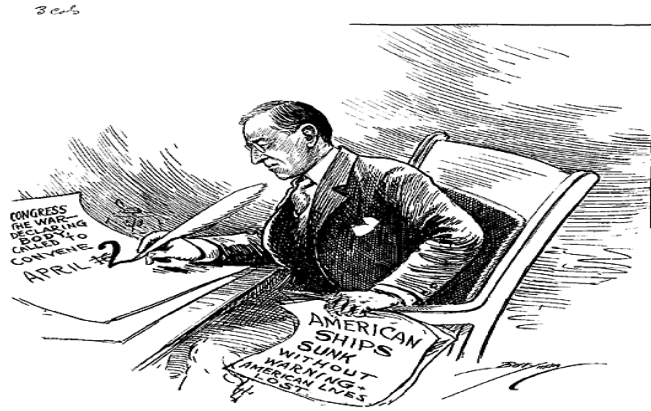


CH. 14 WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

Sect. 1 - The United States Enters World War I



Name _____ Grady _____

1

(kp) Woodrow Wilson's Diplomacy (pages 448-449)

- Wilson was opposed to Imperialism and believed _____ was necessary to keep the nation stable and prosperous. He wanted a world free from revolution and war.
- 1911: A revolution in Mexico forced leader, Porfirio Diaz to flee country. The new leader, Francisco Madero, was a poor administrator. Gen. Victoriano _____ took over in Mexico and presumably had Madero murdered. Wilson refused to recognize new govt. and prevented weapons from reaching Huerta.

2

(kp) Woodrow Wilson's Diplomacy (cont.) (pages 448-449)

- 1914: Wilson sent marines to seize the Mexican port of _____ to overthrow Huerta. Anti-America riots broke out in Mexico. International mediation of dispute placed Venustiano _____ and Mexico's new president.
- _____ led a group of guerillas, an armed group that carries out surprise attacks, into New Mexico, - many Americans were killed.
- Wilson sent _____, and his troops into Mexico to capture Villa. Pershing was unsuccessful.

DISCUSSION QUESTION 1

- What was Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy in Mexico?

3

4

(kp) The Outbreak of World War I

(pages 449-452)

- 1860's, _____ began series of wars to unite German states. By 1871, Germany was united. France and Germany were enemies. Germany formed the _____ with Austria-Hungary and Italy. Russia and France formed the _____ - _____ Alliance against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

5

(kp) The Outbreak of World War I

(cont.) (pages 449-452)

- Great Britain remained neutral until the early 1900's, when it began an arms race with Germany. This increased tensions between the two countries, causing British to gain closer relations with France and Russia. 3 countries became known as the _____.

6

(kp) The Outbreak of World War I

(cont.) (pages 449-452)

- *Nationalism*, intense pride for one's homeland, was a powerful idea in Europe. The right to _____ - _____, the idea that people who belong to a nation should have their own country and government, was a basic idea of nationalism.

7

(kp) The Outbreak of World War I

(cont.) (pages 449-452)

- June, 1914, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke _____, was killed by a Bosnian revolutionary. This act set off a chain of events that led to World War I.
- July, 28th - Austria declared war on _____
- August 1st - Germany declared war on _____. 2 days later, Germany declared war on France.

8

(kp) The Outbreak of World War I
(cont.) (pages 449-452)

- The _____ - France, Russia, Great Britain, and later Italy - fought for the Triple Entente. Germany and Austria-Hungary joined the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria to form the _____ Powers.
- Germany and France became locked in a stalemate along hundreds of miles of trenches.

(kp) American Neutrality
(pages 452-453)

- Wilson declared the U.S. to be _____. He did not want his country pulled into a foreign war. Americans, however, began showing support for one side or the other with many _____ supporting their homeland. Most Americans favored the allied cause.

DISCUSSION QUESTION 2

- What factors led to the start of World War I?

(kp) American Neutrality
(cont.) (pages 452-453)

- Wilson's cabinet was pro-British, believing that an Allied victory would preserve an international balance of power. British used _____, or information used to influence opinion, to gain American support
- Companies in U.S. had strong ties to Allied countries. Many American banks gave loans to the Allies. As a result, American prosperity was tied to the war. The money would only be paid back if the Allies won.

DISCUSSION QUESTION 3

- How did propaganda influence Americans?

13

(kp) Moving Toward War (pages 453-455)

- The British navy blockaded Germany to keep it from getting supplies. The British redefined _____, or prohibited materials, to stop neutral parties from shipping food to Germany. To get around blockade, Germany deployed submarines known as __-_____. Germany threatened to sink any ship that entered the waters around Britain.
- The _____, a British passenger liner, was hit by the Germans, killing almost 1200 passengers - including 128 Americans.

14

(kp) Moving Toward War (cont.) (pages 453-455)

- Americans instructed German to stop U-boat strikes. The _____-_____, a promise made by Germany to stop sinking merchant ships, kept the U.S. out of the war for a while..
- A German official, Arthur Zimmerman, cabled the German ambassador in Mexico, proposing that Mexico ally itself w/Germany. In return, Mexico would regain territory it had earlier lost to the United States. The _____ was intercepted by British intelligence and leaked to American newspapers.
- In February 1917, Germany went back to unrestricted _____ and, soon after, sank six American merchant ships. On April 6, 1917, the U.S. declared war against Germany.

15

DISCUSSION QUESTION 4

- What events led the U.S. declaring war against Germany?

16

CH. 14 WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

Sect. 2 - The Home Front



17

DISCUSSION QUESTION 5

- *What was selective service?*

19

(kp) Building up the Military

(pages 456-457)

- When U.S. entered war it became necessary to recruit more soldiers. New system called _____ **service**, resulted in over 2.8 million Americans being drafted.
- W.W.I was the 1st war in which _____ officially served.

18

(kp) Organizing Industry

(pages 457-458)

- Wilson and govt. wanted to establish a cooperative relationship between _____ and govt. ensure efficient use of resources during mobilization of American economy
- **(WIB)** aka **War _____ Board**: created to coordinate the production of war materials.
- Food Administration under direction of _____ was responsible for increasing food production while reducing consumption.
- The Fuel Administration encouraged people to conserve coal and _____. Daylight savings time was introduced to conserve energy

20

(kp) Organizing Industry (*cont.*)
(pages 457-458)

- The government began selling _____ Bonds and _____ Bonds. By buying bonds, Americans were loaning the govt. money that would be repaid with interest in a specified number of years

(kp) Mobilizing the Workforce
(page 459)

- War increased need for women in the workforce. They took positions in the shipping, manufacturing, and railroad industries.
- War stopped the flow of _____ to the U.S., which allowed African Americans wartime jobs. Between 300,000 and 500,000 African Americans left the South to settle in the North. The “Great _____” changed the racial makeup of many Northern cities

DISCUSSION QUESTION 6

- *What were some actions of the WIB under the leadership of Bernard Branch?*

DISCUSSION QUESTION 7

- *What was the Great Migration?*

(kp) Ensuring Public Support (pages 459-461)

- (CPI)- Committee of Public Information was new govt. agency that attempted to “_____” the idea of war to American people.
- _____ Act of 1917 - set up consequences for people who aided the enemy.
- Sedition Act of 1918, made it illegal to criticize the president & government.

25

DISCUSSION QUESTION 8

- *How did the government ensure the American public’s support of the war?*

27

(kp) Ensuring Public Support (cont.) (pages 459-461)

- In case of *Schenck v. the United States* (1919), the Supreme Court ruling limited an individual’s freedom of _____ if the words spoken constituted a “clear and present danger.”

26

Ch. 14 World War I and its Aftermath Sect. 3 – A Bloody Conflict



28

(kp) Combat in World War I

(pages 464-466)

- By 1917, W.W.I had claimed _____ of European lives. Americans, however, believed their troops could bring the war to a quick end.
- Soldiers dug _____ as means of protection from modern weapons.
- “No _____ Land” was the space between the opposing trenches. This inefficient military move made soldiers easy targets. In major battles both sides lost several hundred thousand men.

29

DISCUSSION QUESTION

- ***How did nature of warfare change in World War I?***

31

(kp) Combat in World War I (*cont*)

(pages 464-466)

- Poison Gas: first used by the Germans, caused vomiting, blindness, and suffocation.
- Tanks were unsuccessfully used.
- Airplanes dropped small _____ on the enemy and engaged in air battles.

30

(kp) The Americans and Victory

(pages 466-468)

- “Doughboys” was nicknamed for _____ soldiers.
- _____ - where merchant ships and troop transports gathered into groups and brought across the Atlantic by warships. The result was a reduction of shipping losses and ensured American safety.

32

(kp) The Americans and Victory (*cont.*)
(pages 466-468)

- In 1917, Vladimir Lenin, leader of the _____ Party, overthrew the government and replaced it with a _____ one. Lenin pulled Russia out of the war and agreed with _____ to sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, removing German armies from Russian lands in exchange for territory.

33

(kp) The Americans and Victory (*cont.*)
(pages 466-468)

- September (1918) American General _____ put together massive attack, causing one German position after another to fall to the advancing American troops
- November (1918) Germany finally signs an _____, or cease-fire, that ended the war.

35

(kp) The Americans and Victory (*cont.*)
(pages 466-468)

- March (1918) Germany launched a massive attack along the _____ Front and pushed deeply into Allied lines. American troops captured the village of Cantigny, and with French assistance the German attack of _____ was blocked. The American and French troops held their ground.

34

DISCUSSION QUESTION 

- ***Why did Russia pull out of the war?***

36

(kp) A Flawed Peace

(pages 468-469)

- January (1919) Leaders of Allied nations met to resolve issues caused by the war.
- Wilson's _____ Points, addressed the "principle of justice to all people and nationalities." points included eliminating general causes of war through free trade and disarmament, open diplomacy instead of secret agreements, and the right to self-determination.
- The Fourteenth point, known as the League of _____, called for member nations to help preserve peace and prevent future wars.

37

DISCUSSION QUESTION 11

- *What were the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles?*

39

(kp) A Flawed Peace (cont)

(pages 468-469)

- Other Allied govt.'s felt that Wilson's plan was too lenient toward Germany. The Treaty of _____, signed by Germany, weakened Wilson's proposal. The treaty stripped Germany of its armed forces and made it pay reparations, or war damages to the Allies
- The U.S. negotiated separate peace treaties with each of the Central Powers.

38

Ch. 14 World War I and its Aftermath Ch.14 (4) The War's Impact



40

(kp) An Economy in Turmoil (pages 471-473)

- After W.W.I ended, rapid _____ resulted when govt. agencies removed their controls from the American economy. Inflation increased the cost of _____ - the cost of food, clothing, shelter, and other essentials

41

(kp) An Economy in Turmoil

- General strikes: strikes that involved all workers living in a certain location - worried Americans b/c common in Europe by _____ and other radicals
- *Seattle Great Strike* involved more than (#_____) people and brought city to halt for 5 days.
- 1919, 75% of police force in Boston went on strike. Governor of (MA) _____, called in National Guard to stop looting. When police tried to return, Coolidge fired them.

43

(kp) An Economy in Turmoil (pages 471-473) cont.

- While workers needed higher wages to keep up with C.O.L., companies wanted to lower wages due to increase in _____ costs. The number of members in _____ increased greatly during the war.
- Unions were better organized/ Business leaders wanted to break Unions: resulted in _____.

42

(kp) An Economy in Turmoil (pages 471-473) cont.

- One of the largest strikes in American history took place when 350,000 _____ went on strike for higher pay, shorter hours, and recognition of Union.

44

DISCUSSION QUESTION 12

- *What caused Coolidge to become the Republican choice for Vice President in the 1920 election?*

45

DISCUSSION QUESTION 13

- *What caused racial unrest in Northern cities after the war?*

47

(kp) Racial Unrest (page 473)

- Summer 1919, race riots occurred in Northern cities. African Americans who moved North to work now competing for same jobs as soldiers
- Worst violence occurred in _____ where whites and African Americans entered each other's neighborhoods and attacked one another. Violence lasted ____ weeks

46

(kp) The Red Scare (pages 473-475)

- After W.W.I, Americans associated communism with disloyalty and _____ behavior
- Strikes in U.S. in 1919 made Americans fear that Communists ("____") might take control. Led to panic - *Red Scare*

48

(kp) The Red Scare
(pages 473-475)

- U.S. set up special division in Justice Department called General Intelligence Division headed by J. Edgar _____. Today known as Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

49

(kp) An End to Progressivism
(page 475)

- Warren G. Harding won election of 1920 with campaign that called for return to “_____” or return to the simpler days before the Progressive Era reforms

51

DISCUSSION QUESTION 14

- *How did the Red Scare changed the attitude of Americans toward immigrants?*

50

DISCUSSION QUESTION 15

- *Why did Americans like the idea of a return to “normalcy”?*

52