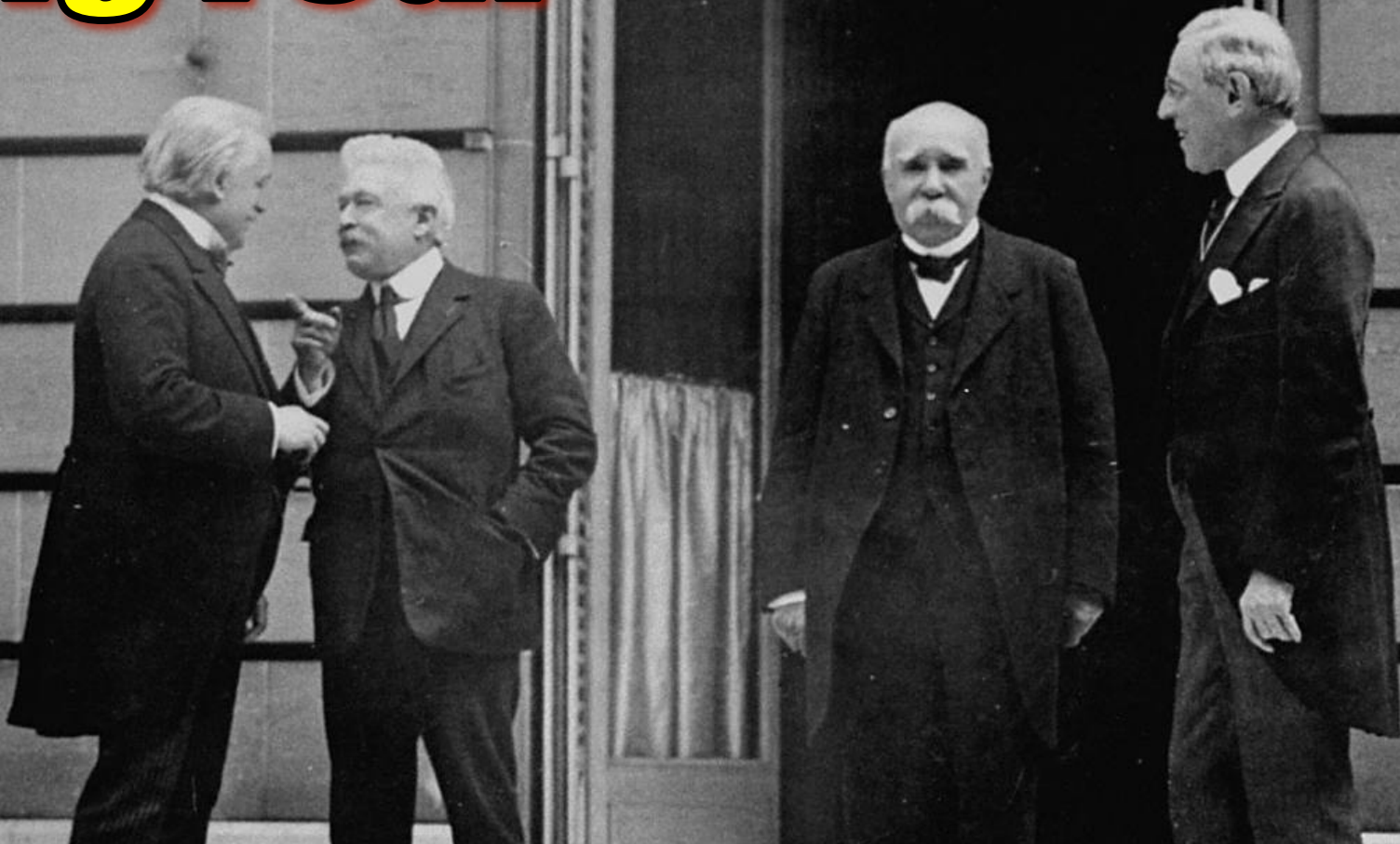


# Wilson's 14 Points

- **What: Wilson's proposal for the postwar world**
  - Goal of **preventing another world war**
- **How:**
  - **Guarantee freedom of the seas**
  - **Eliminate economic trade barriers**
  - **Military reduction**
  - **No more colonies**
    - **Self determination: self govt, no colonization**
  - **No more secret treaties**
  - **Called for the formation of a League of Nations to help prevent another world war**



# Big Four



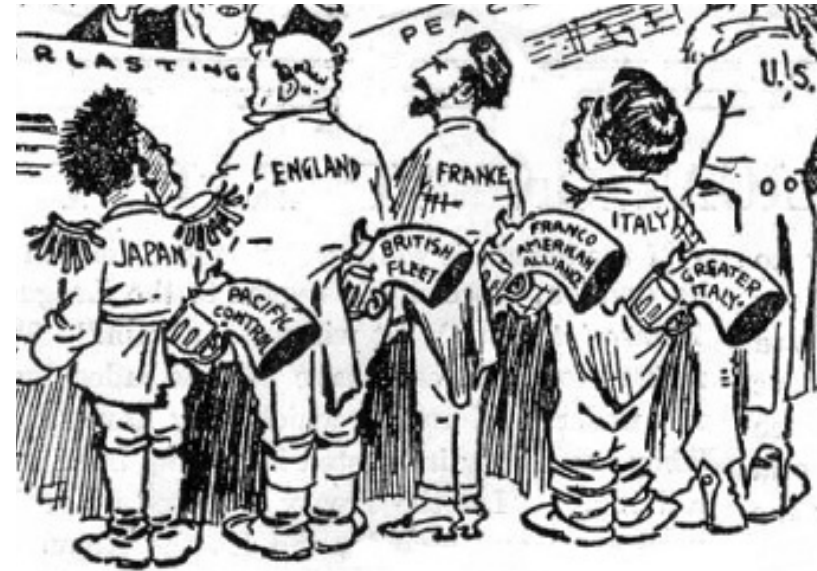
**David Lloyd-George of Great Britain, Vittorio Orlando of Italy, Georges Clemenceau of France & Woodrow Wilson of US**



**Conflicting interests represented at the Peace Conference**

# Treaty of Versailles

- Much of Wilson's 14 Point proposals were rejected by the allied powers
- Wilson did get the **League of Nations** included
- Has to get it approved by the **Republican controlled Congress**
- Republicans in Congress hated the idea of the U.S. joining the League of Nations
  - **Henry Cabot Lodge** leads the opposition to the treaty



# Battle over the League of Nations



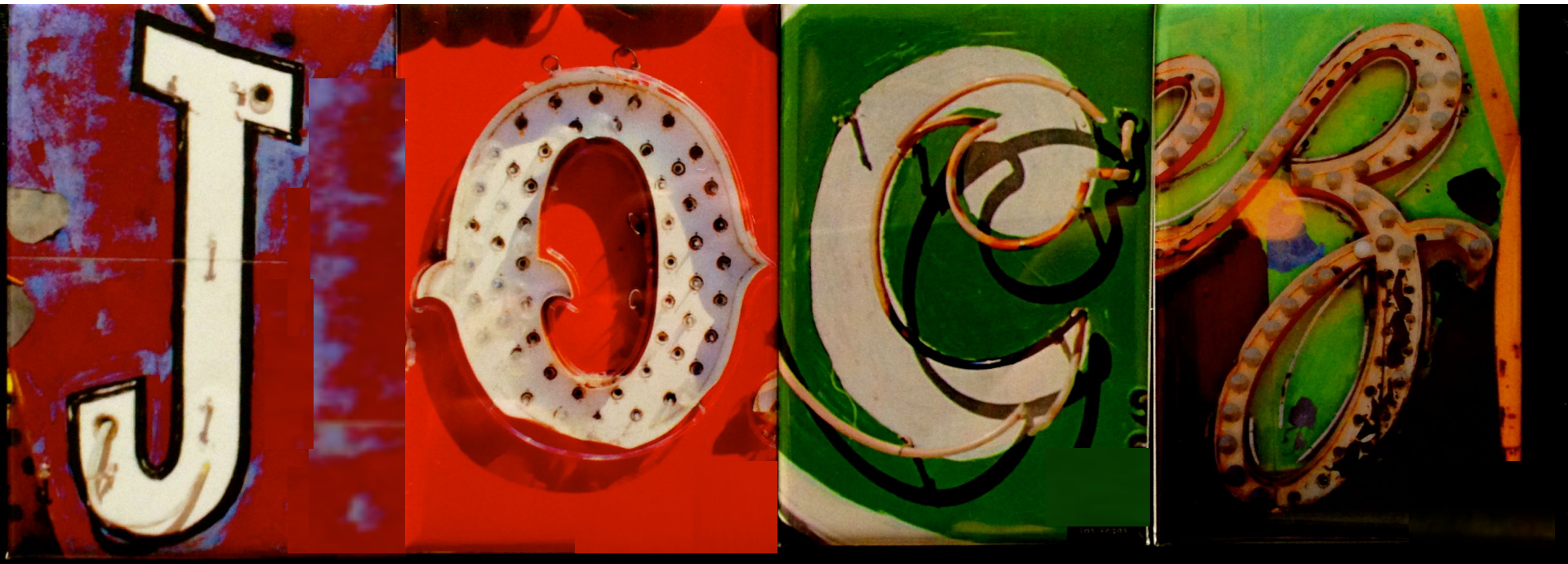
- Tradition of **isolationist** policies
  - **George Washington** warned about permanent foreign alliances
- Opposition over **Article X** (nations would have to help other nations out)
  - Fear the League would force U.S. to deal with foreign issues around the world
- Desire amongst many to be isolationist following World War I
- Congress rejects the treaty





**Super Important Point** – Many mark the U.S. rejection of the League of Nations as a withdrawal of the United States from international affairs in the 1920s.

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