

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 - created 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

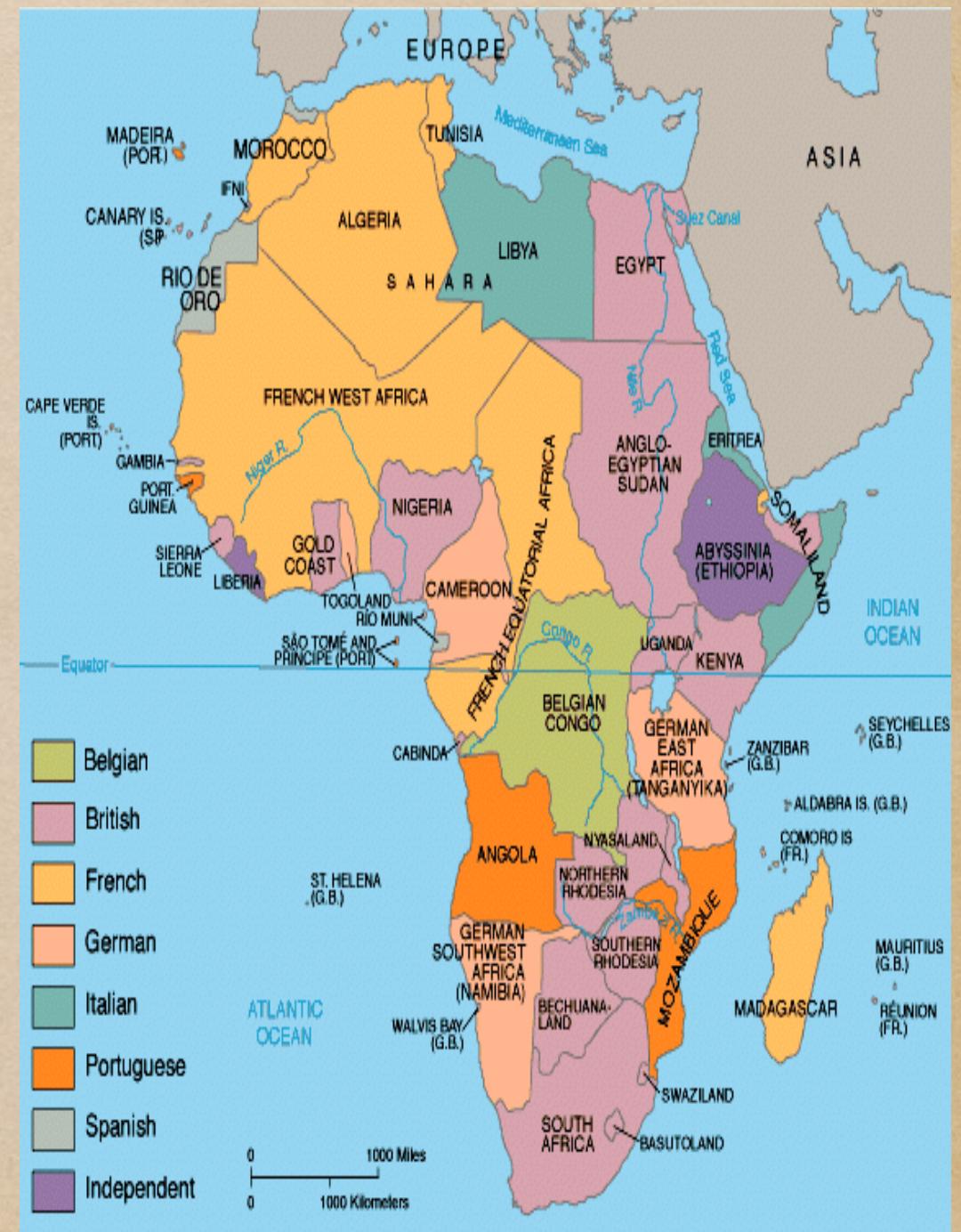
Britain, France and Russia



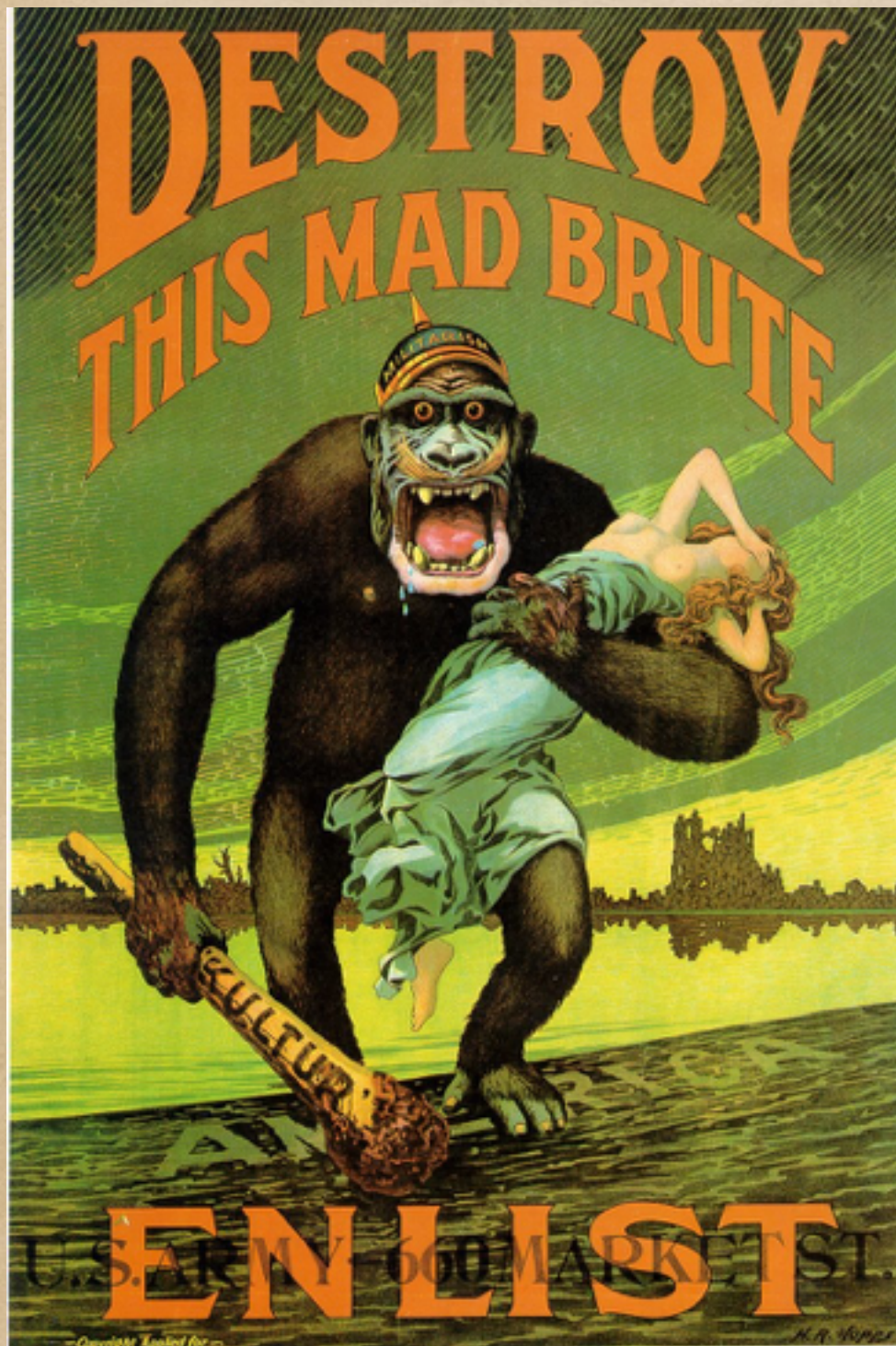
MAIN Causes of the War

Imperialism

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



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"

The Assassination



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

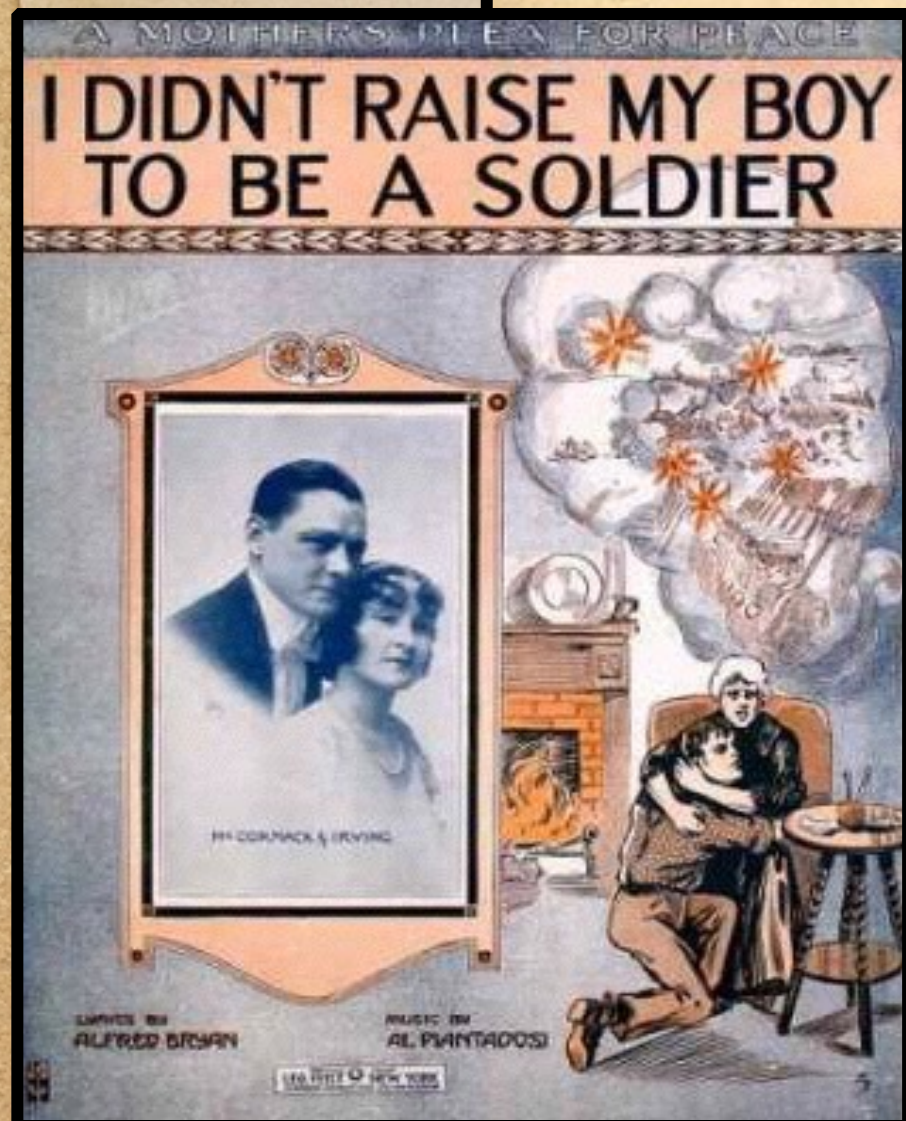
The majority of Americans favored the British, due in part to our shared ancestry, common language and strong economic ties with Britain

Many German-Americans supported Germany in WW I



I'm Neutral. BUT-Not Afraid
of any of them.

WALLACE ROBINSON-1915



*For the first three years of
WW I, the U.S. remained neutral*

**Wilson won re-election in 1916
with the slogan**

He kept us out of war

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
8:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXV., NO. 35,996 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

Wilson Reads Them Closely, but is Silent on 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 Lives Will be Taken More Heavily Before Action is Taken.

Report to the President. Washington, May 7. — News here that the Lusitania had been sunk by a submarine, and that the ship was carrying a large number of American passengers, has caused a great commotion in the capital. The news is being received with great interest and concern. The President is expected to read the bulletin at the White House, and it is believed that he will take some action in response to the news.

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.

STEAMTUGS OFFSHORE

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

SHIP LISTS GIVEN TO PORT

Making it Impossible to Lose Many Souls, the Porters Must Have Done Their Duty.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY

Passengers at Queenstown-Waiting for Boat Sailed for Germany in 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 today report that only about 650 of those aboard the liner were saved, and that only a few cabin passengers were rescued.

British passenger ship sunk by German u-boat, May 7, 1915
Over 1,200 civilians killed - including 128 Americans

Some
Americans
want war
with
Germany
Revenge!

TAKE UP THE
SWORD OF JUSTICE



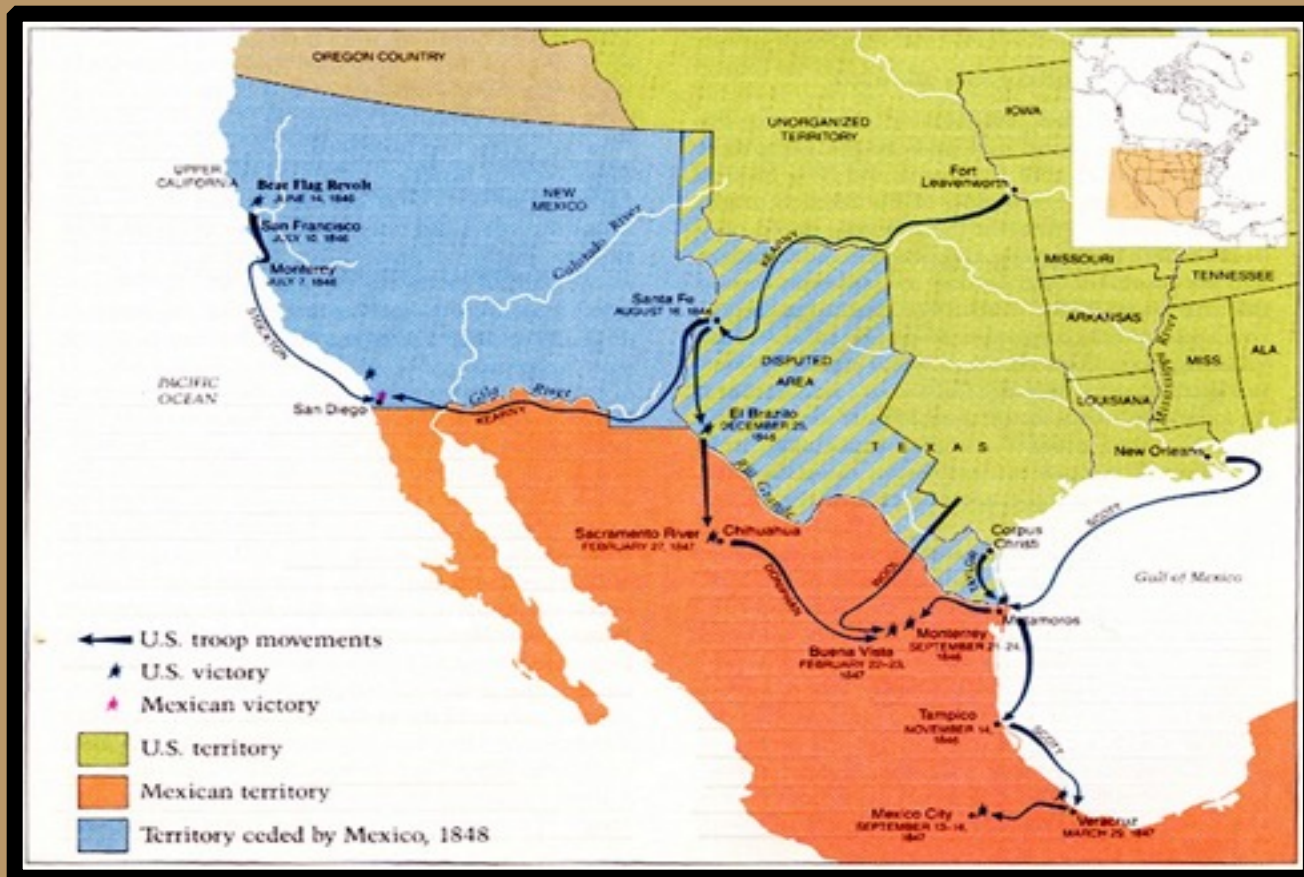
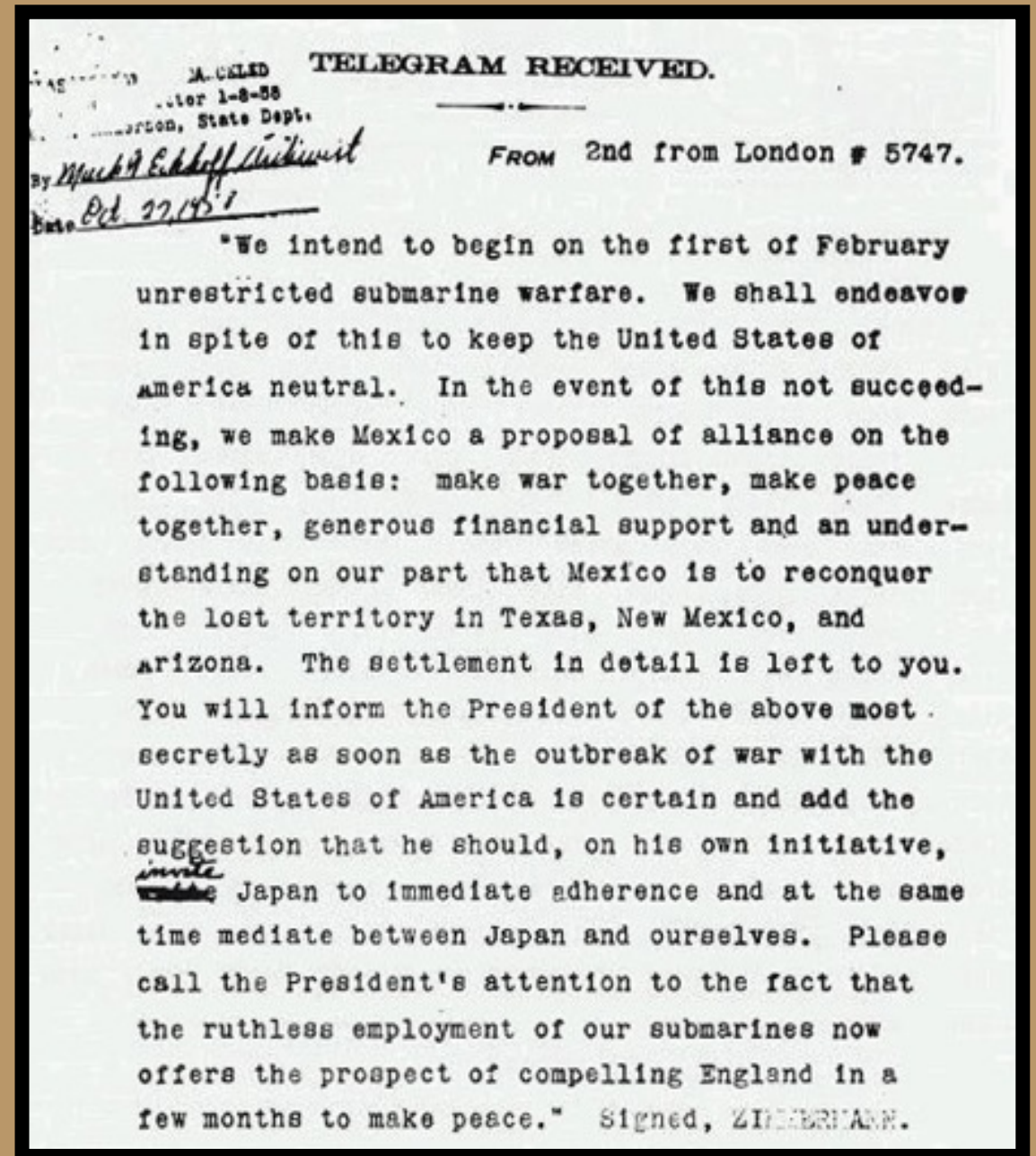
Germany
promises to
end
unrestricted
naval war

Zimmermann Telegram



The Zimmermann Note was a telegram from Germany to Mexico.

It promised Mexico land in exchange for going to war with the U.S.

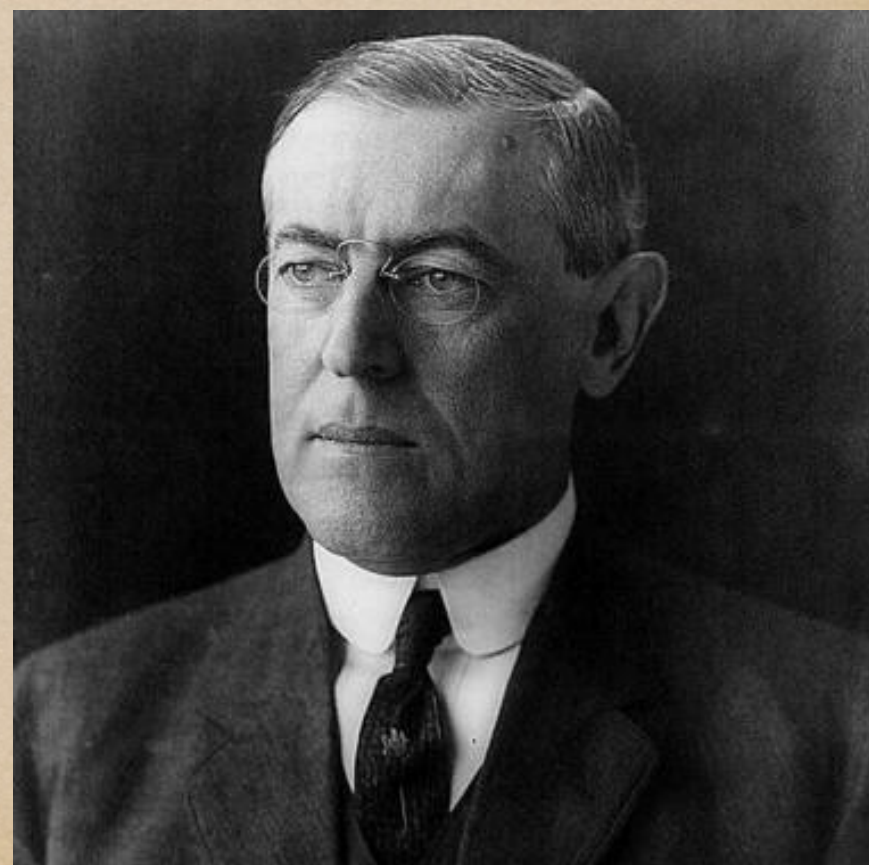


The telegram was published in newspapers on March 1, 1917 - the last straw for most Americans in turning against Germany



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

*The World Must be Made
Safe for Democracy!*



America Prepares to Fight

The Draft (May 1917)

Selective Service Act.

All males 18 - 45 must register

Mobilize the Economy

More military goods

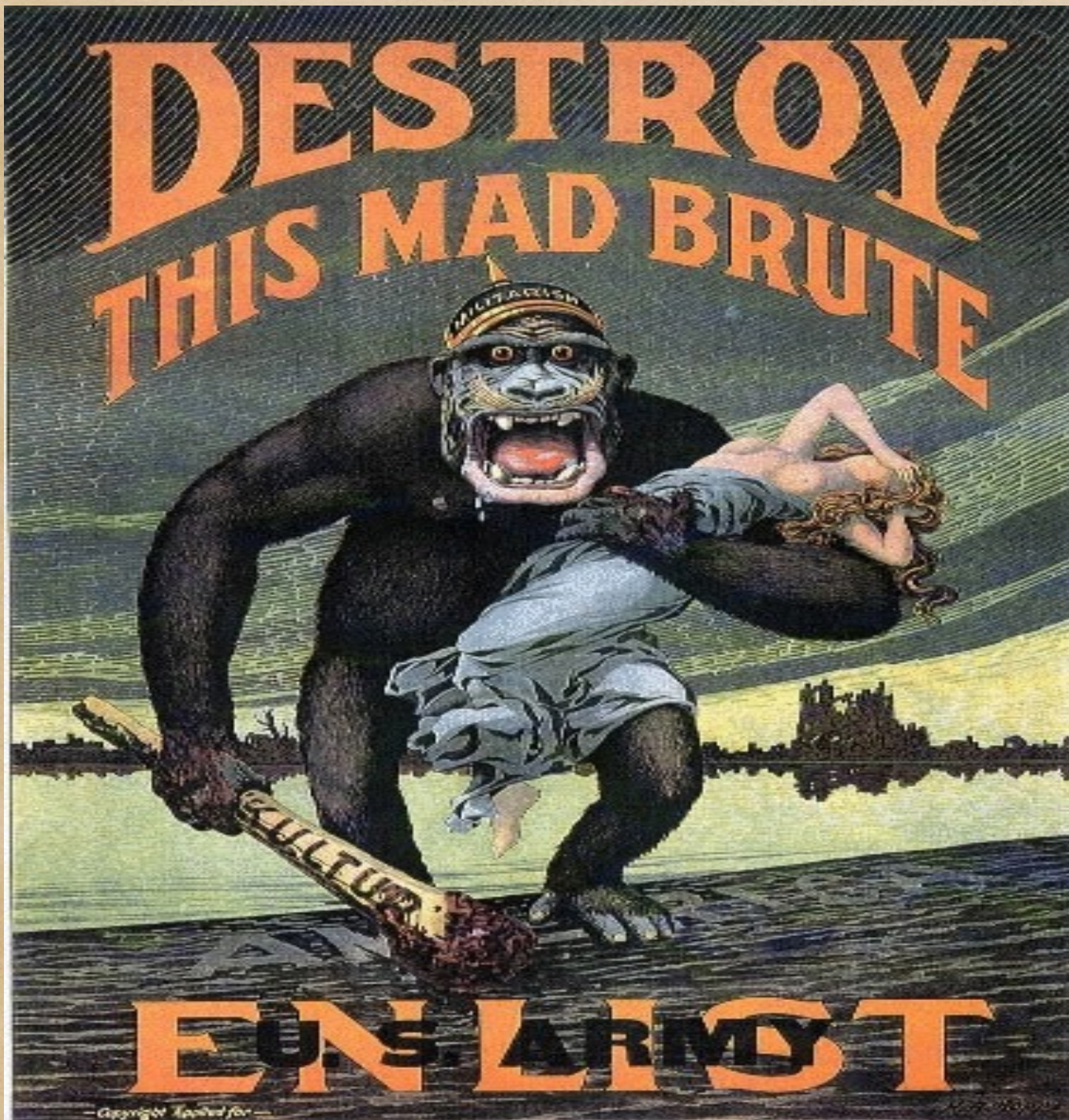
Fewer items for households

Patriotism

Buy Liberty Bonds!



Propaganda during WWI



The government used propaganda posters like this to promote support for the war effort among American citizens and portray the enemy as evil and bloodthirsty



He is keeping
the World safe
for Democracy

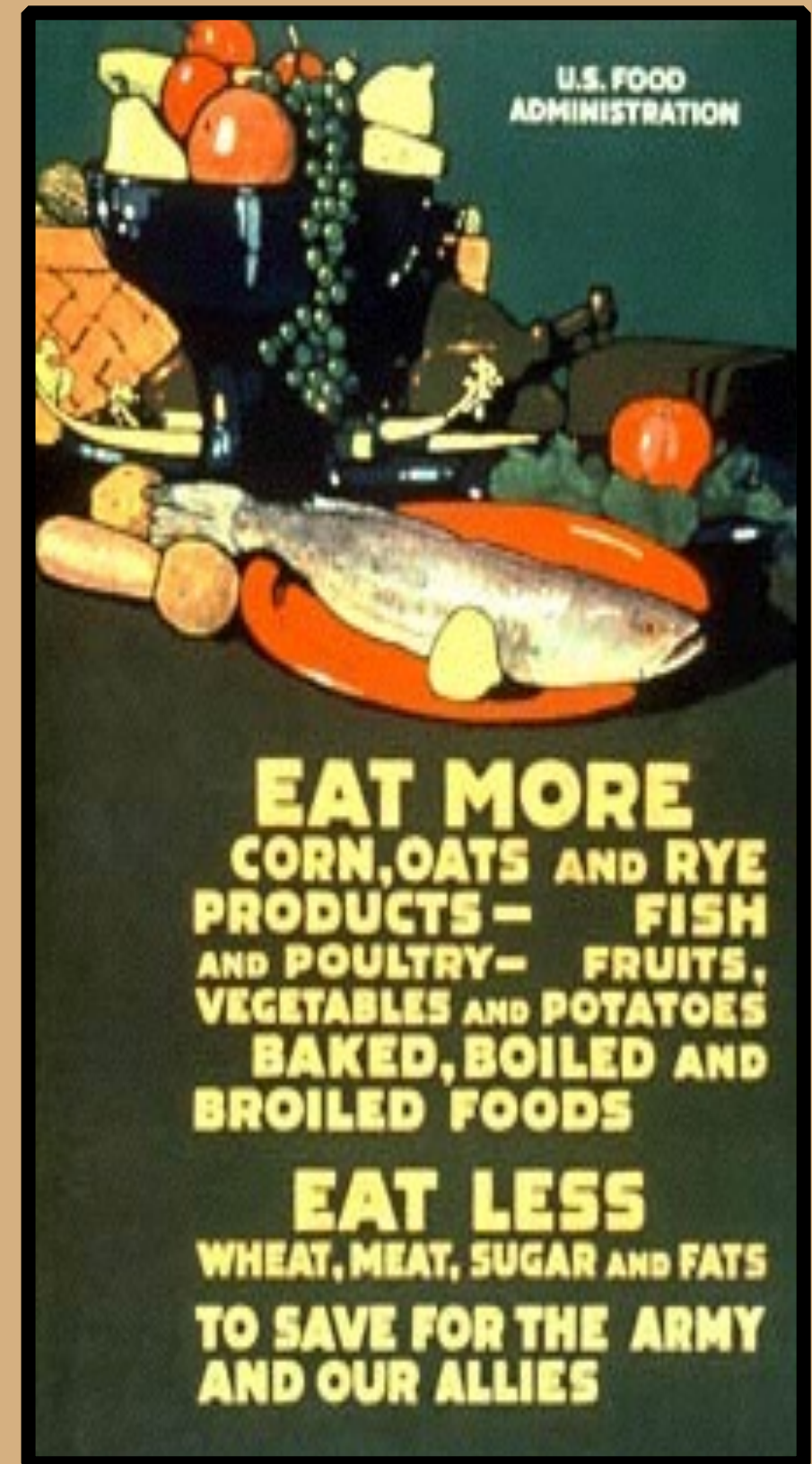
Enlist and help him



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

NEAREST RECRUITING STATION

War on the Home Front





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>

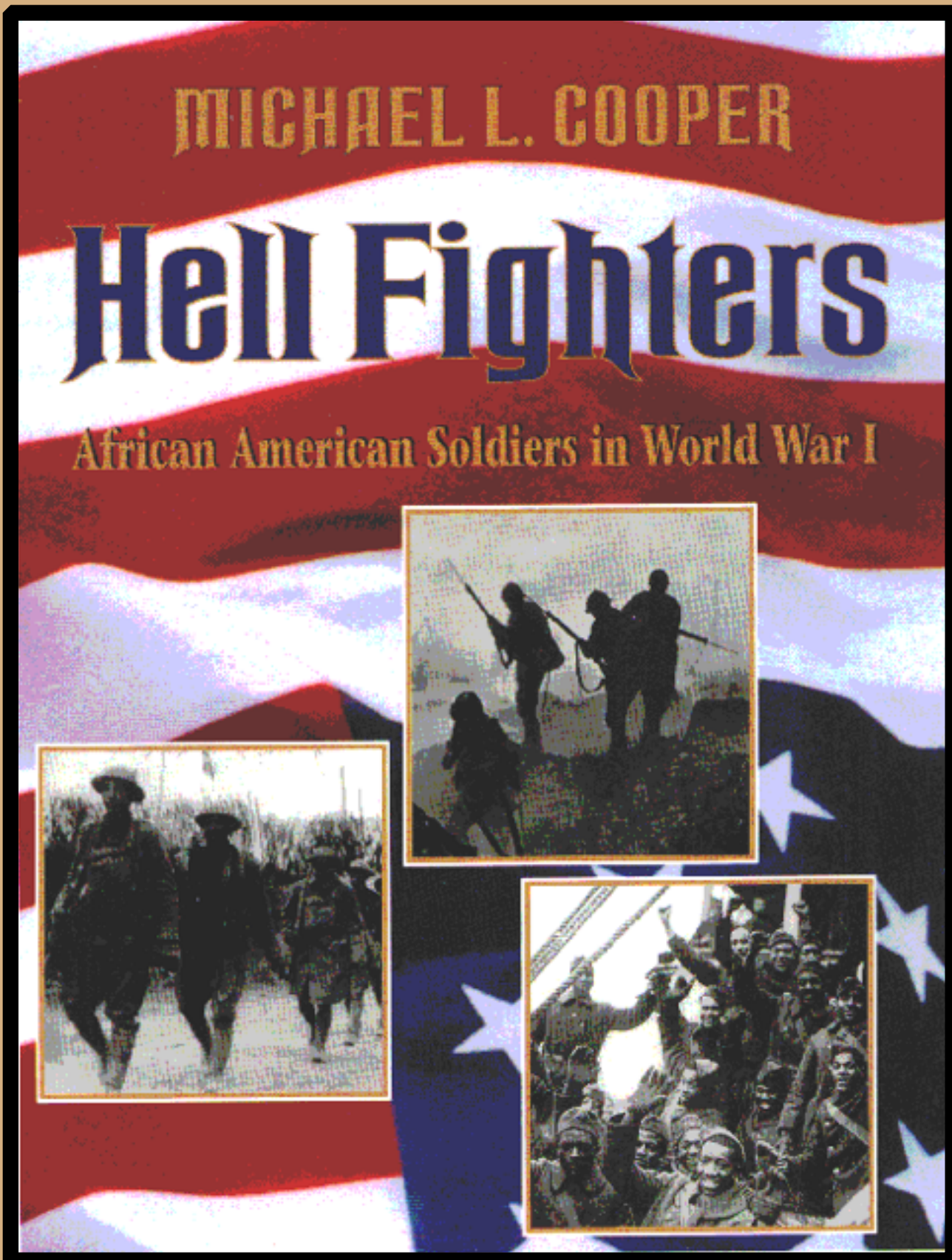
Role of women in WWI

Women officially served in the armed forces for the first time during WWI, mostly as nurses



World War I also saw for the first time women appearing in the workplace in factory jobs while men were off to war

African Americans in WWI



Of the 3 million men drafted into U.S. military service during World War I, about 400,000 were African Americans



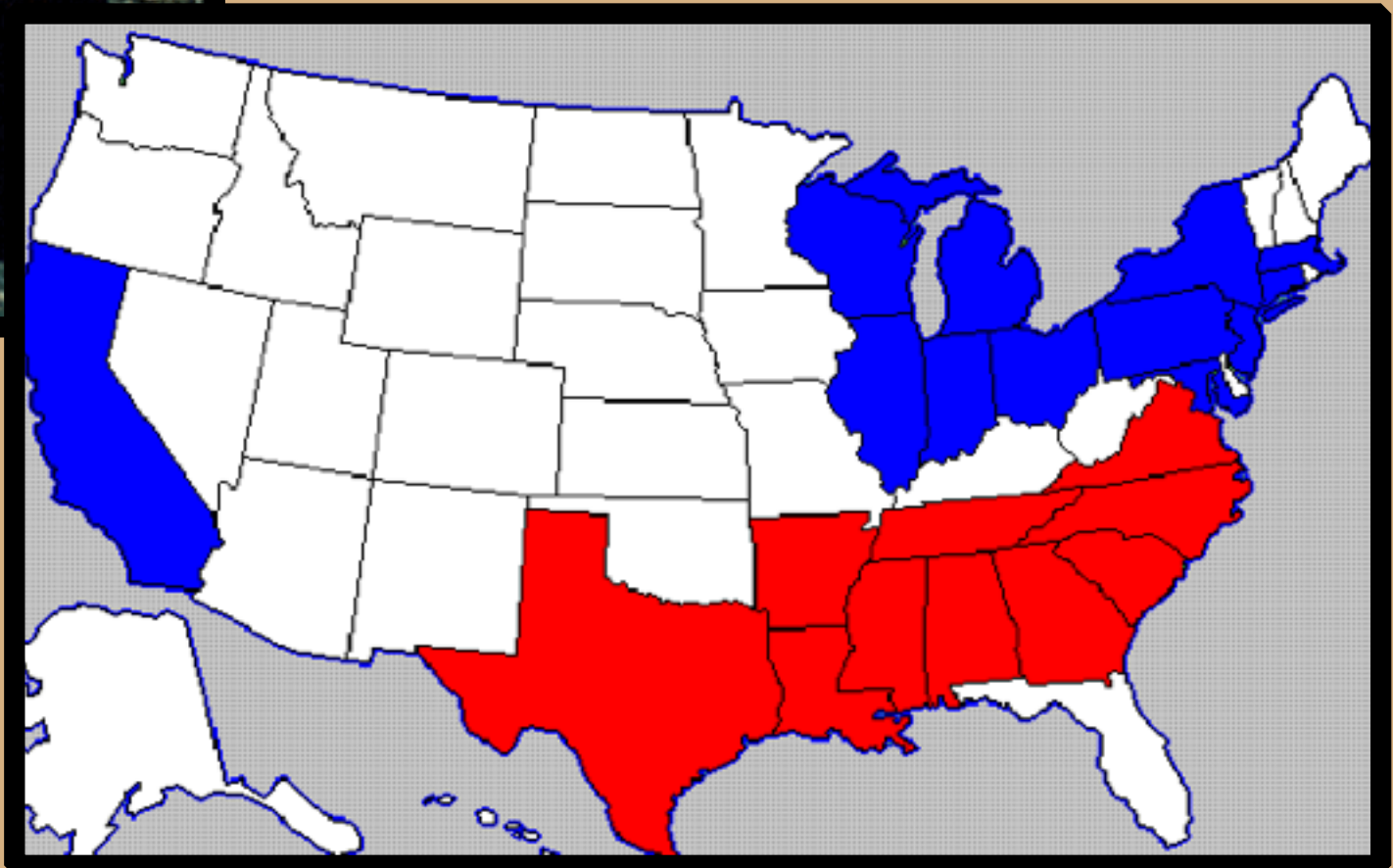
Great Migration of Blacks



Many African Americans left the South during WWI and moved North to work in factories that produced war materials

The “Great Migration”

This movement of blacks from the South to the North in the early 1900s became known as the Great Migration



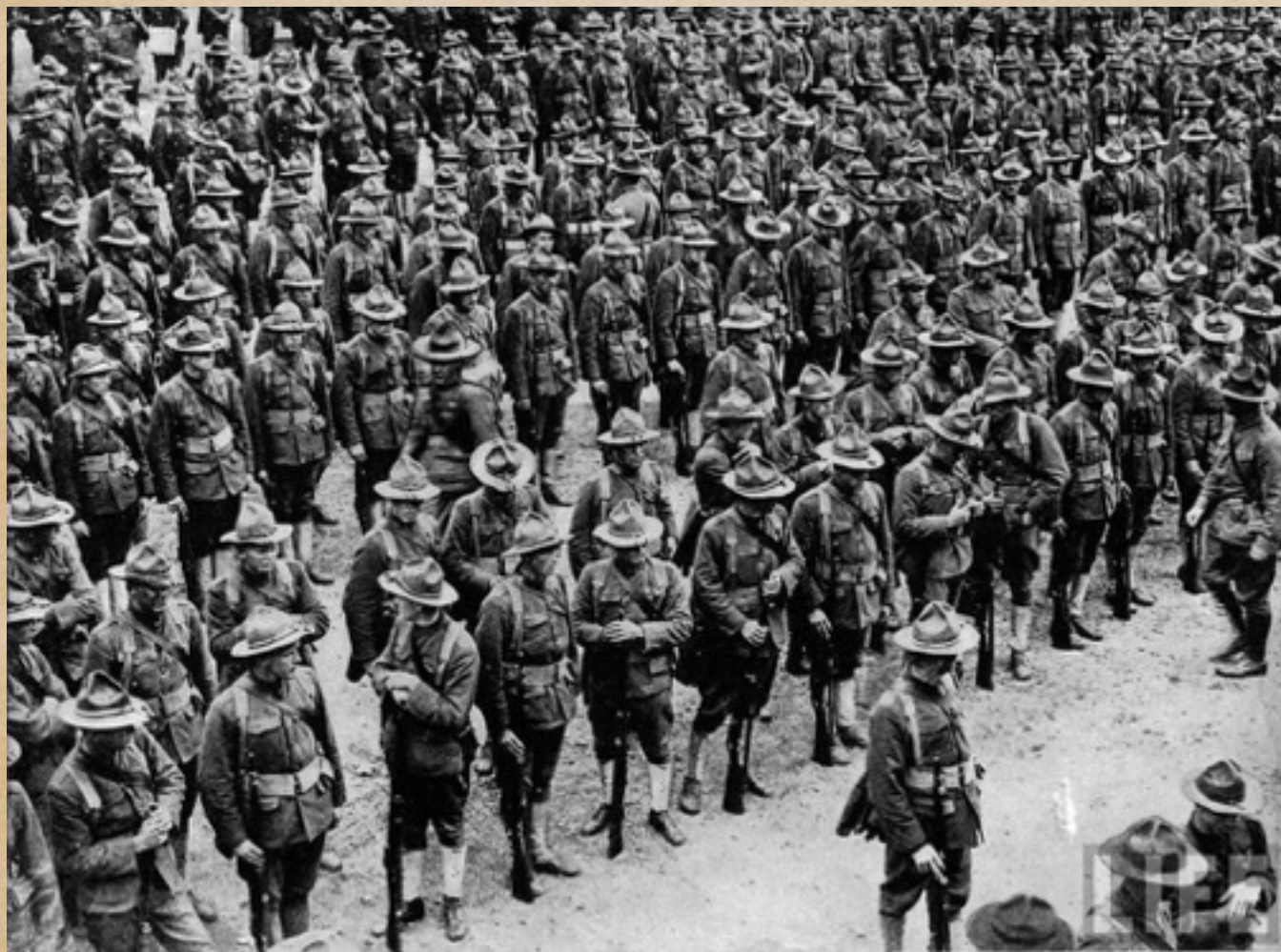
The states in blue had the twelve largest net gains of African Americans, while the states in red had the ten largest net losses



Beat back the **HUN**
with

**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

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

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!

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 . . .

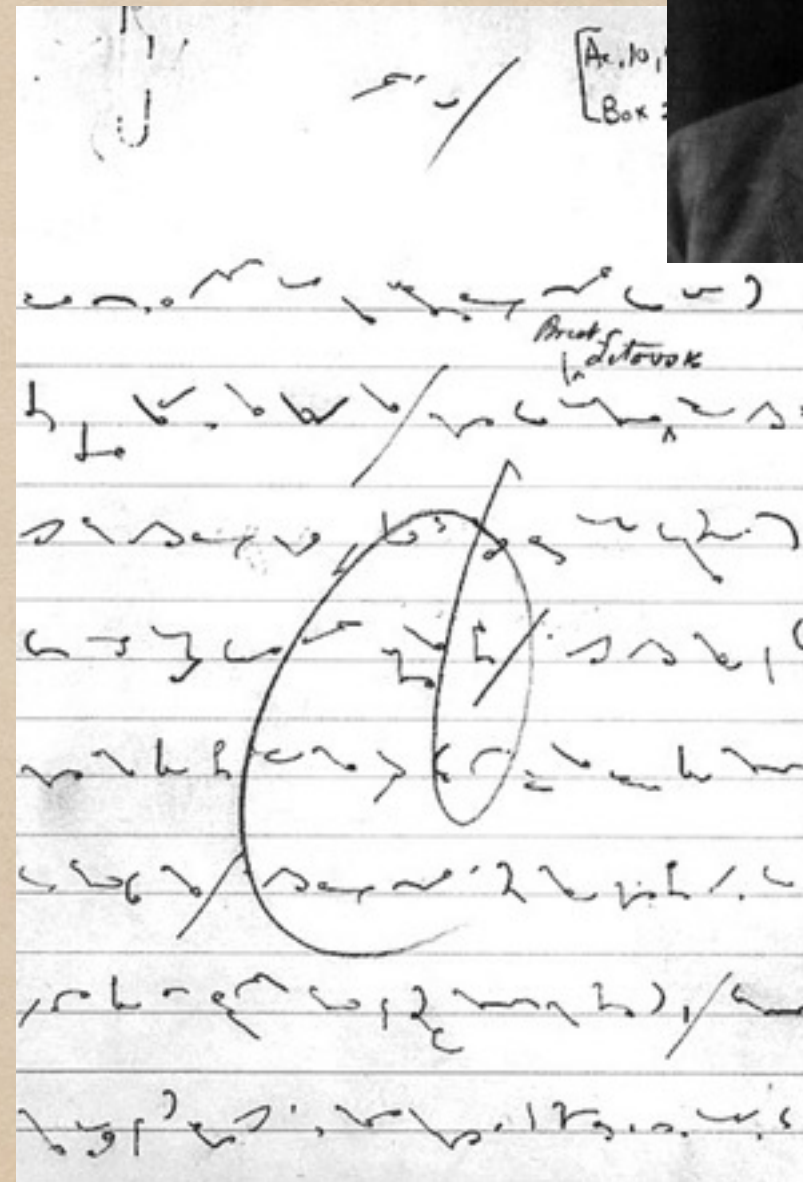
No secret treaties

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

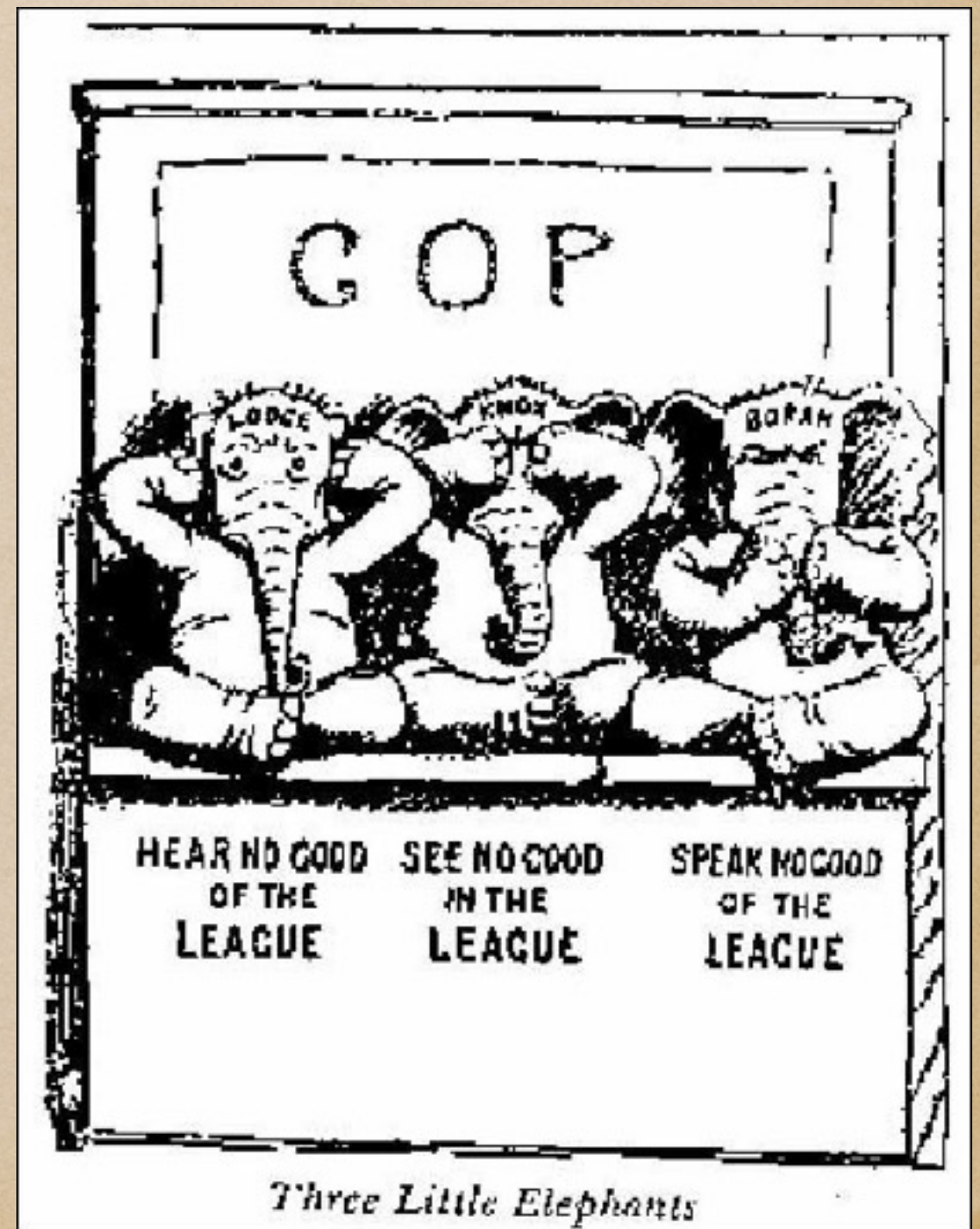


Debate Over the Treaty at Home

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



Nine million dead
soldiers

53,402
American
soldiers
died



World War I Casualties

