

World War One (The Great War)

1914 - 1918



http://www.bbc.co.uk/remembrance/img/gassed_446x251.jpg

"Gassed," John Singer Sargent (1919)

Quick Overview

The war began in August 1914

When war broke out, the U. S. declared itself neutral

The U.S. entered the war on April 6, 1917

The fighting ended with a cease-fire agreement
on November 11, 1918

Approximately 9 million soldiers were killed.

At least 21 million soldiers were wounded.

MAIN Causes of the War

MILITARISM

The Glorification of
military power

An Arms Race

(Competition to build the
most powerful weapons)
took place - lead to fear



MAIN Causes of the War

Alliances

Suspicious about other nations led to the formation of alliances

Triple Alliance

Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

Triple Entente

Britain, France and Russia



MAIN Causes of the War

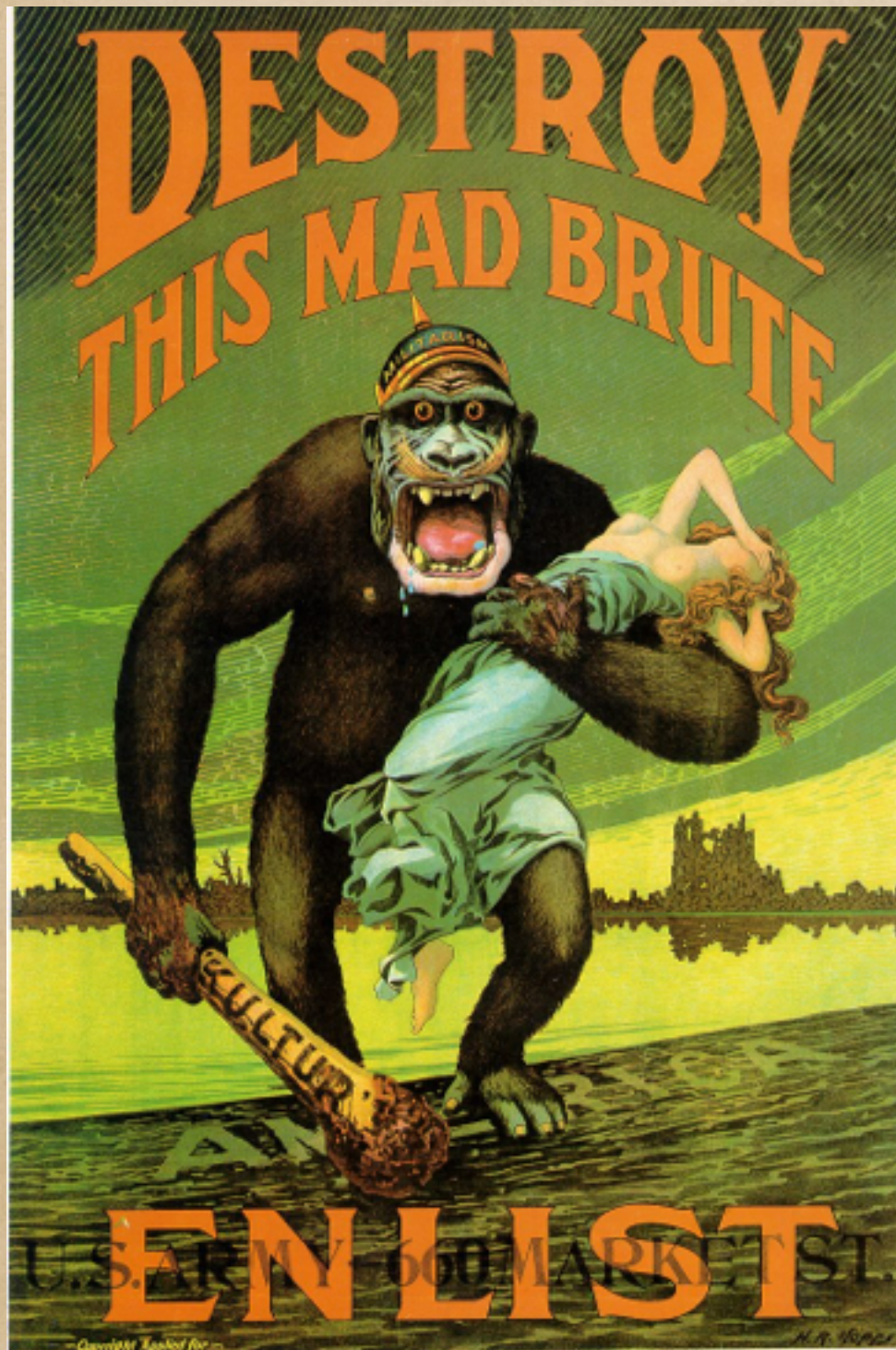
Imperialism

Competition between
European nations over land
and resources created rivalries
in Africa

American imperialism in Latin
America and Asia was also a
source of concern & tension



MAIN Causes of the War



Nationalism

A deep pride in one's own country - believing that it is better than all nations

European nations competed to prove the superiority of their cultures

U.S. - "God's Chosen People"

Archduke Franz Ferdinand and His Family



He was to be the next emperor of Austria-Hungary

The Assassination

Franz Ferdinand was
killed by a Serbian
nationalist in Sarajevo
June 28, 1914

This event “sparked”
war in Europe



The Fighting Begins

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914

Due to the Alliance System, one European nation after another was pulled into the conflict

August 4, 1914, Germany invaded Belgium - its goal was Paris, France

In response, Britain declared war on Germany - WW I had begun!



America's Response



<http://www-tc.pbs.org/kpbs/theborder/images/1914wilson.jpg>

President
Woodrow Wilson

In 1914, most Americans saw no reason to join a struggle 3,000 miles away - they wanted neutrality

The majority of Americans favored the British, due in part to our shared ancestry, common language and strong economic ties with Britain

Many German-Americans supported Germany in WW I

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

The Lusitania

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

EXTRA
5:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXV, NO. 35,896 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT

Washington Deeply Stirred by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLETINS AT WHITE HOUSE

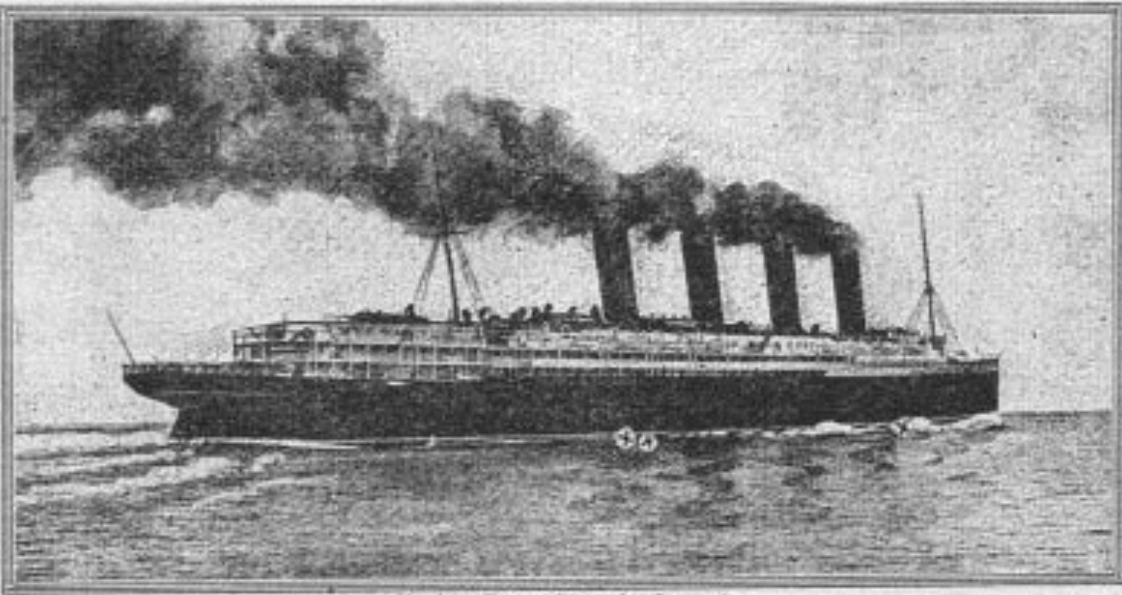
White House—There is shock in the Nation's course.

HINTS OF CONGRESS CALL

Loss of Lusitania Recalls First Term of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS

Reports That Loss May Be the End of War Have Spread Before Official News Came.



The Lost Cunard Steamship Lusitania
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. XX Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

SOME DEAD TAKEN HOME

Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Belfast.

STEAMBOATS OFF COAST

One Torpedo Crashes into the Disabled Liner's Bow, Another into the Empty Stern.

SHIP LISTS GIVEN TO PORT

Making it impossible to Learn Many Details, the Port Authorities Must Have Some Doubt.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY

Passenger at London—Hoping that Boat Would Be German Ship, Now the Ship Left New York.

Only 650 Were Saved, Few Cabin Passengers

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 8, 4:28 A. M.—Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived here say more than 600 died about 400 of those aboard the vessel were saved, and not only a

British passenger ship sunk by German u-boat, May 7, 1915
Over 1,000 civilians killed - including 128 Americans

Some Americans want war with Germany - revenge!



Germany promises to end "unrestricted" naval war

The Zimmerman Telegram

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

SENDING CARLTON, PREMIER

via Galveston

JAN 20 1917

GERMAN LEGATION
MEXICO CITY

130	13042	13401	8501	115	3528	416	17214	8491	11310
18147	18222	21560	10247	11518	23677	13605	3494	14936	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5161	59695	
23571	17504	11209	18276	18101	0317	0228	17694	4473	
22284	22200	19452	21589	67893	5569	13918	8958	12137	
1333	4725	4458	5905	17166	13851	4458	17149	14471	6706
13850	12224	6929	14991	7382	15857	67893	14218	36477	
5870	17553	67823	5870	5454	16102	15217	22801	17138	
21601	17388	7440	23638	18222	6719	14331	15021	23845	
3156	23552	22096	21604	4797	9497	22464	20855	4377	
23610	18140	22260	5905	13347	20420	39689	13732	20667	
6929	5275	18507	52262	1340	22049	13339	11265	22295	
10439	14814	4178	6992	8784	7632	7357	6926	52262	11267
21100	21272	9346	9559	22464	15874	18502	18500	15857	
2188	5376	7381	98092	16127	13486	9350	9220	76036	14219
5144	2831	17920	11347	17142	11264	7667	7762	15099	9110
10482	97556	3569	3670						

BEHNSTORFF.

Charge German Embassy.

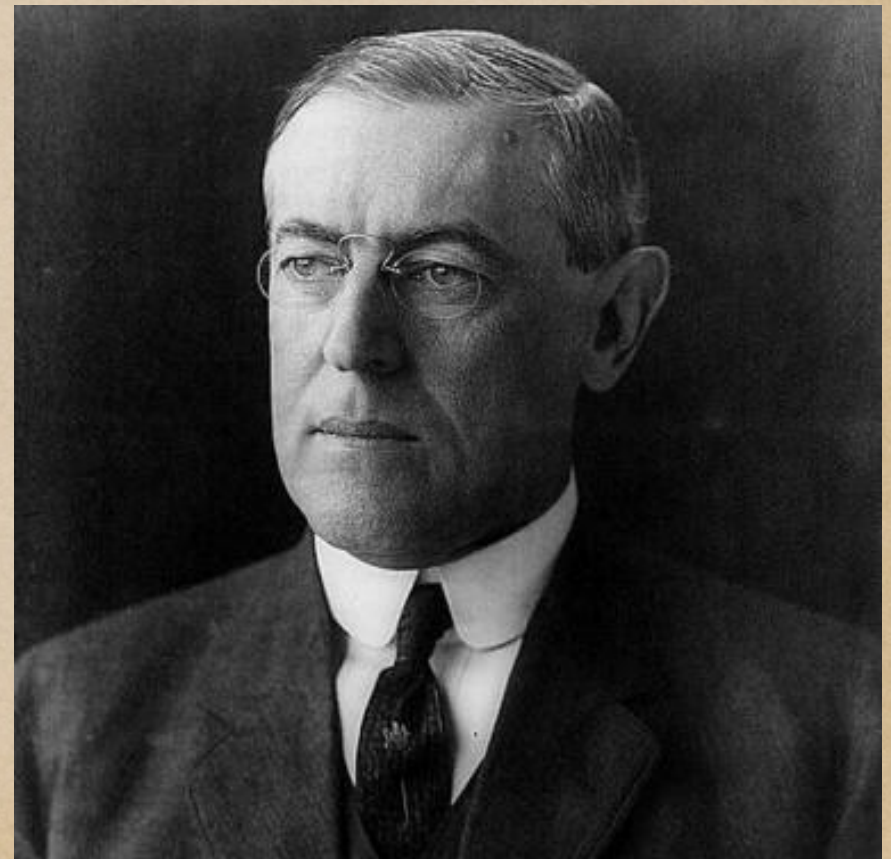
Germany promises Mexico back the land it lost in the Mexican Cession if Mexico joined the war effort against the U.S.

This note was intercepted in January 1917. When American's found out about it many wanted war



The U.S. declared
war on Germany,
April 6, 1917

*The World Must be Made
Safe for Democracy!*





**I WANT YOU
FOR U.S. ARMY**

NEAREST RECRUITING STATION





Beat back the **HUN**
with

**LIBERTY
BONDS**



http://bluejacket.com/usn/posters/post_navy_ww1_gee-i-wish-3_christy.jpg

For Home and Country



VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

<http://www.famhist.us/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/61.jpg>

America Prepares to Fight

The Draft (May 1917)

Selective Service Act.

All males 18 - 45 must register

Mobilize the Economy

More military goods

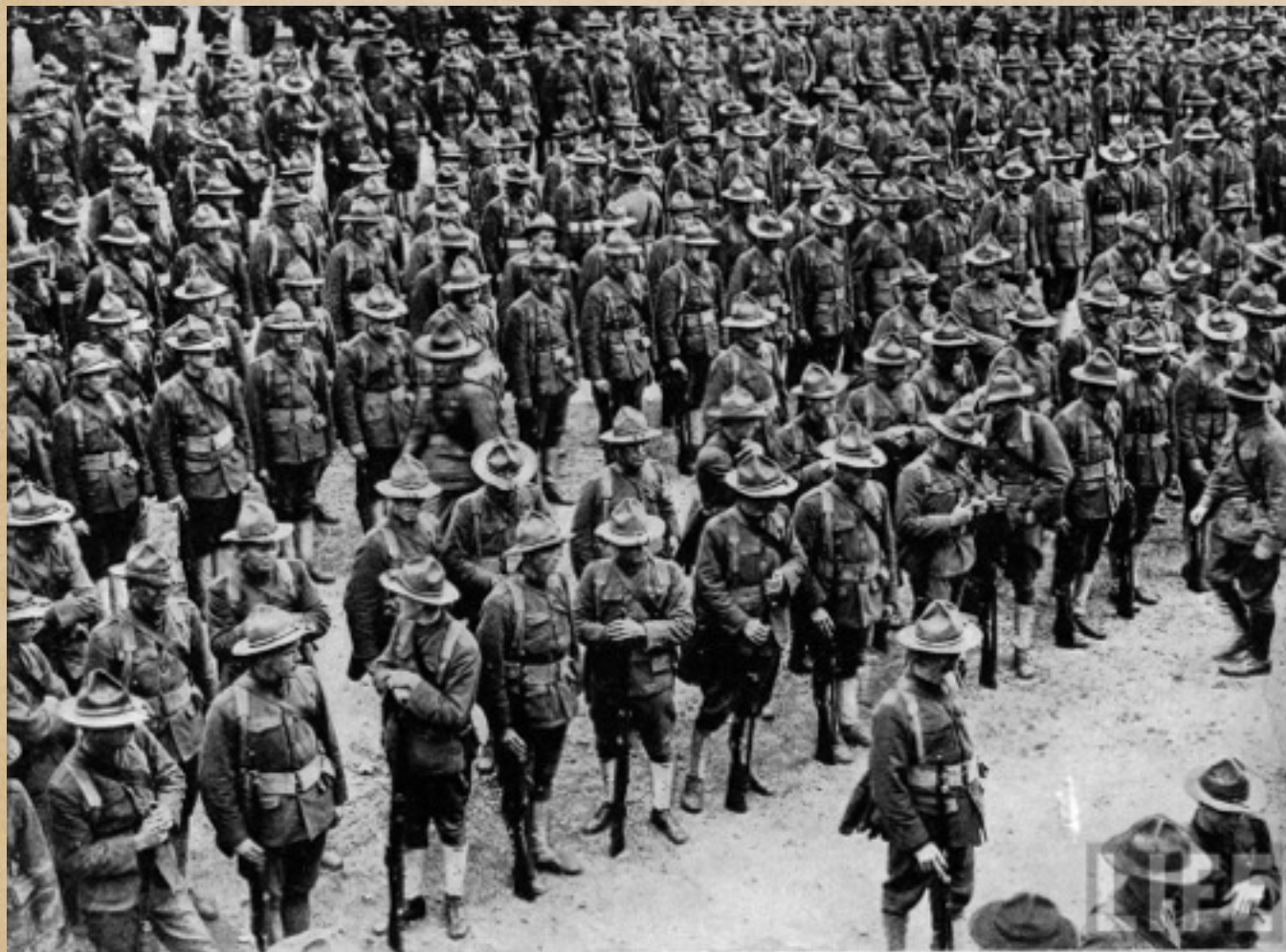
Fewer items for households

Patriotism

Buy Liberty Bonds!



American Troops Tip the Balance of Power in Europe



<http://www.famhist.us/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/WWI-American-Troops-in-London1.jpg>

American troops in London

Over 4 million
Americans were called
to active duty during
World War One

About 2 million
American troops
reached Europe

New Weapons



U-Boats (submarines) - Could sneak-up on ships and destroy them

Machine Guns – Guns could now fire 600 rounds per minute

Tanks – New steel tanks ran on caterpillar treads

Airplanes – Early dogfights resembled duels, however by 1918

the British had a fleet of planes that could deliver bomb loads

Poison Gas – mustard gas (and other types) was used to subdue the enemy

Attacks on Civil Liberties

Anti-Immigrant feelings were openly expressed - especially anti-German

The Espionage Act (1917)

Was a crime to interfere with the draft. Postmaster General could ban "treasonous" materials from the mail

The Sedition Act (1918)

Was a crime to speak or publish anything "disloyal, profane . . . or abusive about the U.S. government or the military



AS GAG-RULERS WOULD HAVE IT.

—Satterfield in the Jersey City Journal.

Schenck v. United States (1919)

Charles Schenck had been found guilty of violating the Sedition Act. He argued that the law violated his right of “free speech”

The Supreme Court ruled that the govt. CAN restrict speech during times of war

The question “is whether the words used . . . create a clear and present danger. . . that Congress has a right to prevent.”



November 11, 1918 (11 am) - Fighting Ends



The Armistice is Signed!



Nine million dead
soldiers

116,526
Americans
died



Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points

Wilson traveled to Paris to help write the treaty that would officially end the war

Wilson's Goal - Lasting Peace

Among Wilson's Points . . .

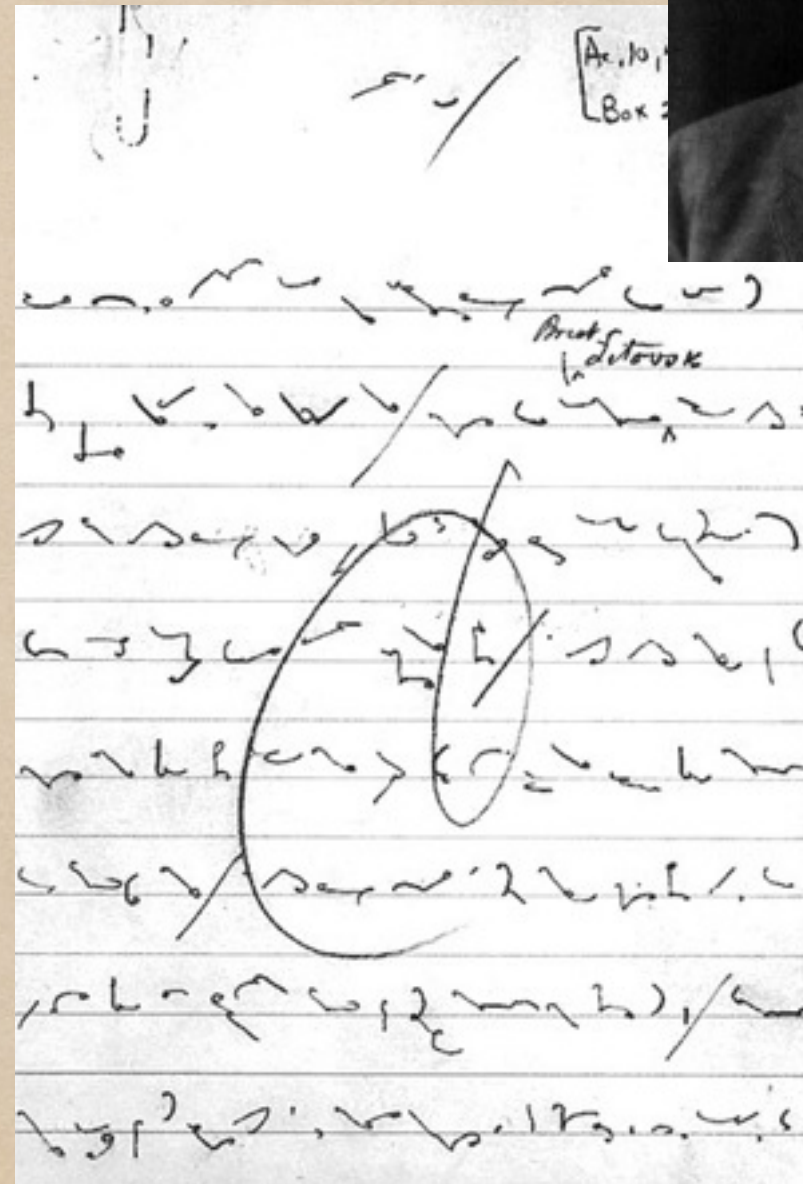
No secret treaties

Freedom of the Seas

Reduced tariffs / trade barriers

Reduction of military weapons

League of Nations to promote peace



**Wilson's
14 points
in his own
short hand**

The Treaty of Versailles



Hall of Mirrors at Versailles

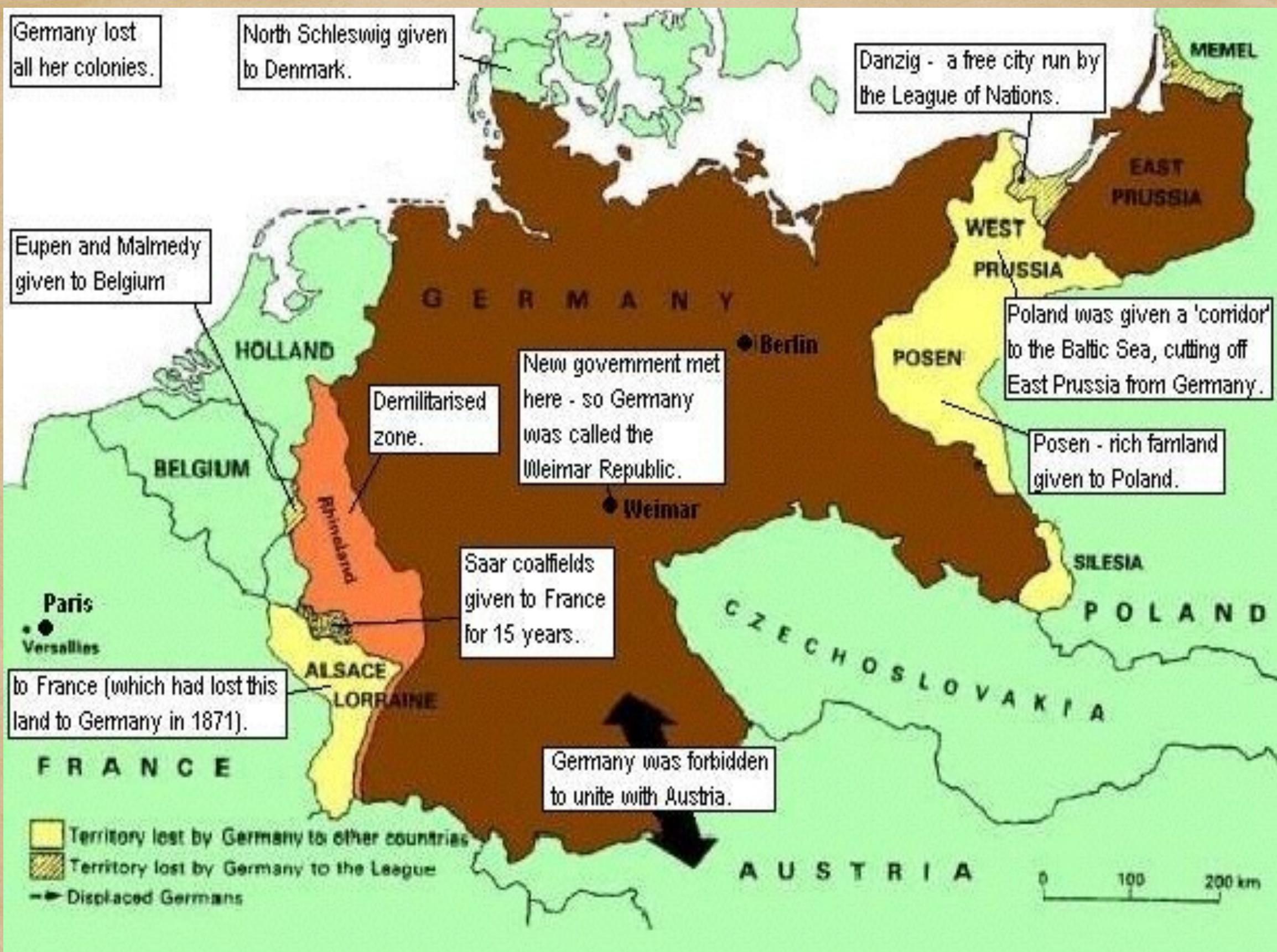
Allies Reject Wilson's Plan

England & France wanted to
punish Germany

Germany had to sign a "War Guilt"
clause, admitting sole responsibility
for the war

Germany had to pay \$33 billion in
reparations to the Allies

Germany had to give up most of its
military and lands seized in earlier wars



The Treaty of Versailles

Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire were broken apart
9 new nations (Poland, Hungary, etc) were created by the treaty



Why did Wilson accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?



He did not have enough power to overcome the wishes of the leaders of the other Allied Powers

He also had a great deal of faith in the League of Nations. He was willing to “go along” with the plans of others in exchange for their support of the League

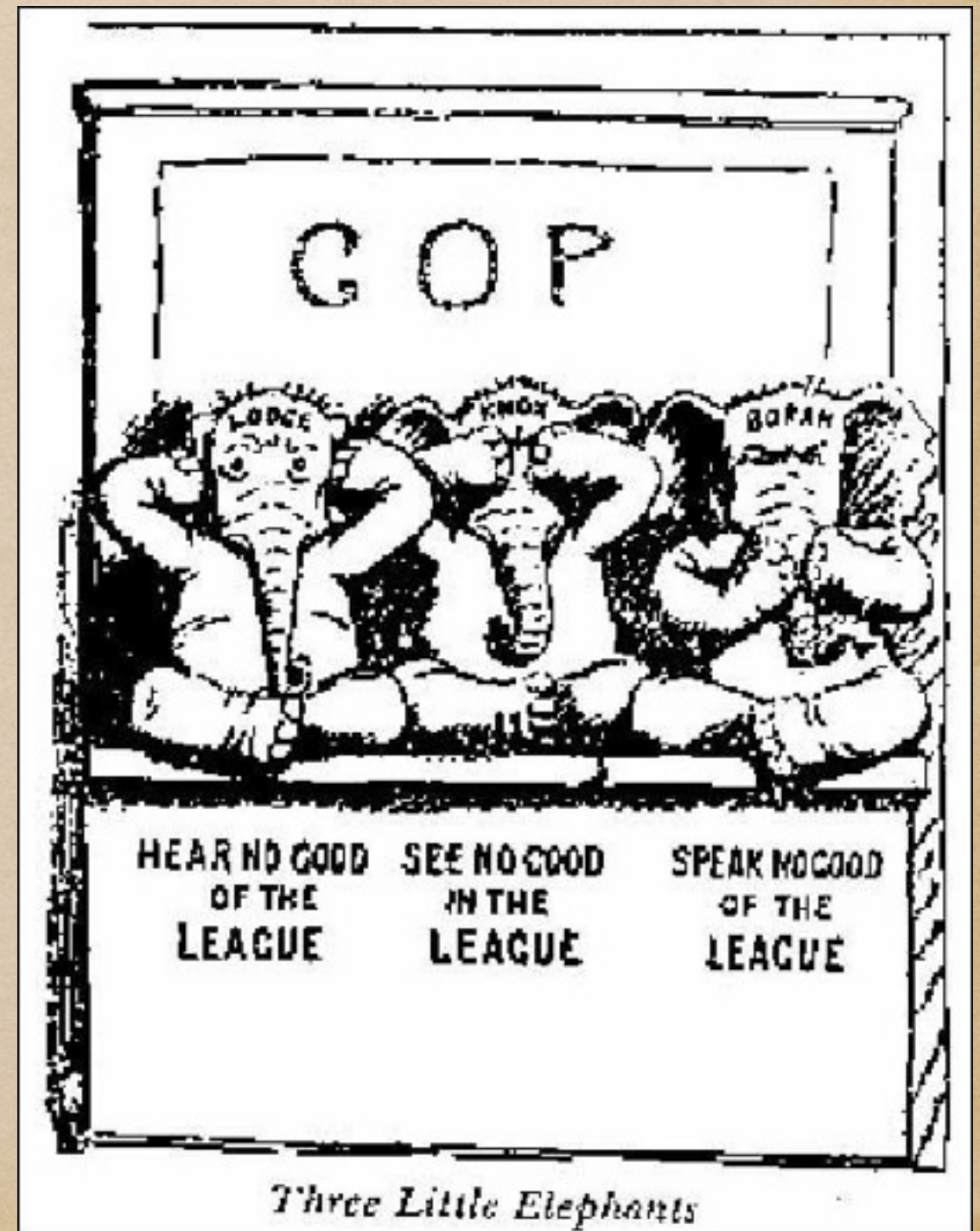


Debate Over the Treaty at Home

According to the Constitution,
all treaties must be approved
by the Senate

Conservative senators, led by
Henry Cabot Lodge, believed that
joining the League of Nations
would force the U.S. to give up too
much independence

Ultimately, the Senate rejected
American involvement in the League



The Legacy of World War I



Americans called WW I, "The War to End all Wars," yet unresolved issues would lead to an even deadlier conflict

In the U.S., the war strengthened both the military and the power of the government

Wartime propaganda provoked powerful fears in society

Russia established the first Communist nation during WW I

The Red Scare

Americans were afraid of communism spreading to the U.S.

People who had views that were outside of the mainstream (socialists, anarchists, leaders of labor unions) and /or immigrants from S/E Europe were seen as dangerous



Key Terms, WWI

1. **MAIN Causes**
2. **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**: German policy of sinking all ships entering their water.
3. **Zimmerman Telegram**: Promises Mexico lost territory in US in return for alliance with Germany in WWI.
4. **Lusitania**: British Passenger ship, sunk by German U-Boat. Hastens US entry into WWI.
5. **Allies**: England, France, Russia, USA
6. **Central Powers**: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire.
7. **Espionage & Sedition Acts**: Crime to interfere with US Draft or publish anything “..disloyal or profane” about the US or Constitution.

Key Terms, WWI

8. **Schenck V. US: 1919**, Free speech can be restricted in time of War. Prevents words which create a “clear and present danger”. (FIRE)
9. **Red Scare**: Fear of Socialism/Communism in US
10. **14 Points**: Wilson’s plan for Peace after WWI. League of Nations.
11. **Self Determination**: national groups and countries make their own decisions.
12. **League of Nations**: guarantee peace through diplomacy.
13. **Reparations**: War Debt, Germans forced to pay.
14. **Treaty of Versailles**: Ended WWI, caused WWII
15. **Dawes Plan**: 1924. US Lends \$ to Germany.