Chapter 24
World War I
1914-1920

Section 1 “War Breaks Out in Europe”
Section 2 “America Joins the Fight”
Section 3 “Life on the Home Front”
Section 4 “The Legacy of World War I”
Nationalism is a strong feeling of pride, loyalty, protectiveness and devotion to one’s own country. On page XXX of your ISN, answer the following questions:

- How could nationalism be positive?
- How could it be negative?
Chapter 24 “World War I 1914-1920”
Section 1 “War Breaks Out in Europe”

Main Idea: After World War I broke out, the United States eventually joined the Allied side.

Terms and Names:
1. militarism
2. Central Powers
3. Allies
4. trench warfare
5. U-boat
6. Woodrow Wilson
7. neutrality
8. Zimmermann telegram
There were four “main” underlying causes of World War I...

\[M = \text{militarism}: \text{belief that a nation needs a large military force}\]

\[A = \text{alliances}: \text{a tangled network of national friendships}\]

\[I = \text{imperialism}: \text{European countries competed to colonize Africa and Asia}\]

\[N = \text{nationalism}: \text{pride, loyalty and protectiveness that places one country’s interests above all others’}\]
The “spark” that ignited World War I
The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary
The details...

- June 28th, 1914
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife Sophie were shot and killed while driving in their car through the streets of Sarajevo in Bosnia
The assassin...

Gavrilo Princip of Serbia
Bell Work 2

On page xxx of your ISN, answer the following question: If you saw a weaker student getting beat up on the playground by a good friend of yours, would you: A) Help the weaker student? B) Support your good friend? or C) Stay out of it? Explain your choice.
The Point of No Return:

Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia

Germany pledges their support for Austria-Hungary

Russia pledges their support for Serbia

Germany declares war on Russia

France pledges their support for Russia

Germany declares war on France

Germany invades Belgium on the way to France

Great Britain supports Belgium and declares war on Germany
Allied Powers:
- Great Britain
- France
- Russia

Central Powers:
- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Ottoman Empire
Bell Work 3

On page xxx of your ISN, answer the following question: Based on the location of the listening posts, what was their purpose?
Stalemate in the Trenches

- Both Central Power and Allied troops huddled in muddy, rat-infested ditches stretching across France from the English Channel to the border of Switzerland

- Fighting lasted over three years

- No clear winner
A War of New Technology

New technologies raised the death toll

1. the tank
2. machine guns
3. poison gas
4. fighter planes
5. U-boats
At the beginning of WWI, the United States and President Wilson took a position of neutrality. Officially, America would not take any European country’s side. On page xxx of your ISN, answer the following question: How might reading this headline change the President’s mind?

“LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,000 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; AMERICANS ABOARD INCLUDED VANDERBILT AND FROHMAN; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND”
America’s Path to War

- President Woodrow Wilson announces a policy of *neutrality*, refusing to take sides. Eventually, actions taken by the Germans cause the U.S. to side with the Allies.
Why did the U.S. finally enter the war?

1. Lusitania - German U-boat sinks British passenger ship killing 128 Americans

2. Zimmermann telegram - German government attempts to get Mexico to help in their war effort in exchange for helping them get “lost” territories back from America

3. Continued submarine attacks on American merchant and passenger ships in the Atlantic Ocean. Three merchant ships are sunk in one day.
Revolution in Russia

• In 1918, due to internal problems such as civil war, starvation and national exhaustion, Russia signed a peace treaty with Germany and withdrew from the war.
Chapter 24 “World War I 1914-1920”
Section 2 “America Joins the Fight”

Main Idea: U.S. forces helped the allies win World War I.

Terms and Names:
1. John J. Pershing
2. American Expeditionary Force
3. convoy system
4. Second Battle of the Marne
5. Alvin York
6. armistice
On page xxx of your ISN, answer the following question: What is cartoonist, Charles Schultz, referencing in this Snoopy cartoon?

Snoopy vs the Red Baron
Raising an Army and a Navy

In order to increase the Army’s numbers, Congress passes the Selective Service Act. This law requires all men between the ages of 21-30 to sign up for military service.
American Ships Make the Difference

Attacks by German U-boats inspire the Allies to create two new defenses:

1. convoy system  2. North Sea minefield
American Troops Enter the War

After nearly three years of fighting, 14,000 American soldiers finally join the Allies in France in June of 1917.

Before American troops arrive in force (1 million in May of 1918) Germany makes great strides in moving closer to Paris.
A. The Second Battle of the Marne (summer 1918) was the turning point of the war. The Meuse-Argonne offensive (fall 1918) marked the final massive drive to push back the German line.

B. American heroism helps to turn the tide of the war.

1. Alvin York - American soldier captured 132 Germans

2. Eddie Rickenbacker - “Ace” pilot shot down 26 enemy planes

3. Four African American combat units the 369th, 370th, 371st and the 372nd were awarded France’s highest honor for valor - the Croix de Guerre
Germany Stops Fighting

On November 11th, 1918, at 11 a.m. – the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month – Germany agreed to an armistice or an end to fighting.

Briefcase in hand, French Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander in chief of all Allied armies in World War I, poses before the railway carriage in which the armistice with Germany has just been signed. Near Redonthes, France in the Compiegne Forest.
Chapter 24 “World War I 1914-1920”
Section 3 “Life on the Home Front”

Main Idea: The war required sacrifice for Americans at home and changed life in other ways.

Terms and Names:
1. war bonds
2. propaganda
3. Espionage Act
4. Sedition Act
5. Oliver Wendell Holmes
6. Great Migration
Bell Work 6

On page xxx of your ISN, answer the following question: What do these two propaganda posters have in common? What purpose do they serve?
Mobilizing for War

A. To prepare for war the government needed money and materials

1. war bonds—government borrowed money from citizens

2. tin cans, knitted socks and vegetables from victory gardens were donated to the cause
B. The government also needed to rally citizen support

1. Committee on Public Information produced propaganda posters, pamphlets and movies to sway Americans into believing in and aiding in the war effort
Bell Work 7

On page xxx of your ISN, answer the following questions:

1. What do you see in this picture?
2. How large do you think this room is?
3. Can you see how the room is cooled?
4. Why are all of these people lying in bed? Who is taking care of them?
Intolerance and Suspicion

A. Anti-German, anti-foreign focus of propaganda fueled prejudice American

1. American citizens changed the name of anything “sounding” German
   Ex. In Indianapolis, Germania Avenue was renamed Pershing Avenue
   Ex. Hamburgers were renamed salisbury steak

2. American government passed the Espionage and Sedition Acts to control American behavior and opinions about the war
New Jobs and the Great Migration

A. As soldiers went off to battle, the U.S. faced a labor shortage

1. Hoping for a better life, approximately 500,000 African Americans leave the South to fill these jobs in the North

2. Mexicans and women also joined the country’s labor force
The Flu Epidemic of 1918

A. Virus killed more than 20 million people on six continents
   1. spread quickly by soldiers
   2. killed approximately 500,000 Americans

Policemen in Seattle, WA wearing masks made by the Red Cross, during the influenza epidemic. December 1918
Main Idea: After the war, Americans were divided over foreign policy and domestic issues.

Terms and Names:
1. League of Nations
2. Fourteen Points
3. Treaty of Versailles
4. reparations
5. Red Scare
6. Palmer Raids
Bell Work 8

On page xxx of your ISN, explain what the artist is saying about the peace treaty that ended WWI.
Wilson’s Fourteen Points

A. President Wilson outlined a plan for peace as the end of the war drew near

B. Wilson felt that the fourteenth point was the most important - the development of a League of Nations

First Assembly of the League of Nations. Geneva, Switzerland. 1920
Treaty of Versailles

A. The peace treaty that officially ended WWI

B. European Allies were focused on punishing Germany (and the Central Powers) for its part in the war
   1. Germany stripped of its colonies and most of its military
   2. Fined $33 billion in reparations
   3. Divided up the Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empires, creating new countries

C. The U.S. did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles
On page xxx of your ISN, answer the following question: What event occurred in the U.S. during WWI that may have caused signs like this to be displayed in Northern cities?
Strikes and the Red Scare

A. After the war there were many labor strikes in the U.S. These strikes made many Americans fear the possibility of a communist revolution. Federal agents and local police arrested thousands suspected of “radical” activity.
A. Soldiers returning from the war and increasing labor strikes cause racial tensions between African Americans and whites who were competing for jobs and housing in Northern cities.
A. Warren G. Harding wins the 1920 presidential election as he promises a break from labor strikes, race riots and the Treaty of Versailles and a “return to normalcy.”