Why did the US get involved in this war?
Militarism

Build-up of a Nations Arms
Franz Ferdinand shot to death in his car.
Nationalism- Pride in one’s country

Strong Nationalism in Serbia and Austria-Hungary brought conflict.
Industrial Revolution

Time where everything in America became bigger and better
Imperialism

The act of taking over other countries for their land and resources
Alliances - France, Great Britain, and Russia fought Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.
Why would the US want to get involved in WWI in 1917?

1. **TRADE** - Loss of money - we had too much to lose in Europe to not be involved.

2. **ANGER** over US deaths - Submarines

3. **Spreading DEMOCRACY** - we wanted to let the world know about the US.

4. **The Zimmerman note** - Do not MESS with the US.
OVER THERE

What was the view of war?
DAY 2: Timeline of U.S. Involvement in World War I

1914
1915
1916
1917
June 28 - Archduke Ferdinand is murdered in Sarajevo by Gavril Principe. Austria declares war on Serbia Russia then begins to move to help Serbia.

August 1 - Germany declares war on Russia and France.

August 4 - Britain declares war on Germany for invading Belgium.

September 14 - BATTLE OF THE MARNE - France is practically dominated in one month by Germans. They make a counter attack along the MARNE river with 2 million men. (250,000 die in one week)
1915

- January 4 - Germany declares the waters around the British Isles a War Zone.

- May 7 – The British ocean liner **Lusitania** is sunk killing 128 Americans.

- December 7 – President Wilson requests a standing army of 142,000 and reserves of 400,000
1916

✓ March 24 – Three Americans die in a torpedoed French ship

✓ May 31 – The Sussex Pledge Germany promised not to sink any more merchant vessels without warning and without saving human lives. However it was violated. (u for u-boat in Sussex)

✓ June 16 – Woodrow Wilson is nominated by the Democrats under the slogan “He kept us out of the war.”
1917

- January 31 – Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare, believing it can starve the Allies into submission in 6 months

- February 24 – British secret service intercepted Zimmerman note

- April 2 – Woodrow Wilson asks Congress to declare war on Germany
1917

✔ May 18 – **Selective Service Act** is passed authorizing the registration and drafting of males between 21-30 in the US.

✔ Espionage Act- passed to punish people for aiding the enemy or refusing military service. (Eugene Debs will be put in jail for 10 years for speaking out against war)

✔ 1919 **Schenck v. United States** - SEE page 253.
1918

- US Brings the flu or Influenza to Europe.
- At home 500,000 people died.
- Germany was scared that they would also catch the flu.
Propaganda: the spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping a cause.
Types of Propaganda

1. Bandwagon: Everybody is doing it

2. Personal Attack: Pig, Commie, Fascist

3. Testimonial: You take someone of credibility and share a quote from them.
How devastating were the new weapons of war?
Uses and Impact of Airplanes

- First used for reconnaissance
- Later used in air to surface combat and air to air combat
- Could attack targets behind enemy lines
Would you go up in one of these?
Blimps/Zeppelins

• By 1917 they could stay in the air for more than 95 hours at a time.

• Pictures were taken of troop positions from blimps during various battles.

• Usually unarmed, except for the rifles and pistols carried by fliers.
Tanks

- British used them first
- (2,600) French (3,800)
- Unreliable
- Slow (3-5 mph)
- Germans only made 20 tanks total.
MUSTARD GAS
Mustard Gas was created by the Germans in 1917.

It was created so that it could go through clothing and protective gear, such as gas masks.

It was called mustard gas because of its smell, it was also the most effective chemical weapon of WWI because it penetrated anything, masks, clothes, it vaporized relatively easily depending on the weather conditions. It was also easy to deliver.
## Casualties from gas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Casualties</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>188,706</td>
<td>8,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>4,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>419,340</td>
<td>56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>72,807</td>
<td>1,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boils caused by exposure to Mustard Gas

More affects of Mustard Gas
A German machine-gun in action against British airplanes: a photograph found on a dead German soldier at Festubert.
• Fired some 400-600 small-caliber rounds per minute (beginning of the war)

• 800-1200 by the (end of the war)
THE TRENCH

Aircraft can warn of the build-up of enemy troops before an attack.

Concrete block house for a machine-gun.

Reserve trench.

Long-range artillery is placed about 10 km behind the front line. These guns fire at advancing enemy troops.

Barbed wire: metres deep and an impassable obstacle for any troops able to reach it.

Front-line trench.

Support trench.

Communication trenches allow reserves to be brought forward without exposing them to enemy fire.

No Man's Land (the stretch of land between the trenches of the opposing sides) has already been churned up by shell fire. In wet weather it becomes a mass of mud, making it even harder for troops to cross.

Front-line dug-outs provide protection but not against a direct hit from an artillery shell.

A deep dug-out. German ones could be 15 m below ground and too well constructed to be damaged by shell fire.

PROBLEMS FACING ATTACKING TROOPS.
THE 5 EVENTS THAT CHANGED THE WAR DAY 3

• Sinking of Lusitania
• Zimmerman Note
• Armistice Day
• Woodrow Wilson and his 14 points
• Treaty of Versailles
The Sinking of the Lusitania

- The Lusitania was the largest cruise-liner of its time.
- May 7, 1915, hit by enemy torpedo at 2:15 p.m. between third and fourth funnels, sunk in 20 minutes.
- 1,198 were killed, 128 of which were Americans.
Germany intends to start unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1.

Asks Mexico for alliance, and for Mexico to reconquer its lost territories.

Wanted Mexico to contact Japan and have them join the alliance.

States that Germany plans to enforce ruthless submarine warfare against England and plans to have England surrender within a few months of this note.
Armistice Day

• November 11, 1918 is the day that the guns fell silent.
• The German economy was in shambles and they needed time to recover.
Woodrow Wilson’s 14 points

• I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
• II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
• III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
• IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
• V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
• VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.
• VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.
• VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.
• IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
• X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity to autonomous development.
• XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.
• XII. The Turkish portion of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.
• XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.
• XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.
The negotiations led to the creation of the League of Nations, which was formed to keep peace amongst the nations.

The treaty also demanded reparations from Germany in the form of livestock and other valuable materials. Germany was limited to an army of 100,000 men, a Navy of 15,000 men and 24 ships, with no submarines!
This shows what land was lost as a result of the war.
130,174 Americans were killed in WWI

53,000 soldiers died in battle and 63,000 died from accidents and disease 204,000 wounded in total.
The Causalities

21,219,452

What impact did the War have on the home front?

With a partner turn and discuss.
CHAPTER 9
What was the impact of WWI on the US?

• 1. Social Lives – Soldiers, and Blacks.

• 2. Centralization of Economy- regulation of economy

• 3. Germans lost status as whites- sauerkraut= liberty cabbage, hamburgers= Salzburg steak, could not speak German on phone or in class.
What was the impact of WWI on the US?

- **Soldiers**: 24 million sign up, 4 million serve as it was supposed to unify Americans. People are poor, mostly.
  - IQ tests=1/2 are inferior mentally / 30% are illiterate.
  - TR threatens to go over with a group of Rough Riders. He is old and blind.

- **Blacks**: segregated units - menial jobs
What was the impact of WWI on the US?

Centralization of Economy

- **War Industries Board**: wanted to stop Ford as he was using too much steel.

- **United Railways**: Govt. nationalizes RR, centralize production = Happy Populists.

- **War Labor Board**: Unions won’t strike if they get 8 hour day.
COST OF THE WAR

The war cost $32 billion dollars

Financed the war with war bonds / Income Tax
Is there any **WWI vets** alive today?

- More than 4.7 million Americans joined the military from 1917-1918.

- The two remaining U.S. veterans are Frank Buckles, 106, of Charles Town, W.Va.; and Harry Richard Landis, 108, of Sun City Center, Fla., according to the Veterans Affairs Department. In addition, John Babcock, 107, of Spokane, Wash., served in the Canadian army and is the last known Canadian veteran of the war.

2012 / 2011 the last WWI vets died
THE END