1. African-American Experience
2. Entangling Alliances
3. Espionage Act
4. 14 Points
5. Home Front
6. League of Nations
7. Lusitania
8. Militarism
9. Effects of New War Technologies
10. Propaganda
11. Selective Service Act
12. Sussex Pledge
13. Trench Warfare
14. Treaty of Versailles
15. War Bonds
16. Women’s Experience
17. Zimmermann Telegram
18. American Expeditionary Force
War Breaks Out in Europe
Causes of War

- Nationalism - the belief that a specific nation, language, or culture is superior to all others
- Militarism - policy of making military power a primary goal of a nation

**WWI: Alliance vs. Entente**

- **Triple Alliance** - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- **Triple Entente** - Great Britain, France, Russia
June 28, 1914-Archduke Ferdinand and wife Sophie visited Sarajevo and were assassinated by a 19 year old Serbian nationalist.

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia the next day.
Allied and Central Powers in Europe, World War I

- **Allied Power**
- **Central Power**
- **Neutral Nation**

Countries and regions highlighted:
- Allied Power: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Ottoman Empire
- Central Power: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Turkey
- Neutral Nation: Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Romania

Geographical features:
- Atlantic Ocean
- Mediterranean Sea
- North Sea
- Baltic Sea
- Black Sea

Scale:
- 0, 200, 400 miles and kilometers

Projection: Robinson Projection
Trench warfare – defending a position by fighting from the protection of deep ditches.
Trench life - Cold, wet, and muddy - Disease
**Deadly technology of WWI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine Guns</th>
<th>Improved machine guns could fire 600 bullets per minute</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artillery Field Guns</td>
<td>These long-range cannons caused more causalities than any other type of weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison gas</td>
<td>Gases such as chlorine, phosgene, and mustard gas could kill, blind, or burn their victims.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>German U-boats used torpedoes as well as on-deck guns to sink ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks and Armored Cars</td>
<td>Both sides tried to develop vehicles that could go over the rough ground and barbed-wire barricades of no man’s land, with limited success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airplanes</td>
<td>Planes were used for reconnaissance and in ground fighting, but did not change the war's outcome.</td>
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America’s Neutrality Was Threatened

Lusitania – British passenger liner that was sunk by a U-boat; 128 of 1,200 dead were Americans

Lusitania was carrying munitions but that fact was ignored in the U.S.; anti-German sentiment develops in the U.S.
Sussex (French liner) attacked

Sussex pledge – Germans agreed to end Under Sea Warfare
March 1, 1917 - Zimmerman Note – secret telegram sent to Mexico by the German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmerman, that promised the return of lands lost during the Mexican-American war if an alliance was made.
Mobilizing for War

**Selective Service Act of 1917**

- Required men between the ages of 21 and 30 to register for the draft
- 3 million men drafted
American Expeditionary Force (AEF) – U.S. troops that joined French and British units

Gen. Pershing wanted an American army and not a scattering of American soldiers

Demanded training for all soldiers before moving them to the front lines
Bolshevik Revolution

Communist – people who favor the equal distribution of wealth and the end of all forms of private property

Communists wrested power from Czar Nicholas II
8 million Russians killed or wounded in war

Desertions

Food riots in cities

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk – ended fighting between the Germans and Russians
Women’s War Efforts

- Labor shortage allows for women to take jobs
- Factories to replace men
- Nurses
- Telephone operators
- Typists
- Interpreters
- Ambulance drivers at the front lines
Liberty bonds – war bonds issued by the gov’t that raised money quickly for the war effort.

War Industries Board – oversaw the production and distribution of steel, copper, cement, and...
Committee on Public Information

Organized rallies, parades, and speeches to gain public support for the war effort

Espionage Act of 1917 and Sedition Act of 1918

Restricted free speech and allowed the gov’t to arrest war opponents

Schenck vs US

Sedition Act found unconstitutional
Pushing the Germans Back
German U-Boats destroy war supplies transiting the Atlantic

Convoy system – heavy guard of destroyers escort merchant ships across Atlantic
Germans launch offensives at the Somme and Marne Rivers

American reinforcements turn the Germans back

Final offensive at the Meuse-Argonne

Germans suffered heavy casualties in the desperate offensive, eventually surrender
Food shortages in Germany

- Led to riots and strikes
- In addition to killed and wounded, ¼ of German army had been captured
- Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire withdrew in the fall of 1918
- Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated and fled to the Netherlands

Armistice took effect 11/11/18 at 11 o’clock
Costs of War

- $30 B in property destroyed
- Fields unfit for growing crops
  - Food shortages
- Allies spent $145 B on war
  - 5 million Allied dead
- Allies spent $145 B on war
- Central spent $63 B
  - 3.5 million Central dead
  - 20 million wounded altogether
- 116,000 Americans dead and 200,000 wounded
Big Four

Woodrow Wilson United States
Georges Clemenceau France
David Lloyd George Great Britain
Vittorio Orlando Italy
Take it easy on the Central Powers

Colonial independence in Asia and Africa

No secret agreements or alliances

League of Nations – a world legislative and police body

Settle international disputes and encourage democracy; offer collective security to nations
Allied leaders defended own interests

- Great Britain – expand empire
- France – protect itself from future German attacks
- Italy – gain land it was promised

Germany to accept blame; their colonies became mandates to the League of Nations

Reparations – payment made for damage done during the war; set at $33 billion
Congress wanted changes made to the treaty

Objected to the League of Nations and its ability to use military force

Neither the Republicans nor Wilson would give in and the treaty was defeated in 1919

The United States signed a separate peace agreement with Germany in 1921
GERMAN TERRITORIAL LOSSES
VERSAILLES TREATY 1919

- Demilitarized Zone 1919-1936
- Administered by the League of Nations until 1935
- Returned to France
- Ceded to Belgium
- Ceded to Poland
- Ceded to Lithuania
- Ceded to Czechoslovakia
- Returned to France