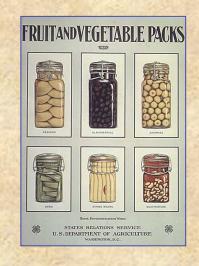




THE UNITED STATES &

WORLD WAR ONE







The Ships Are Coming

YOU can help send this good news to our boys "OverThere" by giving your employer a full day's work every day.

You are doing Government War Work. The product made here is urgently needed for American ships.

By jumping from place to place you are hindering their rapid completion.

Stick to your job

The boys in the trenches are fighting for you. Help them to victory by working faithfully for them. Let all be

On the Job for Victory



TO EVERYONE IN THIS PLANT:

THIS PLANT IS ENGAGED UPON GOVERNMENT WORK EVERY PERSON HERE OWES THE UNITED STATES A DUTY TO DO HIS UTMOST

A DUTY TO DO HIS UTMOST TO MAKE MATERIAL FOR OUR SHIPS CAREFULLY AND SPEEDILY.

LET THIS BE YOUR PART

OUR COUNTRY IS DEPENDING ON YOU

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

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WRITTEN BY

DANA BAGDASARIAN

HERSCHEL SARNOFF

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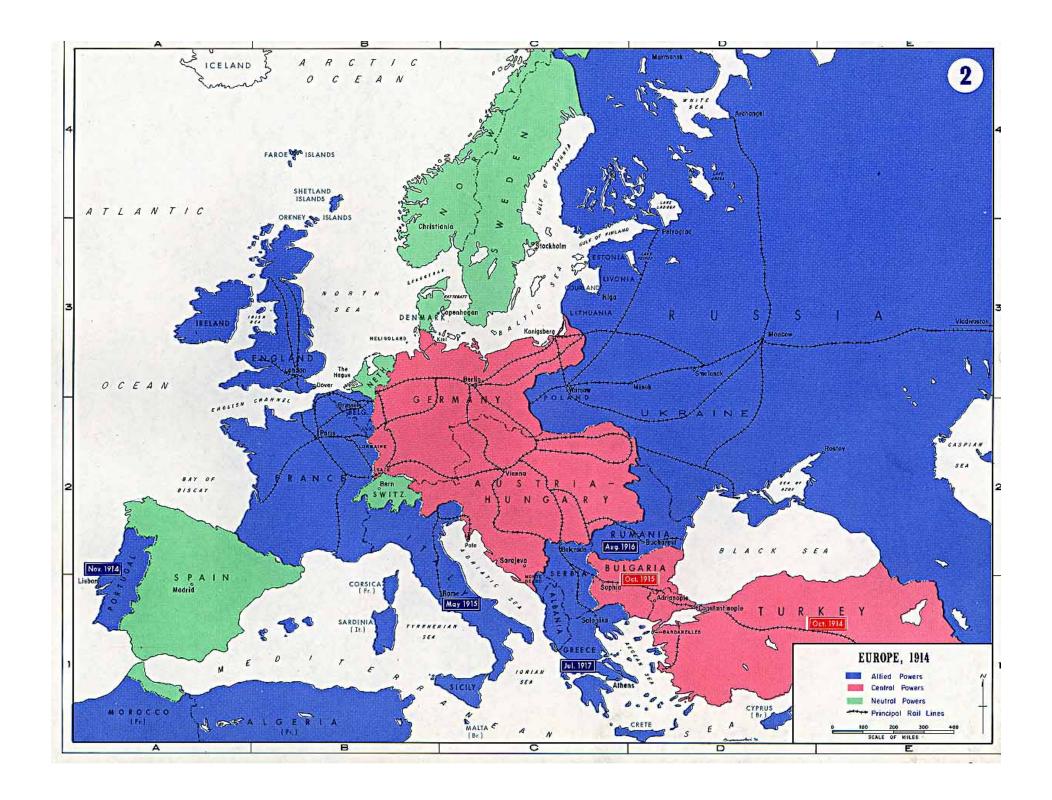
VERSION 1.1

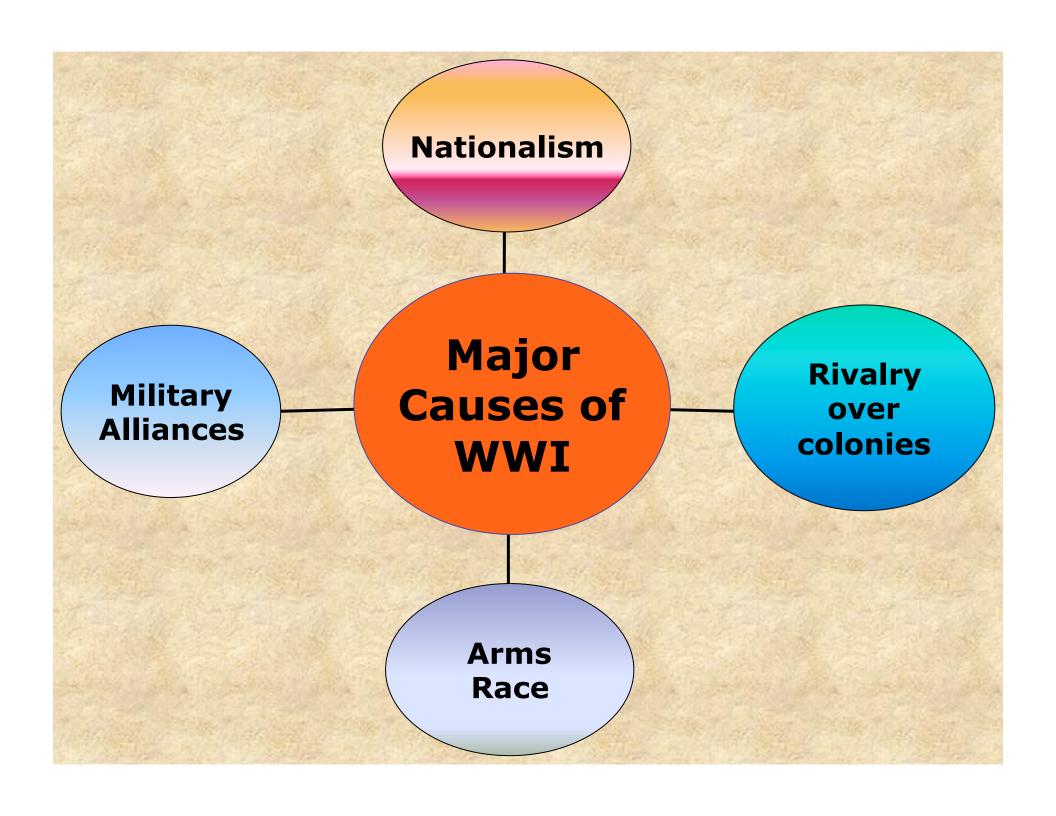
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THE WAR BEGAN

- ***MAP OF PRE-WAR EUROPE**
- *REASONS FOR WAR
- ***MAP OF MAJOR BATTLES**
- *NEW TECHNOLOGIES CHANGED THE FACE OF WAR
- ***DAILY LIFE OF SOLDIERS**

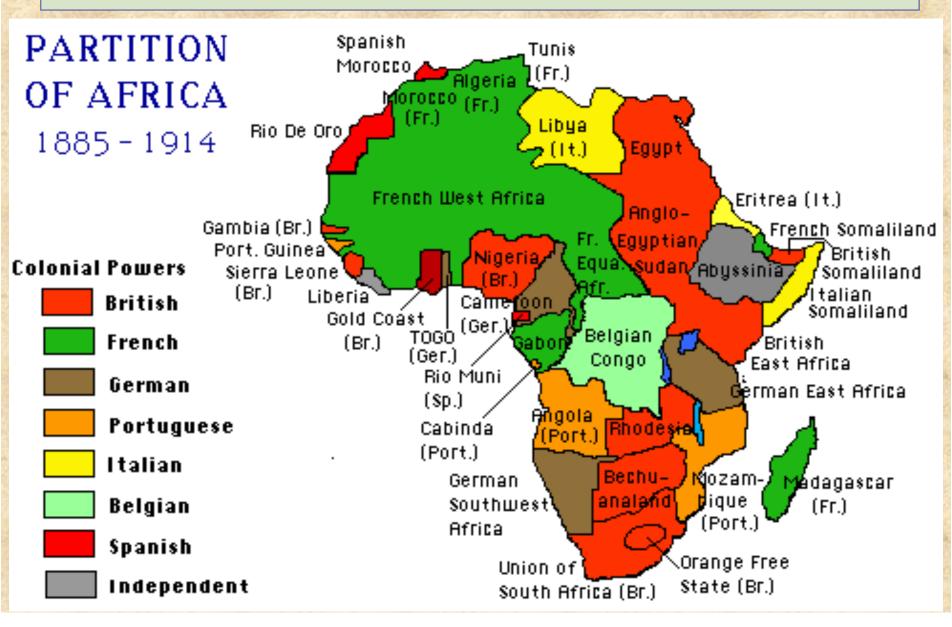


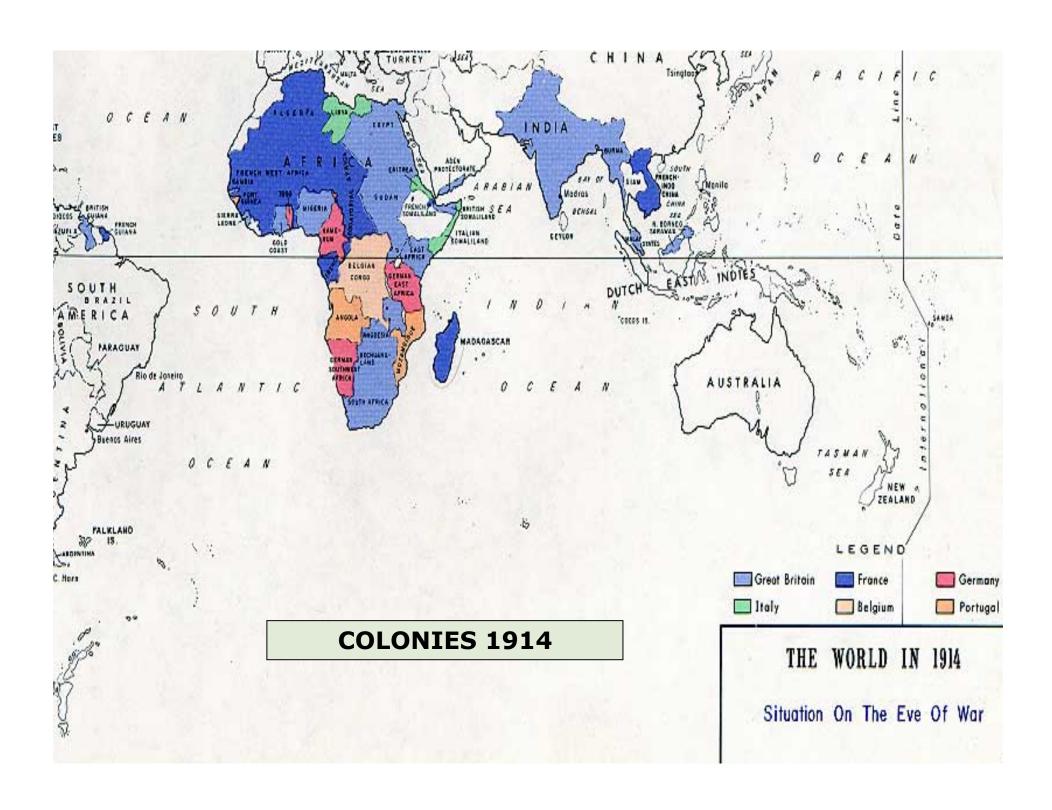


NATIONALISM

- •DEFINED AS THE BELIEF IN THE SUPERIORITY OF ONE'S OWN NATION OR COUNTRY.
- •AN EMPHASIS ON THE IMMEDIATE GOALS OF THE PARTICULAR COUNTRY, RATHER THAN INTERNATIONAL GOALS.
- IN THE EXTREME IT CAN LEAD TO HATRED OR DEGRADATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

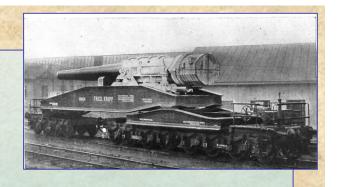
RIVALRIES OVER COLONIES LED TO BITTERNESS IN EUROPE







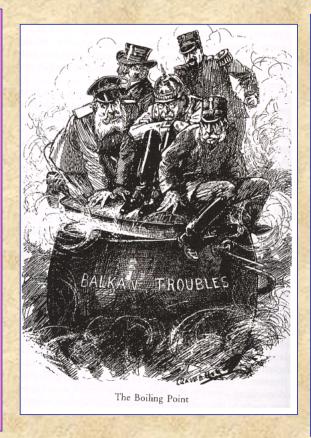
ARMS RACE



- **EACH COUNTRY IN EUROPE HAD A DESIRE TO BETTER ITS ARMY AND NAVY.**
- GREAT BRITAIN TRADITIONALLY HAD THE MOST POWERFUL NAVY IN EUROPE. GERMANY BEGAN TO EXPAND HER NAVY, WHICH CREATED TENSION BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.
- FRANCE LOST THE ALSACE-LORRAINE REGION TO GERMANY IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870. THIS LEFT BITTERNESS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND A DETERMINATION BY FRANCE TO HAVE HER ARMY READY TO TAKE BACK THE TERRITORY FROM GERMANY.

INTRICATE AND SOMETIMES SECRET ALLIANCES IN EUROPE LED TO OBLIGATIONS BUT ALSO DIVIDED LOYALTIES IF ATTACKED

AUSTRIAHUNGARY HAD
AN AGREEMENT
WITH GERMANY
WHO HAD AN
AGREEMENT
WITH ITALY.
OTTOMAN
EMPIRE WAS
ALLIED WITH
GERMANY
AGAINST
RUSSIA.



SERBIA HAD AN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA WHO HAD AN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE WHO HAD AN AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN WHO HAD AN AGREEMENT PROTECT BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND AND FAMILY

THE HEIR TO THE **AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN THRONE WAS ASSASSINATED WHILE** TOURING THROUGH **SERBIA BY GAVRILO** PRINCIP, A MEMBER OF **AN ORGANIZATION CALLED BLACK HAND, WHO WANTED** INDEPENDENCE FOR THE **REGION FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. THIS ASSASSINATION** HELPED LEAD TO THE WAR AS COUNTRIES **RUSHED TO AVENGE THE** MURDER AND FULFILL THEIR ALLIANCE **OBLIGATIONS.**



WORLD WAR I BEGAN 1914

- **#JUNE 28 ARCHDUKE FERDINAND ASSASSINATED**
- **#JULY 28 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY DECLARED WAR ON SERBIA**
- ***AUGUST 1 GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA**
- ***AUGUST 3 GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON FRANCE**
- ***AUGUST 4 GERMANY INVADED NEUTRAL BELGIUM WHICH PROMPTED BRITAIN TO DECLARE WAR THE SAME DAY**
- ***AUGUST 4 PRESIDENT WILSON DECLARED POLICY OF NEUTRALITY FOR THE UNITED STATES**
- ***AUGUST 6 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA**
- **+AUGUST 23 JAPAN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY**
- **OCTOBER 29 OTTOMAN EMPIRE JOINED THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE CENTRAL POWERS**

THE WAR BEGAN WITH THE ALLIES VERSUS THE CENTRAL POWERS AND SIX NEUTRAL NATIONS

ALLIES

FRANCE

UNITED KINGDOM (AND ALL OF HER COLONIES)

ITALY RUSSIA

JAPAN ROMANIA

SERBIA GREECE

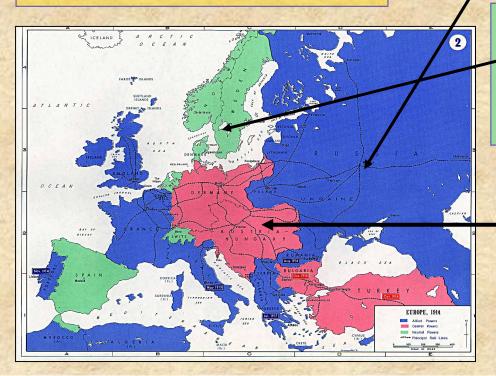
PORTUGAL

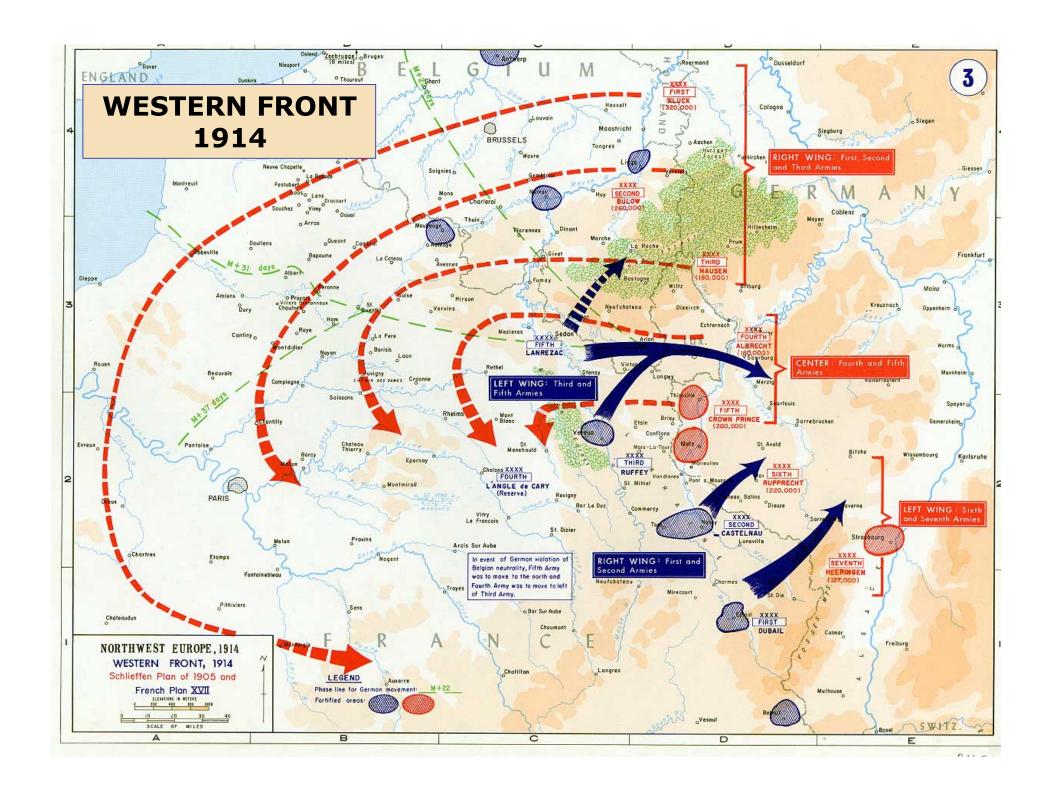
NEUTRAL NATIONS

SPAIN SWITZERLAND NORWAY SWEDEN BELGIUM DENMARK

CENTRAL POWERS

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
GERMANY
BULGARIA
TURKEY





NEW WEAPONS CREATED A NEW STYLE OF FIGHTING



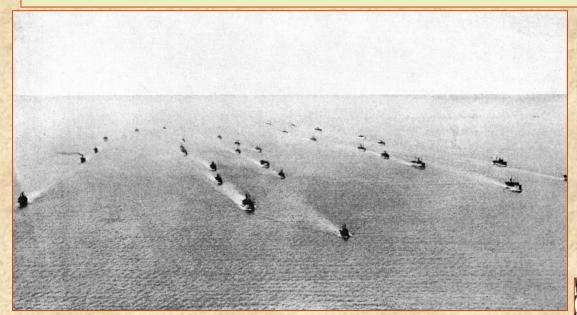
RAILWAYS

EVEN THOUGH NOT A NEW TECHNOLOGY, PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN SUPPLYING AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS

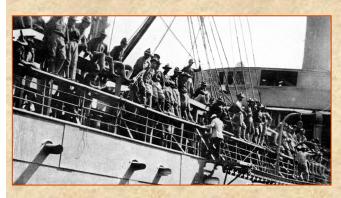




SHIPS, ALTHOUGH NOT A NEW TECHNOLOGY, WERE VITAL TO SUPPLY TROOPS AND CONTROL PORTS







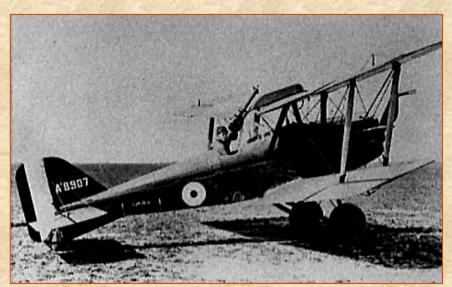




AIRPLANES ENTERED THE SCENE

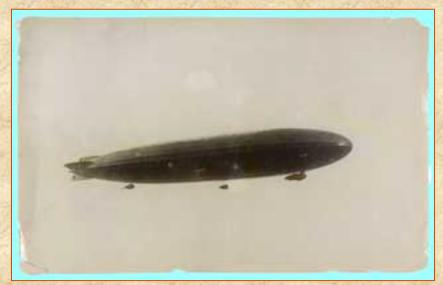




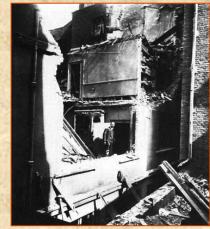




ZEPPELINS HAD BEEN USED FOR PASSENGER TRAVEL PRIOR TO THE WAR AND DURING THE WAR BECAME FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

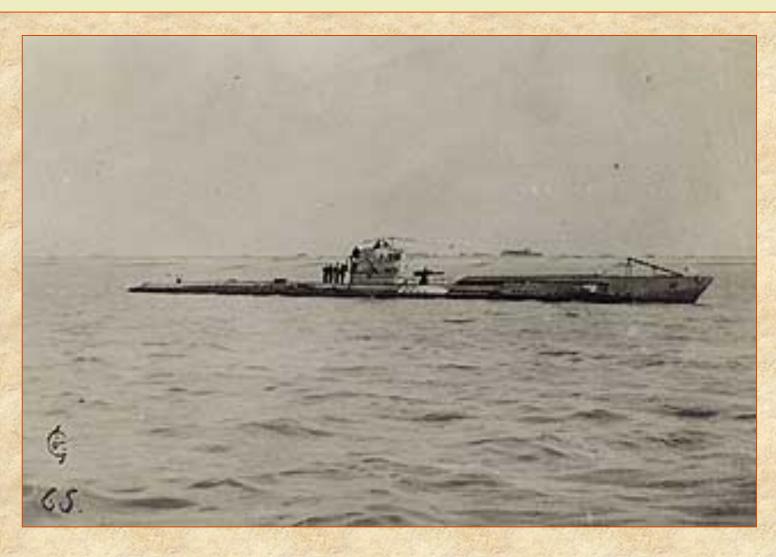




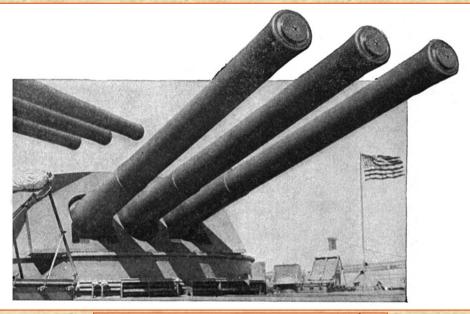


THESE PHOTOS SHOW THE DEVASTATION OF A ZEPPELIN ATTACK

SUBMARINES, CALLED "U-BOATS" BY THE GERMANS, WERE USED TO SINK SUPPLY SHIPS



TECHNOLOGY IMPROVED CANNONS









MACHINE GUNS

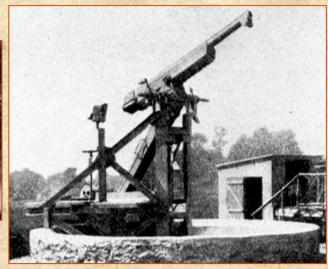












TANKS WERE FIRST INTRODUCED











POISONOUS GAS







TRENCH WARFARE









MOST OF THE TIME
IN THE TRENCHES
WAS SPENT
WAITING FOR THE
FIGHTING TO
BEGIN





SLEEPING TOOK
PLACE IN SHIFTS
SO SOMEONE WAS
ALWAYS
WATCHING THE
ENEMY

"OVER THE TOP"





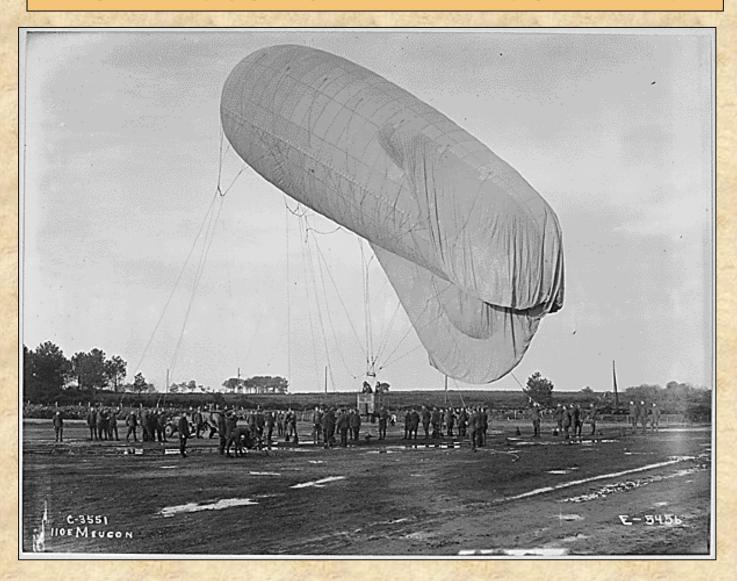
"NO MAN'S LAND"

THE AREA
BETWEEN THE
TRENCHES WAS
THE MOST
DANGEROUS
PLACE TO BE

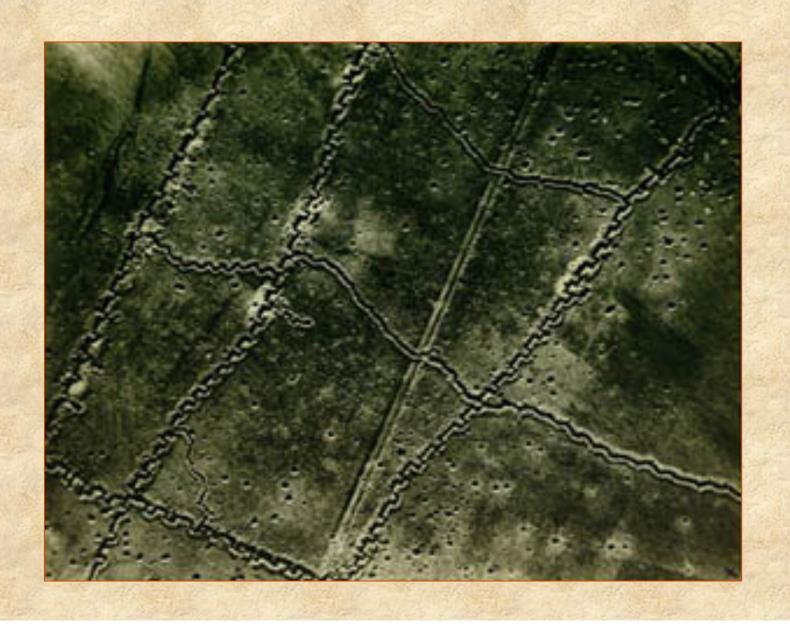




BALLOONS WERE USED FOR FINDING THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY AND FOR RESCUE OF FALLEN SOLDIERS



AERIAL VIEW OF THE TRENCHES



My dear old Mater

Thanks awfully for your letter also for book which unfortunately disappeared before I'd read a single thing in it. We were in a farm in a very small room-I could have sworn I put it in my pack but either somebody bagged it or it fell out for when I looked for it next day - we moved that night - it wasn't there. Well! To begin oh wait a minute please thank Aunt A for letter - I haven't received the cake or anything yet. Mrs Parsons, Chorleywood has sent me a cake and raisins and one or two things like that - it really is most awfully decent of her I ought to have had Aunt A's parcel as she posted it 10 days ago - it would have been awfully useful too. We left Bailleul our billets arweek last Tuesday and went into farms for 4 days uneventful except that the day after we left one farm it was shelled. I have a vague notion I've told you this before but you know its quaint the fire trenches seem to absolutely knock these things out of one's head. Then we went straight up to fire trench - last Saturday - beastly cold wind and we'd practically no coke for the braziers - Oh Yes! We do have braziers in the trenches but have to keep them smokeless and as "glowless" as possible. My dugout was very wet - sand bags (empty of course) - we use them full for building up the parapets - for floor absolutely wet through and feet wet through coming up to trenches. We'd had 2 days rain before going up. I went up into a new sector - it is very weired - plumped down into a trench whose relative position one hasn't the vaguest notion of. After some time I had to go out and find the next trenches - we were not continuous there. I found next on right with 50 yds of communication trench 2ft deep in water. One always walked overground when everything is mud. On left I had 70 yds of unoccupied land before next trench and Germans about 100 yds in front. Rather dark - often went knee deep in Jack Johnson holes or fell into "drainage trenches" which are absolute latrines of course. I had some men in support trench which was awful! A foot of greedysucking squelching clayey mud no dugouts and parapet not high enough to stand up. Poor devils I made 'em work a bit and they got it well barely inhabitable but they lay all next day in about a foot of mud and water. I went out in front with a Cpl to see state of barbed wire so got within 70 yds of German trenches - they put a flare up a sort of luminous shell one fires from a pistol and one or two bullets came unpleasantly close but of course we were flat on our tummies the moment the "very light" appeared. I found we'd loose barbed wire 10 yds in front and then a disused trench with about 7 strand barbed wire another 10 or 15 yds in

LETTER DETAILING LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

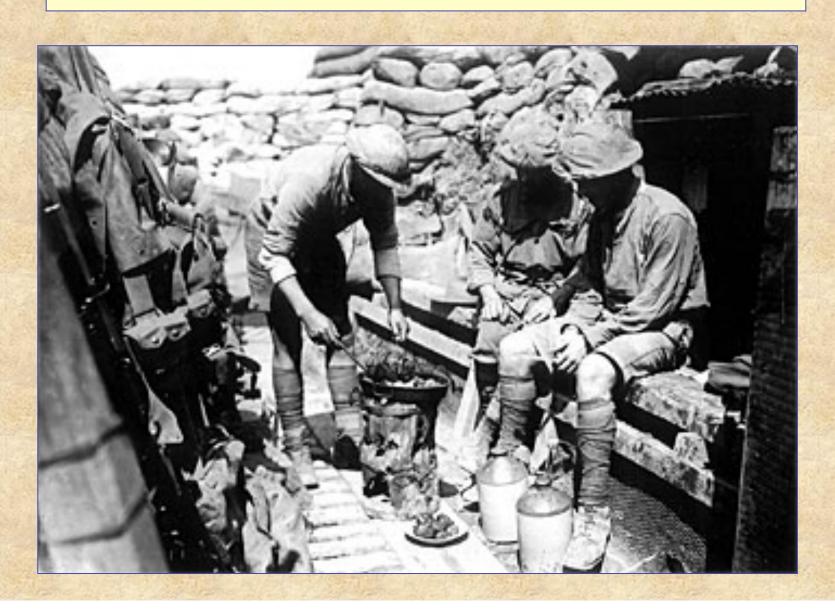




FIELD KITCHENS



A LOT OF WAITING TIME BETWEEN BATTLES



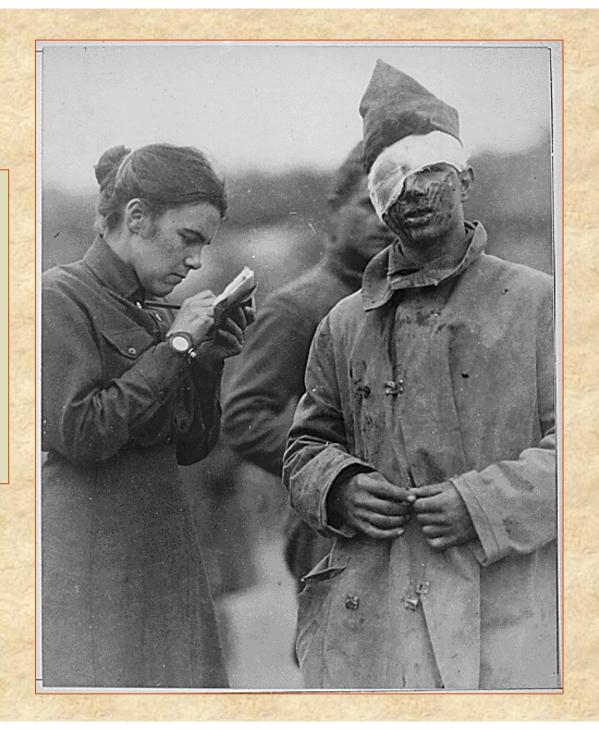
TREATING THE WOUNDED



THE RED CROSS AND THE Y.M.C.A. HELPED TO CARE FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND DELIVERED ITEMS FROM HOME



SALVATION
ARMY
VOLUNTEER
WRITING A
LETTER HOME
FOR THE
WOUNDED
SOLDIER



ANIMALS AT WAR







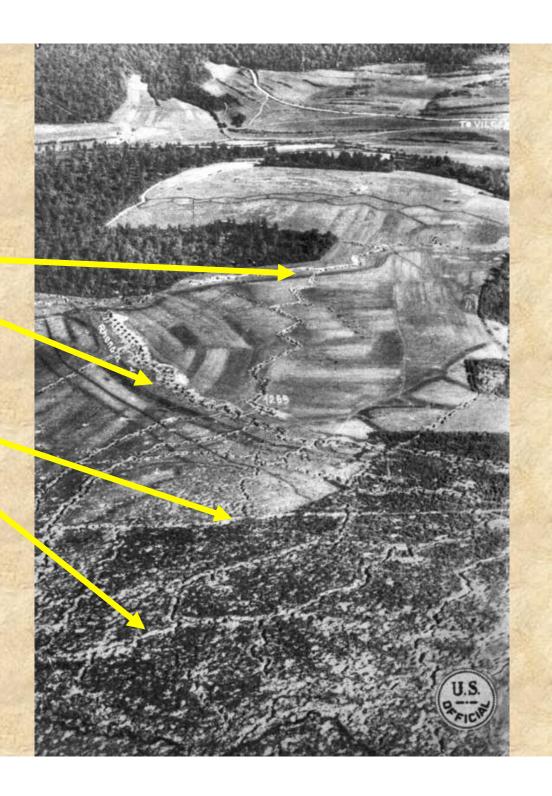




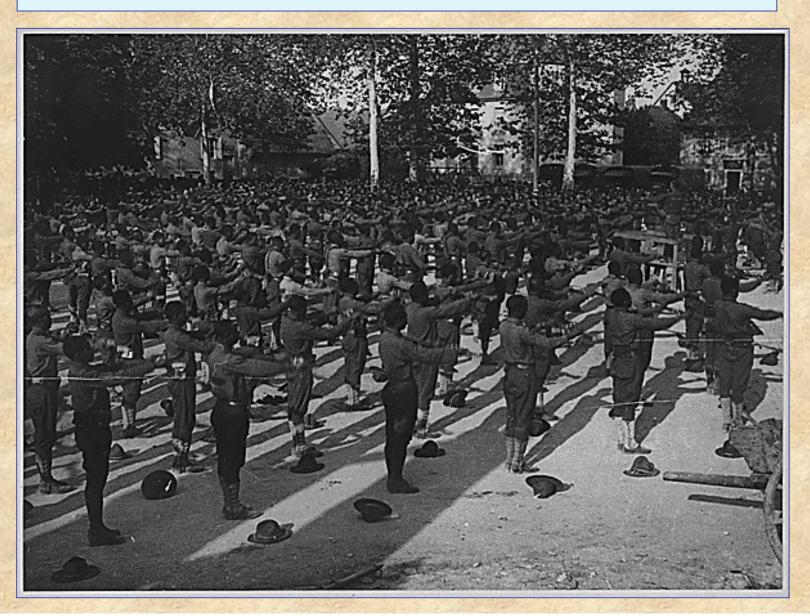


	The second
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE	
GRAND QUARTIER GENERAL DES ARMEES DU NORD	& DU NORD-EST
ÉTAT-MAJOR	
SERVICE DES PIGEONS - VOYAGEU	es
Diplôme de Bague de	Guerre
Docerns au Rosen Verjagour Mile 42' du polimbre 970.1 à Serdini	7.14 Central
CITATION:	
_ Dans la journée du 3 jun 7 ime brume interne à troité le 3	916, malge_
Commandant Rayral an	monage du
L'encerclement du fort de Jame	
résistance de la garmon	
du Source de Pagares Pryagonso	Olido Mayor General
J 4	Duffour.

AERIAL VIEW
OF THE
TRENCH
NETWORK,
NEAR
VILLECEY,
FRANCE

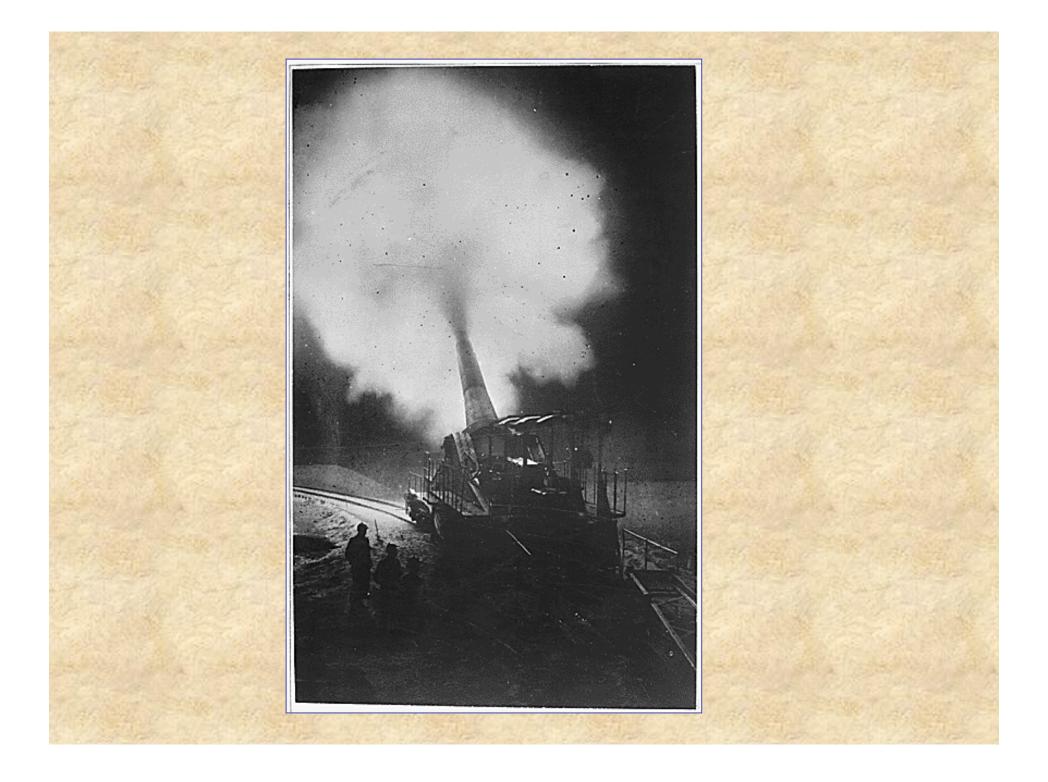


PREPARING FOR BATTLE IN MARNE, FRANCE



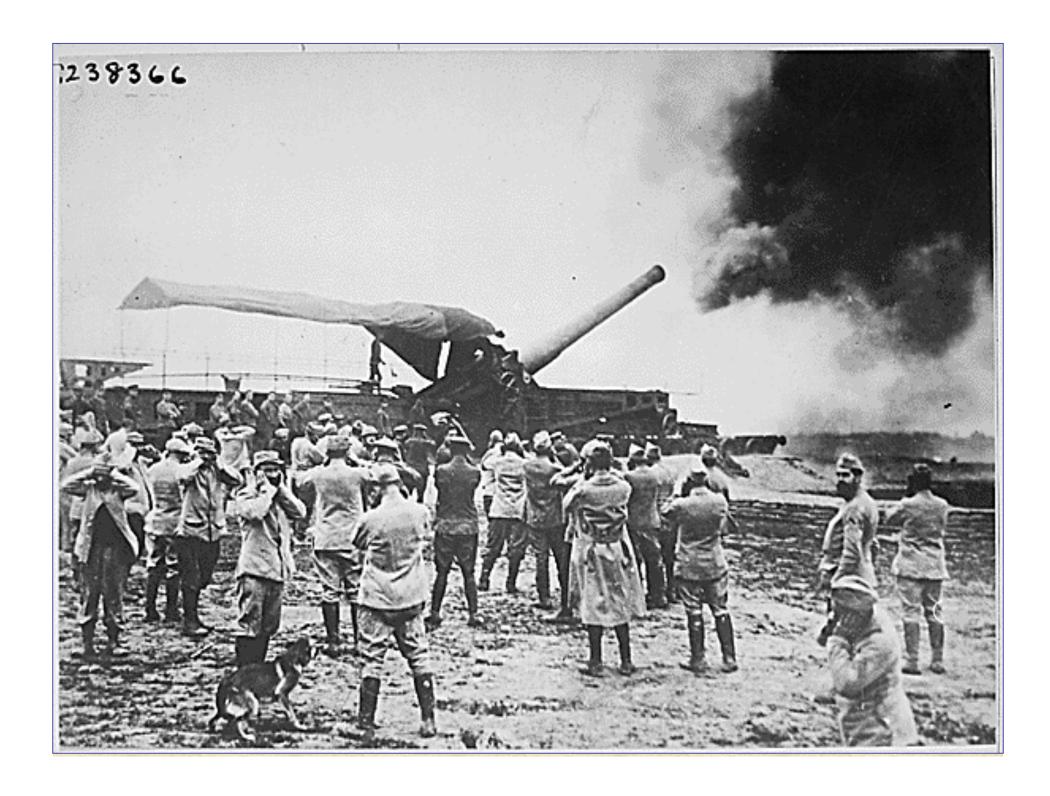
THE FRENCH ATTACKED AT THE SOMME FRONT





VERDUN WAS A MAJOR BATTLEGROUND





VAUX, FRANCE



WOUNDED CHINESE AND MOROCCAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE



JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN ARMIES IN SIBERIA



THE U.S. TRIED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

- ***DEBATE OVER JOINING THE WAR**
- ***REASONS FOR JOINING THE WAR**
- ***LUSITANIA**
- ***ZIMMERMAN NOTE**
- ***DECLARATION OF WAR**

HOW DID MOST AMERICANS FEEL ABOUT JOINING THE WAR IN EUROPE?

MOST PEOPLE WANTED TO REMAIN <u>NEUTRAL</u> BECAUSE:

- ***THEY FELT THAT IT WAS NOT OUR FIGHT**
- ***EUROPE WAS TOO FAR AWAY**
- ***WAR WAS EXPENSIVE**
- **❖DIVIDED LOYALTIES SINCE**WE TRADED WITH BOTH
 GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN
 (AND FRANCE) AND DID NOT
 WANT TO SEVER TIES WITH
 EITHER ONE BY FIGHTING
 AGAINST THEM



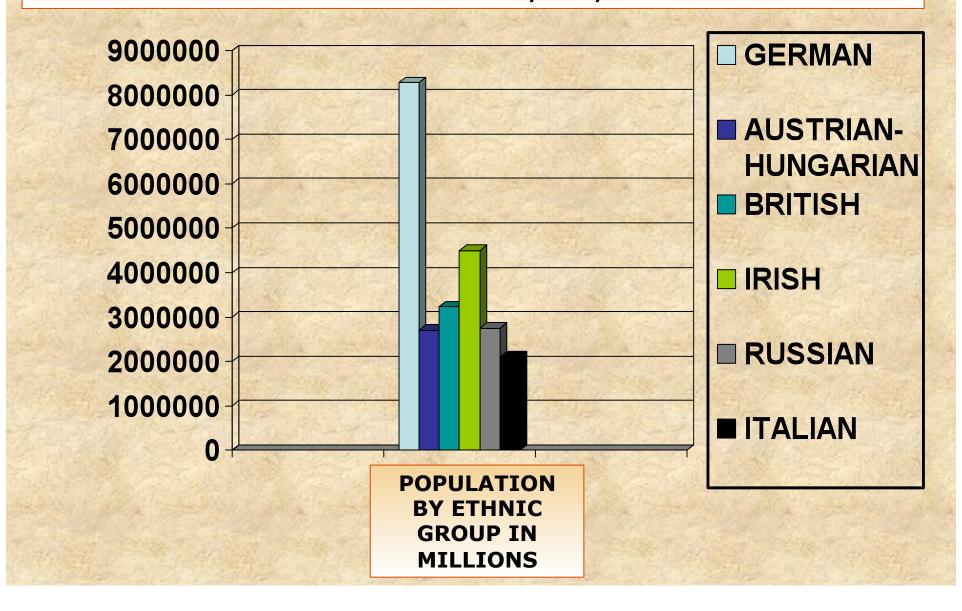
WHAT GROUPS WANTED THE U.S. TO JOIN THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE CENTRAL POWERS AND WHY?

•VERY LARGE POPULATION OF GERMANAMERICANS LIVING IN THE U.S. DID NOT WANT TO FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY

•IRISH-AMERICANS DID NOT WANT TO HELP THE BRITISH BECAUSE OF THEIR HISTORICAL OPPRESSION OF THE IRISH AND BRITISH SUPPRESSION OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN IRELAND IN 1916

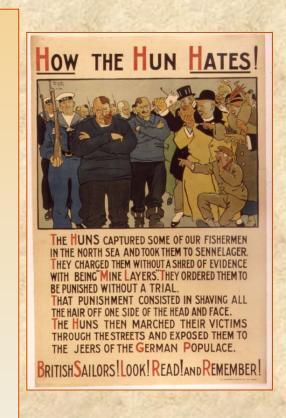
TOTAL U.S. POPULATION 1910: 91,972,266

U.S. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE WAR: 32,243,282



WHAT EXPLAINS THE ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT IN THE U.S. GIVEN THAT GERMANS COMPRISED THE SINGLE LARGEST FOREIGN-BORN GROUP?

- •CLASHING WITH THE GERMANS IN SAMOA AND AT MANILA BAY OVER EXPANSION OF U.S. TERRITORIES IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY
- •COMPETITION OVER TRADING IN CHINA, EAST INDIES, THE PACIFIC, AND AFRICA
- •GERMAN DOMINANCE OF NAVAL AND ARMY POWER OVER THE U.S.
- •GERMANY INVADED NEUTRAL BELGIUM
- •BRITISH PROPAGANDA DEMONIZING THE GERMANS



WHY DID THE U.S. ULTIMATELY JOIN THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES?

- •THE U.S. HAD MORE MONEY INVESTED IN ENGLAND THAN GERMANY
- •PART OF THE MOTIVATION WAS RACIAL: THE PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH ANGLO-SAXONS OVER GERMAN TEUTONICS
- •THE ELITE IN THE EAST HAD NEVER SEVERED TIES WITH ENGLAND
- •UNCERTAINTY OF U.S. INTERESTS IN A GERMAN-DOMINATED EUROPE
- •FRANCE WAS A FRIEND SINCE THE U.S. WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE
- •THE U.S. WANTED TO HELP BRITAIN BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT WAS CLOSEST TO A DEMOCRACY
- •WILSON'S MORAL DIPLOMACY POLICY
- BRITISH PROPAGANDA
- LUSITANIA
- •ZIMMERMAN NOTE

AD PLACED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, 1915

NOTICE!

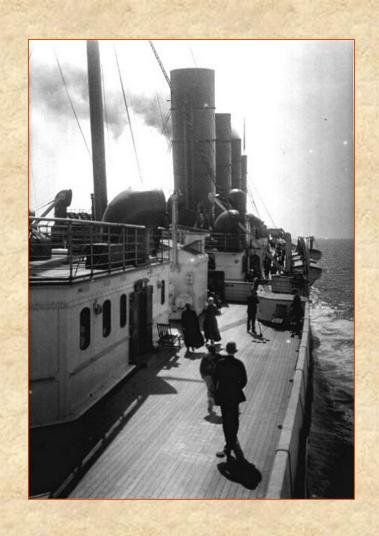
Travellers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or 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.

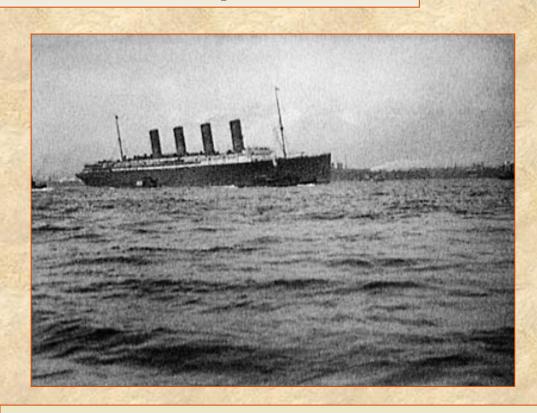
NOTICE!

enthark on the Atlantic regage are semipoint that a state of ear ealers bermern Germany and her eliter und Brent Bettale and her allies; that the name of ear includes the waters adjareset to the British Isler; that, in accordance with fermal wathre given by the Imperial Ger man Geternment, versile firting the fing of Great Dritate, or of per of her allies, are liable to destruction to Above tratery and that transfers sailing in the was some on slays of Great Hetrain or her allies do at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASS

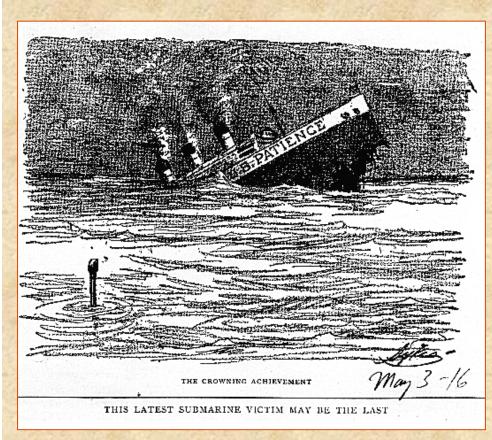
LUSITANIA SUNK, 1915

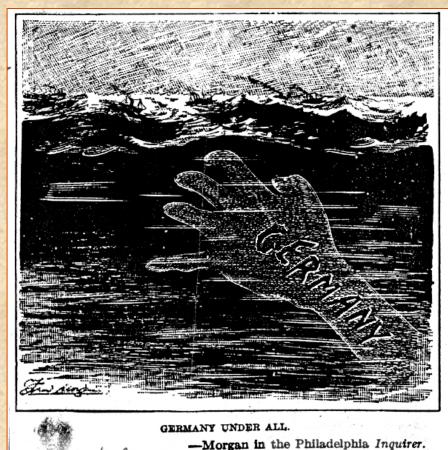




BRITISH PASSENGER SHIP SUNK BY A GERMAN U-BOAT IN 1915. MORE THAN 1,000 PEOPLE KILLED INCLUDING 128 AMERICANS.

ALTHOUGH THIS EVENT ANGERED MANY AMERICANS, THE U.S. DID NOT JOIN THE WAR FOR 2 MORE YEARS





THE SUSSEX PLEDGE

AFTER THE GERMANS SANK THE UNARMED FRENCH SUSSEX IN MARCH 1916 (THE AMERICANS ON BOARD WERE INJURED BUT NONE WERE KILLED), PRESIDENT WILSON DEMANDED THAT THE GERMANS STOP SINKING MERCHANT SHIPS WITHOUT WARNING OR THE U.S. WOULD SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

GERMANY AGREED AND THAT LASTED UNTIL
JANUARY OF 1917 WHEN THE GERMAN
GOVERNMENT, DUE TO CIVILIAN STARVATION
FROM THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND HOPING
FOR A QUICK END TO THE WAR, ANNOUNCED
UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE.

THE U.S. PREPARED FOR WAR

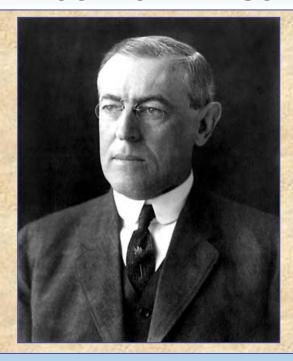
1916

- INCREASED THE NUMBER OF ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN
- **MANUGUST \$313 MILLION**CHANNELED INTO BUILDING UP
 THE NAVY
- ©COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE CREATED TO COORDINATE INDUSTRY AND DEFENSE
- SHIPPING BOARD GIVEN \$50 MILLION TO UPDATE MERCHANT MARINE FLEET



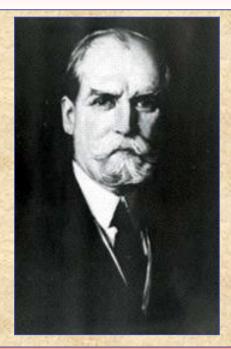
THE ELECTION OF 1916

DEMOCRAT PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON



WILSON RAN ON THE SLOGAN "HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR!" HOWEVER HE KNEW THAT THE U.S. WAS GETTING CLOSER TO ENTERING THE WAR

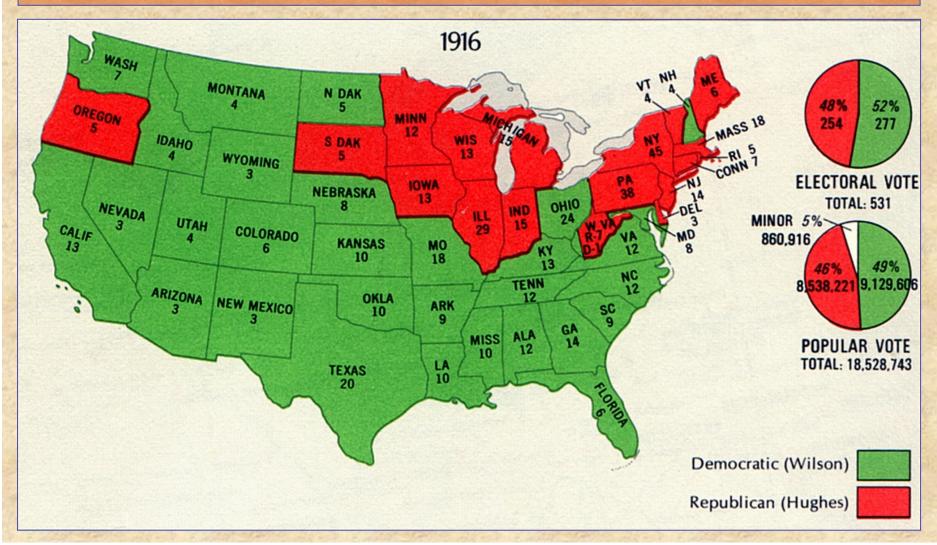
REPUBLICAN SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES



HUGHES CHALLENGED
WILSON'S
UNWILLINGNESS TO
STAND UP TO THE
GERMANS

THE ELECTION WAS SO CLOSE THAT THE RESULT WAS NOT KNOWN FOR SEVERAL DAYS WHILE CALIFORNIA'S VOTES WERE TALLIED. WILSON'S LEAD IN CALIFORNIA WAS ONLY BY 3800 VOTES.

WILSON WON WITH 9,129,606 TO HUGHES' 8,538,221.



FEBRUARY 1, 1917

GERMANY ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD RESUME THEIR U-BOAT CAMPAIGN AND SINK ALL (INCLUDING AMERICAN) SHIPS IN THE WAR ZONE. MANY GERMANS WERE STARVING FROM THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND THE GERMAN MILITARY BELIEVED THEY COULD FORCE THE BRITISH TO SURRENDER IN A FEW MONTHS, BEFORE THE U.S. WOULD ENTER, AND WIN THE WAR.

WILSON CLUNG TO THE HOPE THAT GERMANY WOULD NOT ACTUALLY ATTACK U.S. SHIPS, HOWEVER IN MARCH FOUR UNARMED MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SUNK, WITH 36 LIVES LOST.

ZIMMERMANN NOTE (1917)

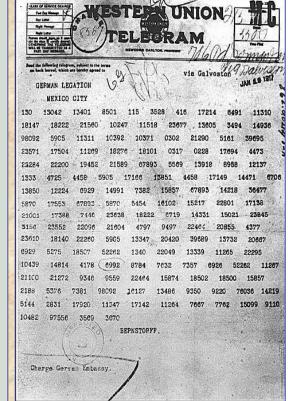
On the first of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement. . . .

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

Alfred Zimmermann, German Foreign Minister 1916





POLITICAL
CARTOON ON
THE
ZIMMERMAN
NOTE

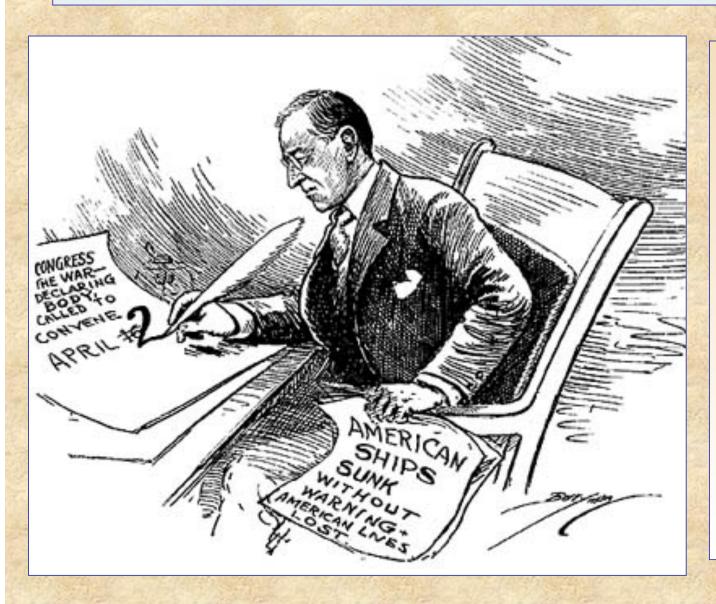


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SOME PROMISE!

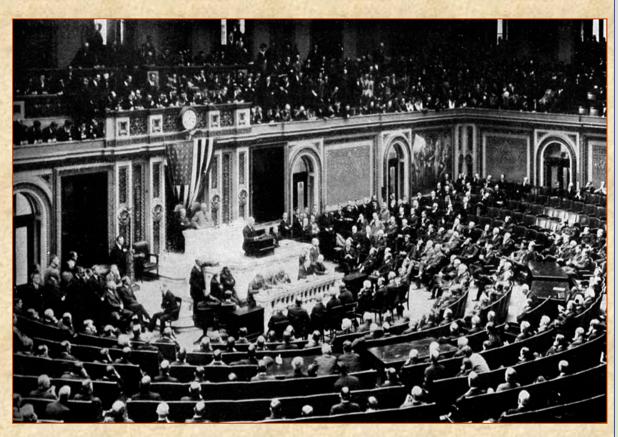
axil 191

WILSON ASKED CONGRESS TO DECLARE WAR APRIL 2, 1917



"THE WORLD MUST **BE MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY. ITS PEACE MUST BE PLANTED UPON** THE TESTED **FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL** LIBERTY. WE HAVE **NO SELFISH ENDS** TO SERVE. WE **DESIRE NO** CONQUEST, NO DOMINION. WE **SEEK NO INDEMNITIES FOR OURSELVES, NO MATERIAL COMPENSATION FOR THE SACRIFICES WE SHALL FREELY** MAKE."

CONGRESS DECLARED WAR APRIL 6, 1917



EXCERPT FROM THEWAR DECLARATION

"Whereas the Imperial German **Government has committed** repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate and the **House of Representatives of** the United States of America in **Congress Assembled, that the** state of war between the United States and the Imperial **German Government which has** thus been thrust upon the **United States is hereby** formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the **Government to carry on war** against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR

- MOBILIZATION
- AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

MAY 1, 1917 - ARMY EXPANSION ACT

- •FROM 200,000 TO 4,791,172 IN ARMED FORCES
- •32 NEW CANTONMENTS AND CAMPS BUILT FOR 40,000 SOLDIERS EACH AT A COST OF \$262M. (PANAMA CANAL COST \$375M.)
- •2,800,000 DRAFTED SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT MAY 19
- •42 DIVISIONS SENT TO FRANCE 2,084,000 MEN



CAMP KEARNEY FREMONT, CA

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT MAY 18, 1917

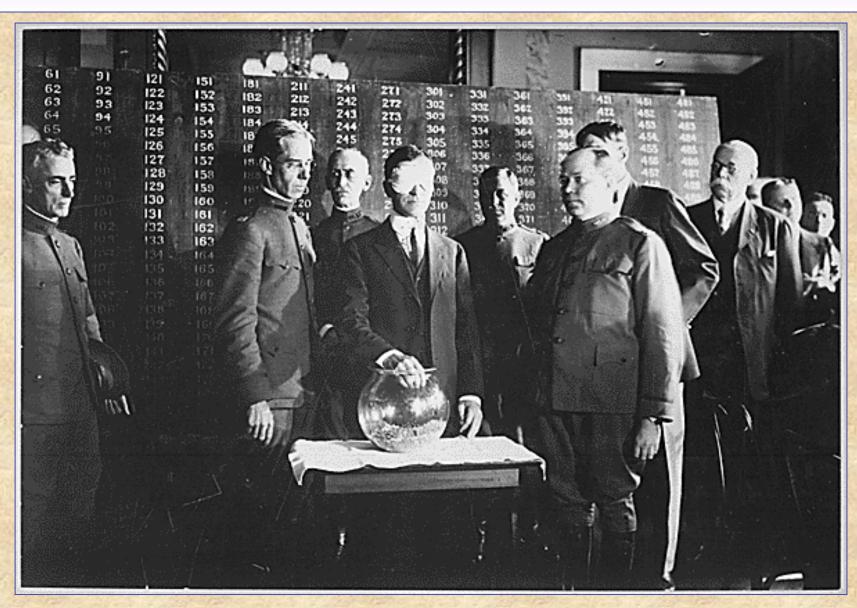
REQUIRED ALL MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21-30 (LATER CHANGED TO 18-45) TO REGISTER FOR THE DRAFT

ABOUT 24 MILLION MEN REGISTERED, 23% OF TOTAL POPULATION

ABOUT 11,000 WOMEN VOLUNTEERED AS NURSES, CLERICAL WORKERS AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS

REGISTRATION CARD				REG STRAR'S REPORT								
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SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER PULLED DRAFT NUMBERS IN THE LOTTERY



DRAFTED MEN REPORTED FOR SERVICE IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN WWI

"ALL A
SOLDIER
NEEDS TO
KNOW IS
HOW TO
SHOOT
AND
SALUTE."





SOLDIERS LEFT FOR FRANCE





16 MINUTE SILENT FILM SHOWING THE U.S. ENTERING THE CONFLICT AS WELL AS VARIOUS BATTLES

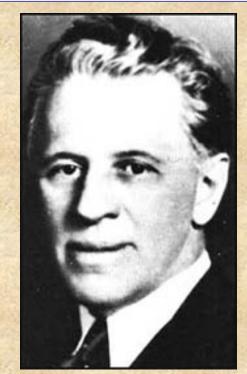


EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE HOMEFRONT

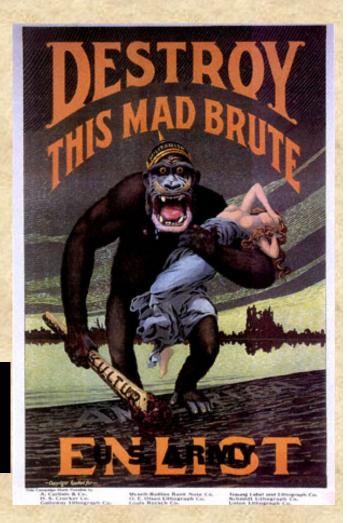
- ***COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION**
- *PROPAGANDA POSTERS
- ***ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT**
- ***ESPIONAGE AND SEDITION ACTS**
- ***PAYING FOR THE WAR**
- ***WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD, WAR LABOR BOARD, WAR TRADE BOARD, FOOD ADMINISTRATION, FUEL ADMINISTRATION**
- ***WOMEN AND MINORITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR**
- **❖INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC OF 1918**

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION: CREATED BY PRESIDENT WILSON TO SPREAD PRO-WAR PROPAGANDA





LED BY
JOURNALIST
GEORGE CREEL

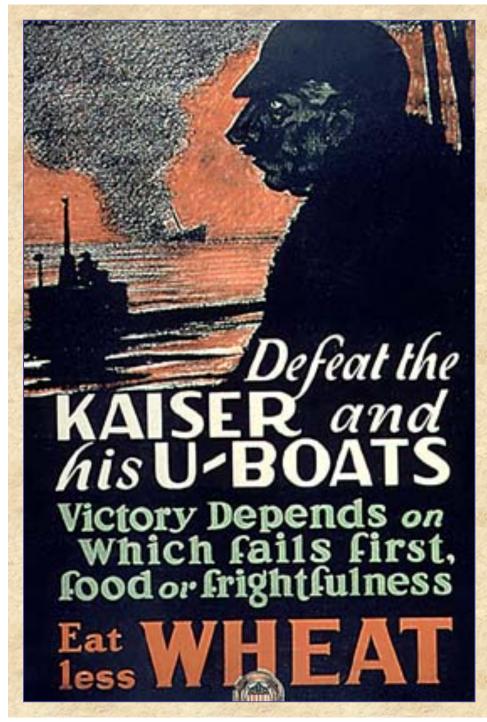


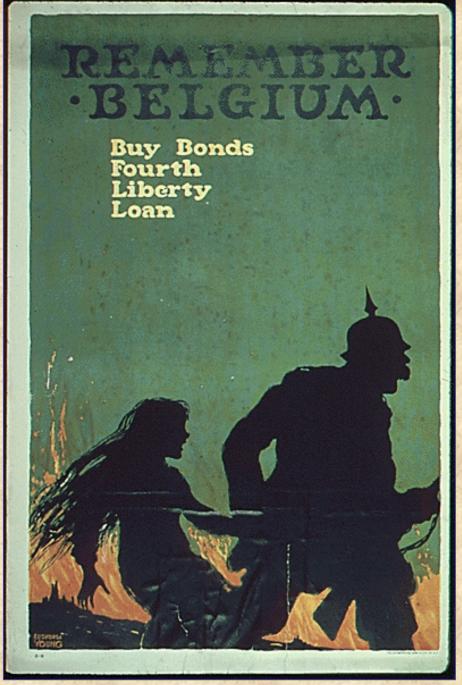
WAR PROPAGANDA POSTERS

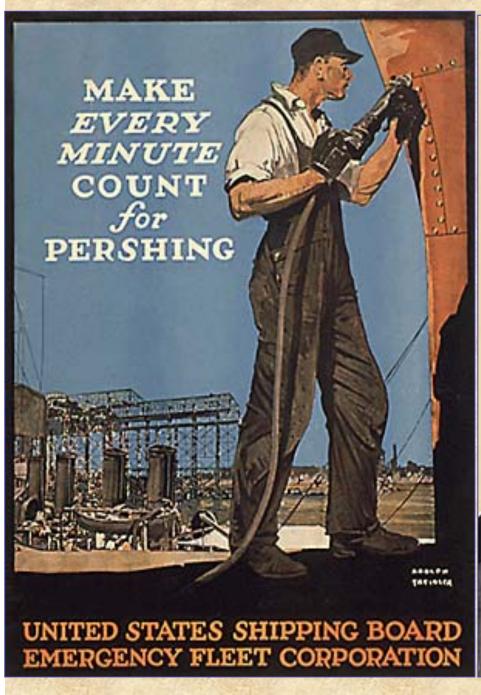








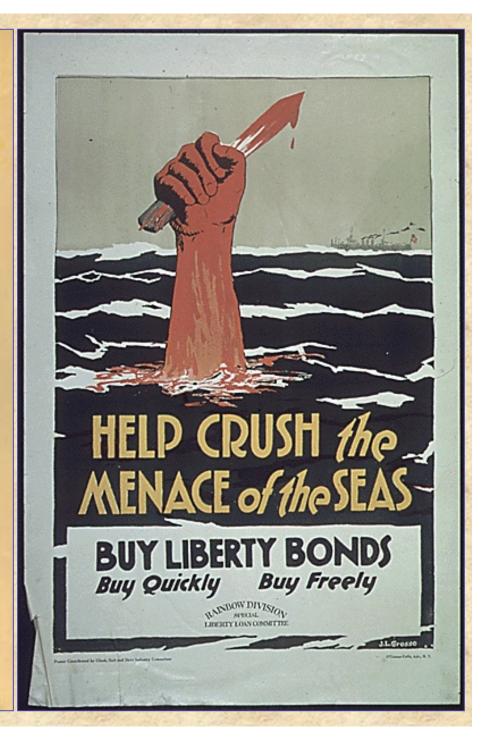








Back our Y.W.C.A. girls over there United War Work Campaign



EXAMPLES OF ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT DURING WWI

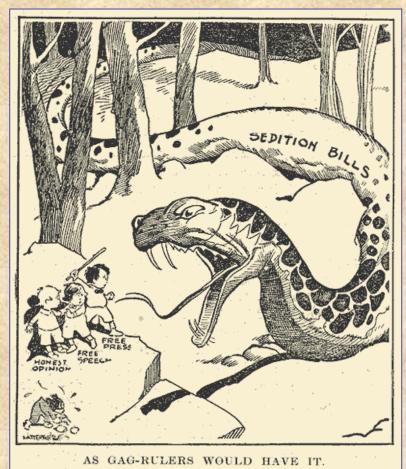
- •MANY AMERICAN SCHOOLS STOPPED OFFERING INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.
- •CALIFORNIA'S STATE EDUCATION BOARD CALLED GERMAN A LANGUAGE OF "AUTOCRACY, BRUTALITY, AND HATRED".
- •SAUERKRAUT BECAME "LIBERTY CABBAGE"
- •SALOONKEEPERS REMOVED PRETZELS FROM THE BAR
- •ORCHESTRAL WORKS BY BACH, BEETHOVEN, AND BRAHMS VANISHED FROM MUSIC PROGRAMS, INCLUDING THAT OF THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC
- •MANY GERMAN AMERICANS WERE BADGERED, BEATEN, AND SOMETIMES KILLED.

CIVIL LIBERTIES RESTRICTED DURING THE WAR

CIVIL LIBERTIES ARE FUNDAMENTAL INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS THAT ARE PROTECTED IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS, SUCH AS FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND **RELIGION, HOWEVER IN TIMES** OF CRISIS THEY HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED BY THE **GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE LARGER GOALS**

DURING WORLD WAR ONE, LAWS WERE PASSED THAT SEVERELY RESTRICTED PEOPLE'S RIGHTS WHO SPOKE OUT AGAINST THE **WAR EFFORT**

LED TO 6,000 ARRESTS AND OVER 1900 PROSECUTIONS WERE MADE UNDER THE LAWS



—Satterfield in the Jersey City Journal.

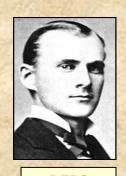
THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF 1917, LATER AMENDED AND CALLED THE SEDITION ACT OF 1918

willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies and whoever when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

SOME OF THE PEOPLE ARRESTED UNDER THESE LAWS. PLEASE SEE THE SPEAKER NOTES FOR DETAILS.



RANDOLPH



DEBS



EASTMAN



REED



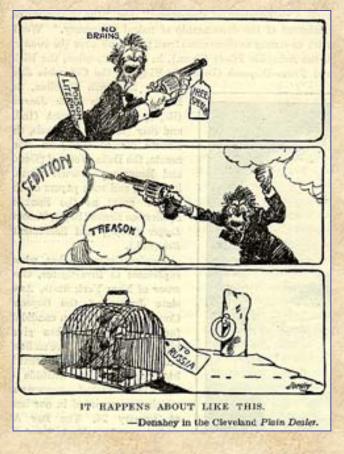
BERGER



HAYWOOD

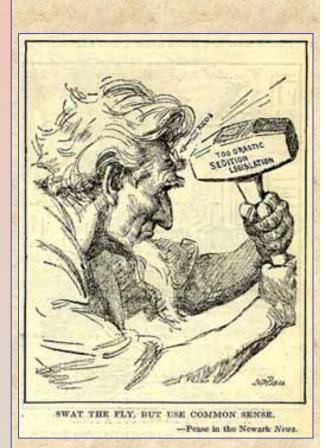
TWO WELL-KNOWN ANARCHISTS, EMMA GOLDMAN AND ALEXANDER BERKMAN CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE DRAFT LAW WERE SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS IN A PENITENTIARY AND FINED \$10,000 EACH, JULY 9, 1917. THEY WERE LATER DEPORTED TO RUSSIA.





SCHENCK V. U.S.

- •CHARLES SCHENCK, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY, OPPOSED TO THE WAR, MAILED 15,000 PAMPHLETS TO RECENT DRAFTEES THAT CLAIMED THAT THE DRAFT WAS A VIOLATION OF THE 13TH AMENDMENT'S PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY AND TO PETITION FOR REPEAL OF THE DRAFT.
- •HE WAS ARRESTED AND CONVICTED FOR INTERFERING WITH MILITARY RECRUITMENT UNDER THE ESPIONAGE ACT. HE ARGUED THAT HE WAS EXERCISING HIS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH.
- •THE SUPREME COURT UPHELD THE CONVICTION IN 1919 AND JUSTICE HOLMES RULED THAT FREEDOM OF SPEECH COULD BE RESTRICTED WHEN THE WORDS PRESENTED A "CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER". HE USED THE EXAMPLE OF YELLING "FIRE!" WHEN THERE WAS NONE IN A CROWDED THEATER.



THE SEDITION ACT MAY 16, 1918

SECTION 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies, or shall willfully make or convey false reports, or false statements, . . . or incite insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct . . . the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, or . . . shall willfully utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States . . . or shall willfully display the flag of any foreign enemy, or shall willfully . . . urge, incite, or advocate any curtailment of production . . . or advocate, teach, defend, or suggest the doing of any of the acts or things in this section enumerated and whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of any country with which the United States is at war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both....

The Presidential
Proclamation of April 19,
1918 defined persons as
"alien enemies" men and
women (whether naturalized
citizens or not) born in
Germany, Austria or the
Turkish Empire; and women
(regardless of birthplace)
married to alien enemies.

Papers are from an American citizen married to a German.

County of Residence: Miami

City of Residence: Paola

Gender: Female

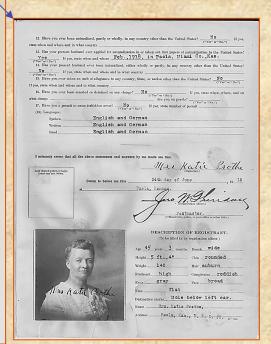
Country of Origin: United States

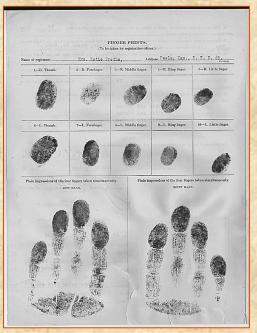
City of Origin: Kansas

Maiden Name: Windler Date of Birth: 03/23/1873

	UNITE	D STATES	OF AMERICA	
	D	epartment o	f Instice	
		011	Nenton Co.	
	REGISTRAT	ION AFFIDAVI	OF ALIEN FEMA	LE
The registration affiliavit must be filled is continuous, on this paper with light backgraphs should be signed by the regarder. The affidiation and the registrate is mable to the registrate. If the registrate is mable to explorate a first the registrate is mable to explorate a first with the registrate is placed and in registration officers are authorized to Fermion required to register should under inited feater.	s, eigned, and sworn and. These photos it across the face of v, but much to sign write, she must rea n officer will also fill a in the Bugulations administer the eath retand that in so do form of registration atom officers are just	to in triplicate and accurages must be of the sh the photograph so as not and sworn to before he her marginal notation of the control of the con- gist the marginal notation of the control of the contro	expanied by four unmounter unders and ful lates of the states and ful lates of the states, if a registration officer, who we not not the first page, and first the reason for the nonlinear of of their peaceful dispositi againstation officer for explain transits all possible and in the	a judiciprophi of the registrant not larger than registrant without bast or band covering. A registrant without bast or band covering, a lift ill in line decorption not this the foreign of the through pixt in the space todewised for the lift through pixt in the space todewised for the lift through pixt in the space todewised with one or the registrant of the registrates and, on and their finitesion to conform to the latent way of engineering the space of the latent way of engineering the space of the latent way of engineering the space of the way of engineering the way of engineering the way of the space of the way of the pixt way of pixt way of the pixt way of pixt way of pix
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		Prothe		, hereby register as an alien female
equired to register under the Preside	ent's proclamatio	n dated April 19, 1	one . Paela,	Kansas,
and make the following statements a	nd answers und	er oath:	(Place where a	fidavit signed and oath administered.)
1. Name Mrs. Kat All other names at any time used, in	tie Proth	er married names:	siden nameKa.	tie Windler
74.	et Vallar	Turn Dool	o Koe P P	D. #G
2. Present residence	number, city, town	ddress also		.D. #9, on, the number of sportment of tenement.)
3. Length of residence at the fo	egoing place	26 year	В	ng at your present residence.)
4. All other places of residence	since January 1.	1914	ste on which you began livi	
				(Here give particulars as to each
of such places of residence and daily of E'S	inty, Kan	sas,		arch, 23, 1873
of such places of residence and district of urch 5. Born in 181 Amil Co (Greecity of 6. State particulars as to family	r town, Province, a	1883, nd country of birth.)	, onN	
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(k) Name of father	Benton (living	d. y Windler lo., Mo Paola, K es.Blizabe	as., R.F.D. #9 th a (Neu) Win	dler Living? Yes
(m) All brothers and sisters				
Name,		Bruther or sister.	Date of birth.	Eesidence.
Albert Windler Mrs. Caroline Gerken Herman Windler		brother Bister brother	Oct. 9, 1874 Dec. 29,1878 Jan. 22,1884	Fontana, Kas. RFD.#2 Paola, Kas., RFD.#9 Pontana, Kas., RFD.#
		AutoM 2		
	now or have ha		arms for or against the Un	dted States and its allies during
the present war: If yes, give particulars:		Yes	("Yes" or "Ne.")	
		.03000	-	
Name		Relationship.		For or against.
Herman Block Otto Feldman		- unway-da	Son-in-law Cousin	Por
7. Occupations: (a) If employed since Janua	-			
Name of place.	- Date.	Occupati	on.	Name of employer.
(b) If not employed, but in		occupation for sel	f, state name of place, dat	e, and occupation
8. I arrived in the United States			, at the port of	
	and applied for	Date.) entry under the n	(State name of	(State port.) under which entry was made.) o duties, duration, and character y country other than the United
(Name of step.) 9. Have you ever been engaged in ef service, and nation for which you ser 10. Have you, since January 1, 1914.	reported to er re	gistered with a con	and or representative of an	
 Have you ever been engaged in of service, and nation for which you ser 10. Have you, since January 1, 1914, States for Government service of any kir 	reported to er re	l, or other service), or fer-any other purpose	e? No
(Name of slip.) 9. Have you ever been engaged in of service, and nation for which you ser	reported to or re ad (military, nave m, and for what o	d, or other service country and for w	e), or for any other purpose hat service and for what pr	Irpose





ROSE PASTOR STOKES



SHE SENT A LETTER TO THE KANSAS

CITY STAR THAT CLAIMED "NO
GOVERNMENT WHICH IS FOR THE
PROFITEERS CAN ALSO BE FOR THE
PEOPLE, AND I AM FOR THE PEOPLE,
WHILE THE GOVERNMENT IS FOR THE
PROFITEERS."

SHE WAS ARRESTED AND SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS IN JAIL UNDER THESE LAWS.

A HIGHER COURT LATER OVERTURNED THE CONVICTION.

HOW DID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PAY FOR THE WAR?

INCOME TAX CREATED IN 1913

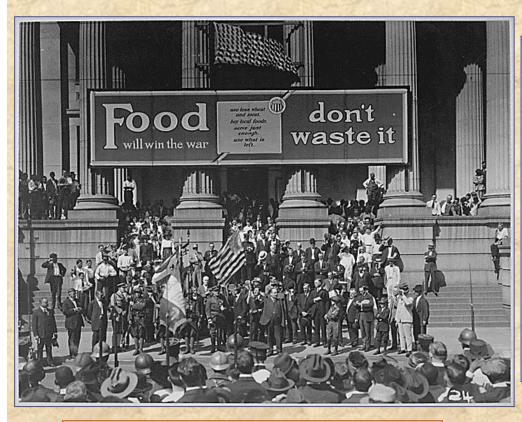
Amendment XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

BONDS: THE GOVERNMENT BORROWS MONEY

WAR SAVING STAMPS: COST BETWEEN 25 CENTS AND \$5, THE GOVERNMENT PRINTED BOOKLETS AND WHEN THEY WERE FULL THEY COULD BE TURNED IN FOR BONDS

THERE WERE FOUR MAJOR LIBERTY LOAN DRIVES WHICH AMASSED GREAT AMOUNTS OF MONEY FOR THE WAR EFFORT. PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS, LIKE THE RED CROSS AND THE Y.M.C.A. ALSO HELD FUND RAISING EVENTS.



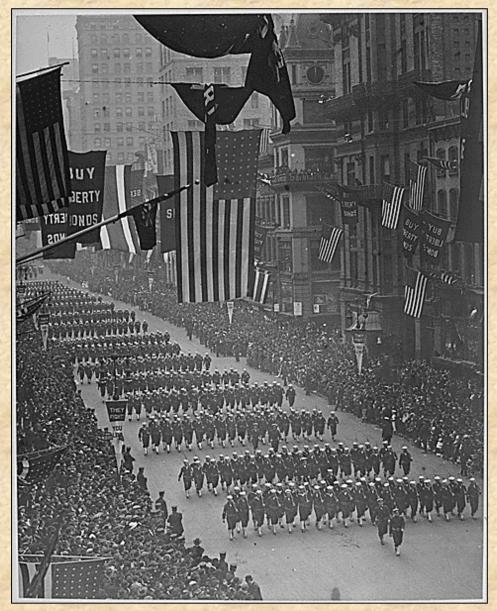


BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA



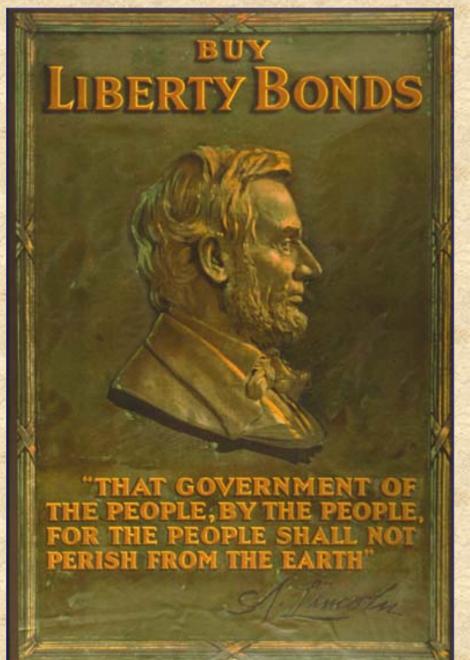




THE LIBERTY LOAN
DRIVES USUALLY
INVOLVED A LARGE
PARADE THAT WOULD
INCLUDE SOLDIERS
AND COMMUNITY
MEMBERS









CELEBRITIES MOTIVATED PEOPLE TO GET INVOLVED IN THE LOAN DRIVES



THE HUMAN SQUIRREL



FATTIE ARBUCKLE

KEEP HIM FREE



WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT.



Buy U.S. Government War Savings Stamps

25¢ Starts you



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THE STATES OF ST

This is a Thrift Card

Fill this Card with sixteen 254 Thrift Stamps et a cost of \$4. Until January 31" 1915 pay 12" more and get a United States War Savings Stamp. After that 15 additional each month. The Government will pay you Five Dollars for it January 1" 1923.

This is a War Savings Certificate

Fill this Card with \$5. War Savings Stamps. Until January 31,1918 they will cost you \$4¹² each. After that 1* additional each month. The Government will pay \$100. January 1" 1923. Redeemable with interest any time.

Let your Quarters Help Win the War

KIDS WERE ENCOURAGED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE LOAN DRIVES AS WELL







To Help Win the War

40,000 Boys and Girls



Are Raising Pigs







TOO



200,000 Members



Wanted in 1918

United States Department of Agriculture and your State Agricultural College

DON'T

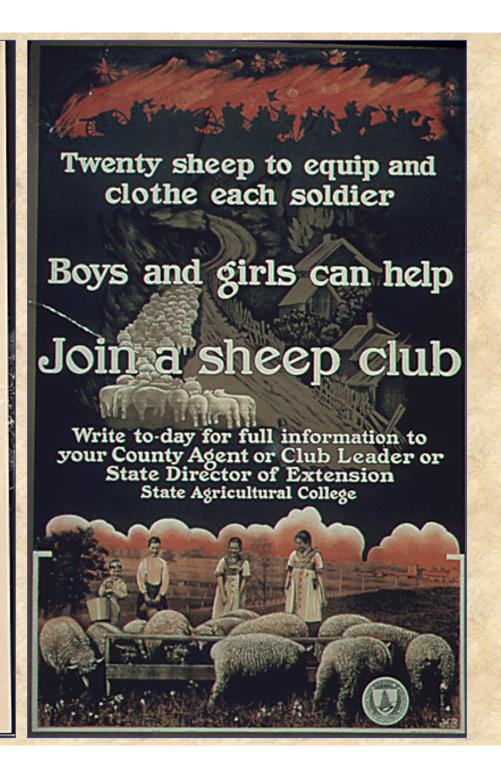
To Parents

r boys and girls to join a Fig Chib. They will

s this war by inclinating the park supply. It will

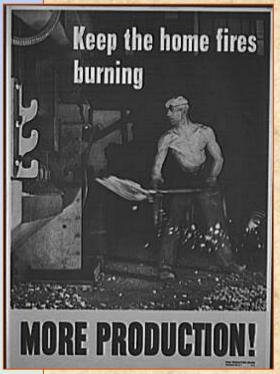
for to them; and give them a desper interest

JOIN TO-DAY!

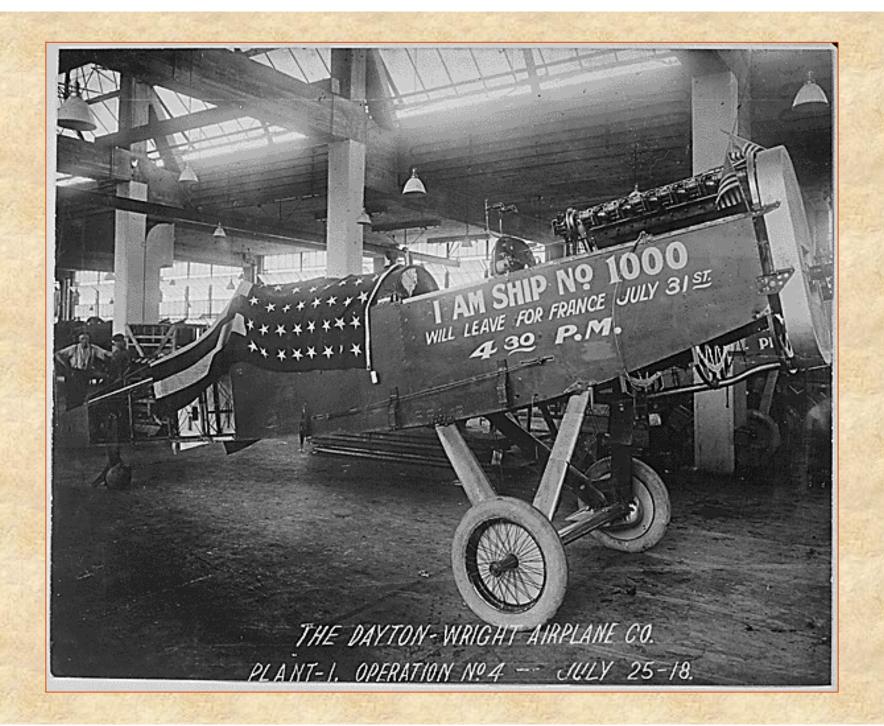


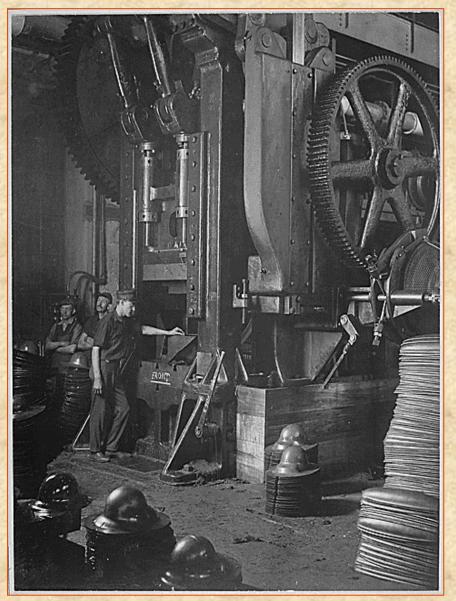
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

- •CREATED BY PRESIDENT WILSON AND HEADED BY BERNARD BARUCH
- •TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND COORDINATE DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES
- •THE GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER ALL FACTORIES AND RAN THEM LIKE ONE BIG FACTORY
- •THE BOARD INSTRUCTED THE FACTORIES ON WHAT TO PRODUCE, HOW MUCH TO PRODUCE, AND THE COST OF THE ITEMS
- •WOMEN'S BLOUSE FACTORIES MADE SIGNAL FLAGS
- •RADIATOR MANUFACTURERS MADE GUNS
- •AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES MADE AIRPLANE ENGINES
- •PIANO COMPANIES MADE AIRPLANE WINGS

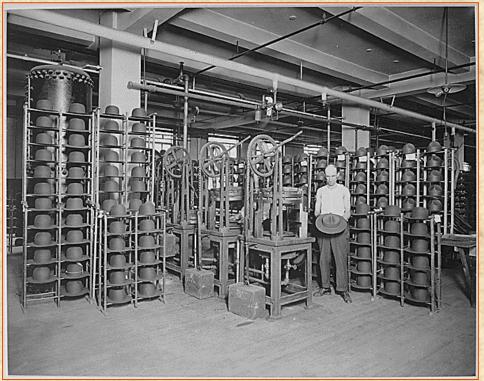




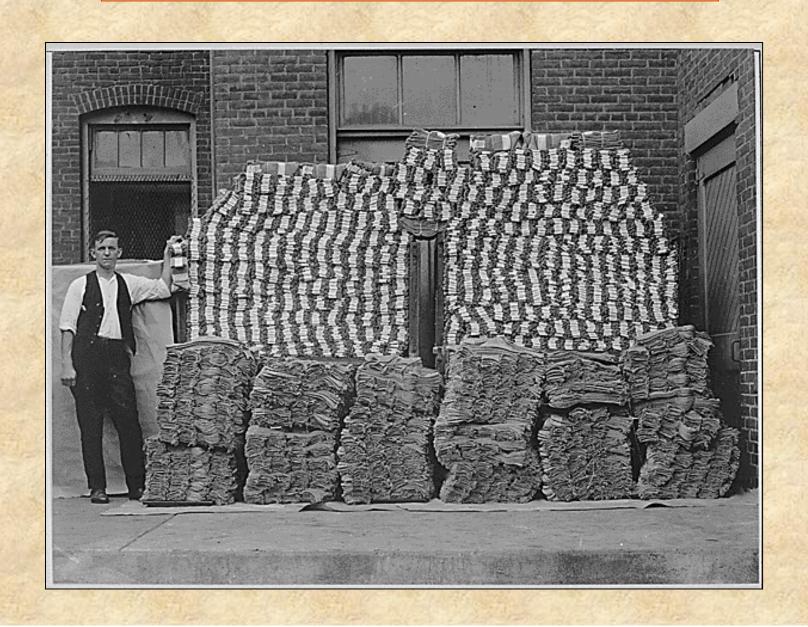




MANUFACTURING HELMETS AND HATS FOR SOLDIERS



WOOL SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS



NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

- •HEADED BY EX-PRESIDENT TAFT WAS FORMED TO UNIFY LABOR POLICIES AND SERVED AS THE COURT FOR LABOR DISPUTES
- •PRESIDENT WILSON HOPED TO PREVENT STRIKES AS THEY COULD STOP PRODUCTION OF MUCH NEEDED GOODS FOR THE WAR
- •DURING THE WAR THERE WERE OVER 6,000 STRIKES, AND THE NWLB HEARD OVER 1,000 CASES
- •THE NWLB ALSO WORKED TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS: AN EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY WAS ESTABLISHED IN SOME AREAS, AND STANDARDS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE ESTABLISHED





POSTERS DESIGNED TO CONVINCE WORKERS IT WAS THEIR DUTY TO PRODUCE (AND THEREFORE NOT STRIKE)



OUR COUNTRY NEEDS SHIPS

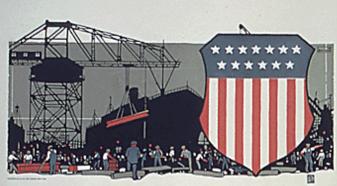
to carry our boys "Over There" and keep them well supplied with Food, Clothing and the Munitions of War.

The product made in this plant is used for building ships. The ships can be completed only as fast as the material and equipment for each ship arrives at the shipyard.

If every man does a better day's work every day, the ships can be built faster.

BE TRUE TO THE BOYS WHO ARE GIVING THEIR LIVES FOR YOU

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION



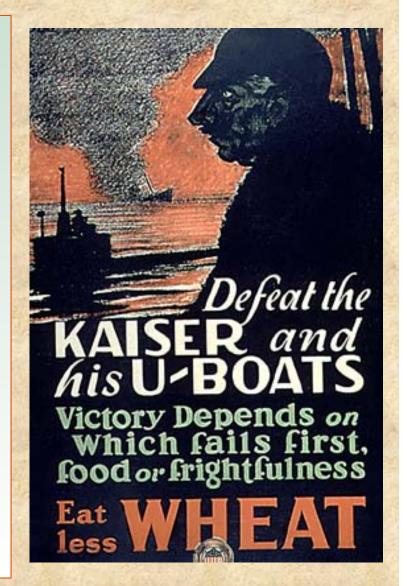
TO EVERYONE IN THIS PLANT:

OUR COUNTRY IS DEPENDING ON YOU

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

WAR TRADE BOARD

- >CONTROLLED IMPORTS
 AND EXPORTS DURING THE
 WAR
- >ISSUED LICENSES TO
 SHIPPING COMPANIES,
 LIMITED THE NUMBER OF
 IMPORTS FROM NEUTRAL
 COUNTRIES BORDERING
 GERMANY, AND FORBADE
 CITIZENS TO PATRONIZE
 COMPANIES THAT HAD TIES
 TO ENEMY NATIONS



FOOD ADMINISTRATION

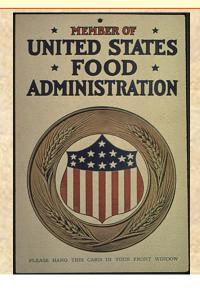
- •HEADED BY FUTURE PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, NEVER IMPOSED SPECIFIC RATIONS BUT RELIED UPON **VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION**
- •RATION: TO LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF **FOOD OR RESOURCES PEOPLE CAN USE**
- •FAMOUS SLOGAN "FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR - DON'T WASTE IT"
- •THE U.S. HAD TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR ITS OWN CITIZENS AS WELL AS THE **ALLIED COUNTRIES**



You came here seeking Freedom You must now help to preserve it

WHEAT is needed for the allies Waste nothing





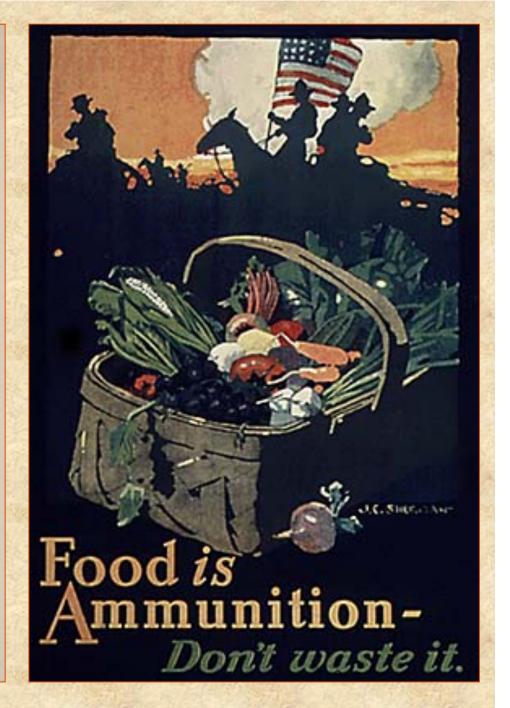




don't waste food while others starve!

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION







Save

1-wheat

2-meat
use more fish & beans

3-fats use just enough

4-Sugar use syrups

8

and serve the cause of freedom

U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

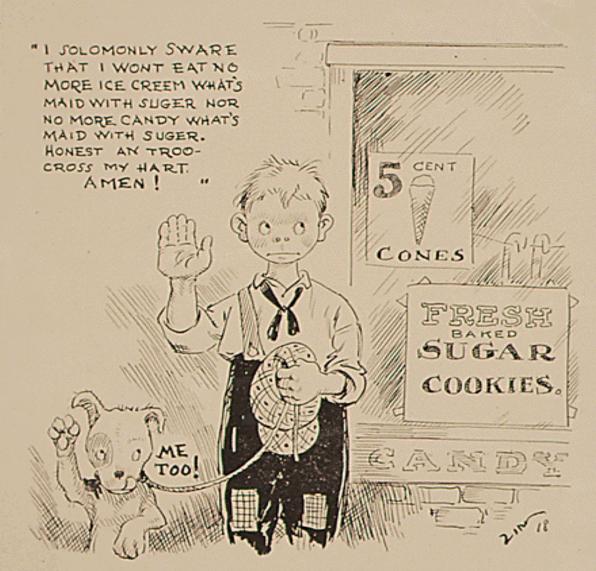
-











AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

U. S. Food Administration.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION

- •HEADED BY HARRY A. GARFIELD, SON OF THE MURDERED PRESIDENT
- •DESIGNED TO CONTROL

 AMERICA'S USE OF FUEL SINCE

 IT WAS NEEDED OVERSEAS
- •AS WITH THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION, AMERICANS WERE ASKED TO VOLUNTARILY CONSERVE THEIR USE OF FUEL
- •LIGHTLESS NIGHTS AND GASLESS DAYS WERE OBSERVED
- •DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME WAS OBSERVED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN U.S. HISTORY IN ORDER TO CUT BACK ON THE USE OF FUEL AND ELECTRICITY.





TOTAL WAR

WHERE
EVERYONE
IN THE
COUNTRY
HAS A ROLE
IN VICTORY



A PLACE FOR ALL IN THE ARMY OF SERVICE

The soldier and the sailor serve by fighting for Democracy.

The doctor and the nurse serve by caring for the wounded.

The miner, the mechanic, and the farmer serve by supplying coal, ships, munitions, food, etc., for carrying on the war.

The business and the professional man, in fact all of us, serve by supplying money.

The housekeeper and the cook serve by saving food and fuel.

The teacher serves by training boys and girls to become good citizens.

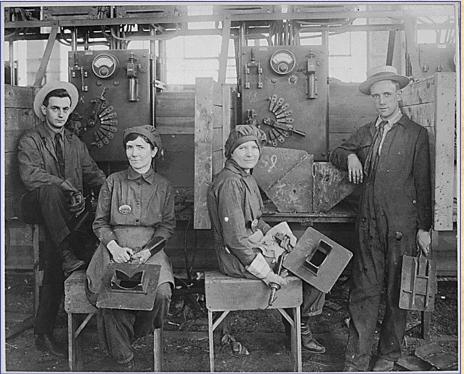
Every patriotic American can serve by being loyal—by working, saving, giving.

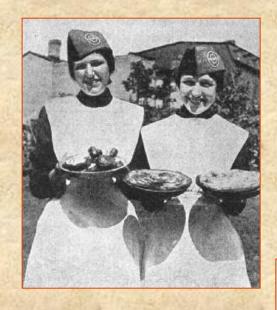
WOMEN TOOK THE JOBS LEFT BEHIND BY THE MEN













NURSES CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAR EFFORT





AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS SERVED IN SEGREGATED UNITS





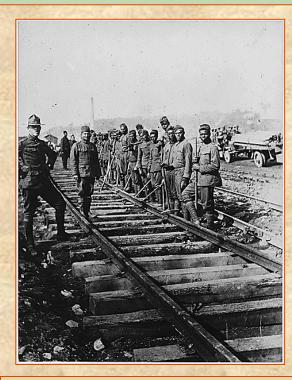




HENRY JOHNSON, LEFT,
AND NEADHAM
ROBERTS, RIGHT
RECEIVED THE FRENCH
CROIX DE GUERRE, AN
AWARD CREATED TO
RECOGNIZE BRAVERY
IN THE FACE OF AN
ENEMY



ALTHOUGH AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE USED MOSTLY FOR LABOR, THE FRENCH HIRED SOME INFANTRY THAT FOUGHT ALONGSIDE FRENCH WHITE SOLDIERS. THESE EXPERIENCES CONTRIBUTED TO THE SENSE OF EMPOWERMENT EXPRESSED BY THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE IN THE 1920s.

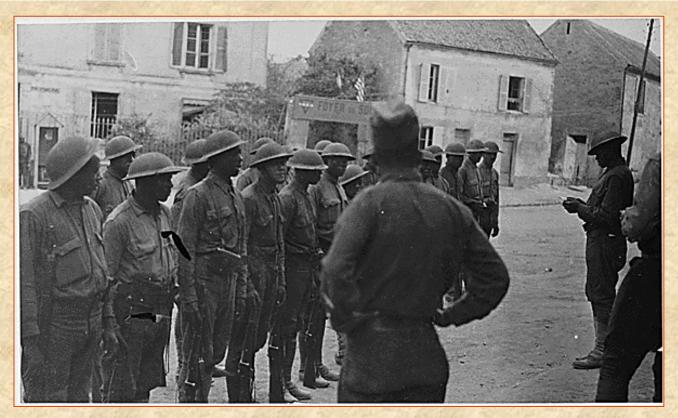


BUILDING RAILROADS IN FRANCE



CUTTING DOWN TREES









NATIVE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

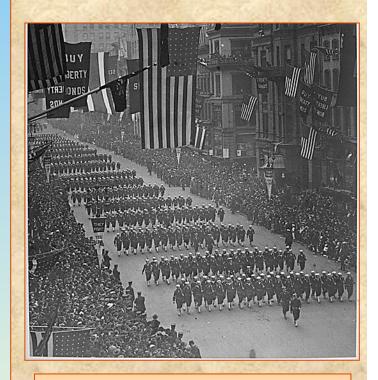


EACH STAR REPRESENTED A SON FIGHTING IN THE WAR



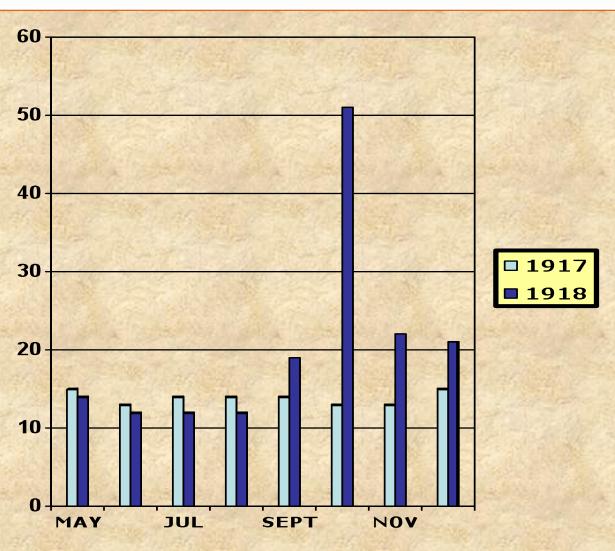
INFLUENZA, 1918

- •SOLDIERS NEAR BOSTON SUDDENLY STARTED DYING
- •THE CAUSE OF DEATH WAS IDENTIFIED AS INFLUENZA, BUT IT WAS UNLIKE ANY STRAIN EVER SEEN
- •AS THE KILLER VIRUS SPREAD ACROSS THE COUNTRY, HOSPITALS OVERFILLED, DEATH CARTS ROAMED THE STREETS AND HELPLESS CITY OFFICIALS DUG MASS GRAVES
- •IT WAS THE WORST EPIDEMIC IN AMERICAN HISTORY, KILLING OVER 600,000, FIVE TIMES THE DEATHS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE WAR. IT DISAPPEARED AS MYSTERIOUSLY AS IT HAD BEGUN.



PARADES QUICKLY SPREAD
THE DISEASE

INFLUENZA DEATHS PER 1,000 PEOPLE COMPARED TO THE NUMBERS OF DEATHS THE PREVIOUS YEAR



THE RED CROSS **DELIVERED FOOD TO FLU VICTIMS IN** CHARLOTTE, **NORTH CAROLINA. THE MOTHER HAD JUST DIED FROM THE** DISEASE.



PROHIBITION

DECEMBER 18, 1917 PASSED BY CONGRESS, RATIFIED BY THE STATES IN 1919, TOOK EFFECT IN 1920

Amendment XVIII

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

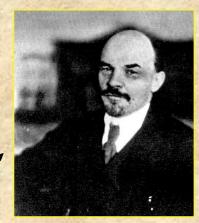
WORLD WAR I ENDED

- ***BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION AND PUBLICATION OF SECRET TREATIES**
- ***WILSON'S 14 POINTS**
- **&U.S. HELPED TO END THE WAR**
- ***THE COSTS OF THE GREAT WAR**
- ***PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE**
- ***TREATY OF VERSAILLES**
- *&LEAGUE OF NATIONS*
- ***LEGACY OF WWI IN U.S.**

BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION 1917

- •CZAR NICHOLAS II FORCED ABOUT
 11 MILLION PEASANTS TO FIGHT
 EVEN THOUGH THEY SUFFERED HIGH
 INJURY AND DEATH RATES
- •GROWING DISCONTENT WITH THE WAR, FOOD SHORTAGES, AND MASS DEMONSTRATIONS STARTED THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
- •CZAR NICHOLAS ABDICATED THE THRONE
- •LENIN HEADED THE BOLSHEVIK
 PARTY AND INTENDED TO TURN THE
 COUNTRY SOCIALIST
- •ONCE IN POWER, LENIN REMOVED THE RUSSIANS FROM THE WAR MARCH 1918

РОССИЙСКАЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАТИВНАЯ СОВЕТСКАЯ РЕСПУВЛИКА

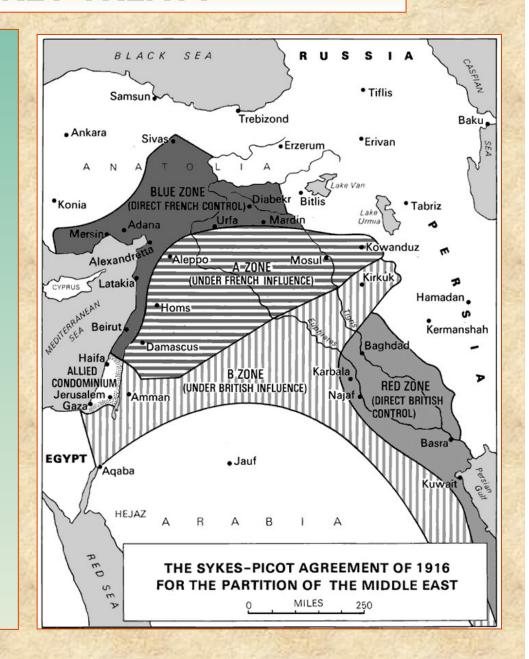




SECRET TREATY

THE SYKES-PICOT AGREEMENT

- •MADE PRIMARILY BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE BRITISH, WITH THE AGREEMENT OF RUSSIA
- •DIVIDED UP THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND MIDDLE EAST AFTER THE WAR
- •PUBLISHED BY LENIN TO PROVE THAT THE WAR WAS FOUGHT TO MAKE THE RICH RICHER
- •ANGERED IDEALIST
 PRESIDENT WILSON WHO
 BELIEVED IN PURSUING
 MORAL DIPLOMACY AND
 DOING THE RIGHT THING



PRESIDENT WILSON'S 14 POINTS

- 1. AN END TO ALL SECRET DIPLOMACY
- 2. FREEDOM OF THE SEAS IN PEACE AND WAR
- 3. REMOVAL OF TRADE BARRIERS AMONG NATIONS
- 4. GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS
- 5. THE ADJUSTMENT OF COLONIAL CLAIMS IN THE INTEREST OF THE INHABITANTS AS WELL AS OF THE COLONIAL POWER
- 6. THE EVACUATION OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY AND THE INDEPENDENT DETERMINATION BY RUSSIA OF ITS OWN NATIONAL POLICIES
- 7. THE RESTORATION OF BELGIUM
- 8. THE EVACUATION OF ALL FRENCH TERRITORY AND RETURN OF ALSACE-LORRAINE
- 9. THE READJUSTMENT OF ITALIAN BOUNDARIES AMONG CLEARLY RECOGNIZABLE LINES OF NATIONALITY
- 10.INDEPENDENCE FOR VARIOUS NATIONAL GROUPS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
- 11.THE RESTORATION OF THE BALKAN NATIONS AND FREE ACCESS TO THE SEA FOR SERBIA
- 12.PROTECTION FOR MINORITIES IN TURKEY AND THE FREE PASSAGE OF ALL SHIPS THROUGH THE DARDANELLES
- 13.INDEPENDENCE FOR POLAND, INCLUDING ACCESS TO THE SEA
- 14.A GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS TO PROTECT "MUTUAL GUARANTEES OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY TO GREAT AND SMALL NATIONS ALIKE"

American and Allied Attacks on the Western Front September 26-November 11, 1918 75 Miles Ghent Brussels THE FINAL **MONTHS OF** Arraso WWI: Cambrai COORDINATED Samme **ALLIED** St. Quentin LUDEMBURG **ATTACKS** Mézières Ca Soissons Reims Meta hāteau-St. Milhiel N ONancy Arrows indicate directions of main attacks -xxxx-Boundary between Armies Ground gained by American units Sept. 12-16, 1918 Ground gained by American units Sept. 26-Nov. 11, 1918

AMERICANS ENTERED THE FIGHTING JUST IN TIME TO STOP A MASSIVE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN 1918

BATTLE FOR ARGONNE





AN AMERICAN HERO





Sergeant Alvin C. York, 328th Infantry, who with aid of 17 men, captured 132 German prisoners; shows hill on which raid took place [October 8, 1918]. Argonne Forest, near Cornay, France., 02/07/1919



EXAMPLE OF DESTRUCTION FROM BATTLE



ARMISTICE SIGNED:

"AT THE 11TH HOUR, OF THE 11TH MONTH, ON THE 11TH DAY"

NOVEMBER 11, 1918 WWI ENDS





THE UNITED STATES CELEBRATED



Country	Dead	Wounded	POW/MIA	Total	Mobilized
Austria-Hungar	y 1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	7,800,000
Belgium	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061	267,000
British Empire	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235	8,904,467
Bulgaria	87,500	152,390	27,029	266,919	1,200,000
France	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	8,410,000
Germany	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	11,000,000
Greece	5,000	21,000	1,000	27,000	230,000
Italy	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	5,615,000
Japan	300	907	3	1,210	800,000
Montenegro	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	50,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751	12,318	33,291	100,000
Romania	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706	750,000
Russia	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	12,000,000
Serbia	45,000	133,148	152,958	331,106	707,343
Turkey	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000	2,850,000
US	116,516	204,002	0	320,518	4,734,991
TOTALS	8,528,831	21,189,154	7,746,419	37,464,404	65,418,801



THE FINANCIAL COSTS OF THE WAR

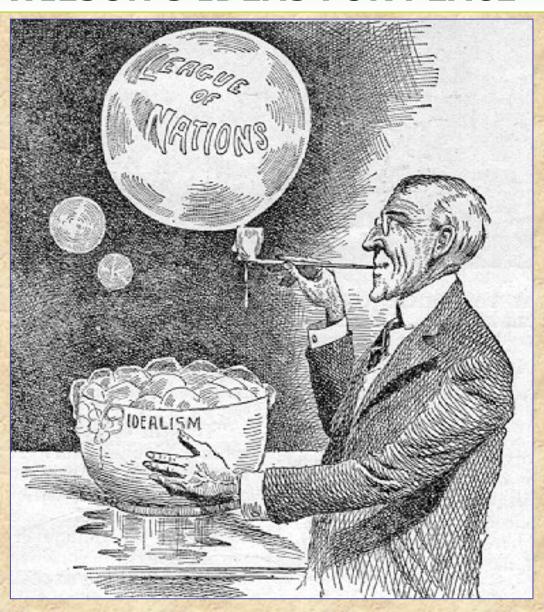
Allied Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
United States	22,625,253,000
Great Britain	35,334,012,000
France	24,265,583,000
Russia	22,293,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
Belgium	1,154,468,000
Romania	1,600,000,000
Japan	40,000,000
Serbia	399,400,000
Greece	270,000,000
Canada	1,665,576,000
Australia	1,423,208,000
New Zealand	378,750,000
India	601,279,000
South Africa	300,000,000
British Colonies	125,000,000
Others	500,000,000
Total of all Costs	125,690,477,000

Central Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
Germany	37,775,000,000
Austria- Hungary	20,622,960,000
Turkey	1,430,000,000
Bulgaria	815,200,000
Total of all Costs	60,643,160,000

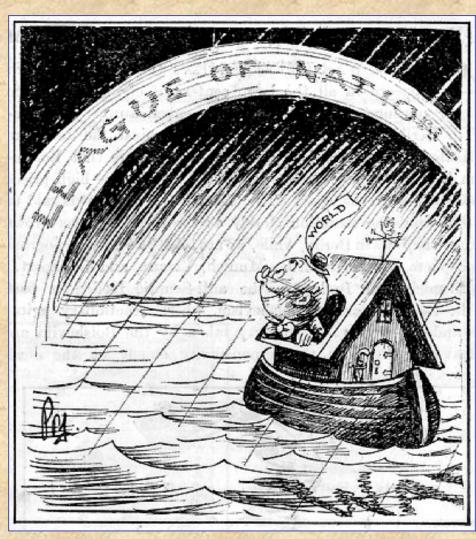
WILSON PROMOTED THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



SOME PEOPLE WERE SUSPICIOUS OF WILSON'S IDEAS FOR PEACE



SOME BELIEVED THE LEAGUE WAS NECESSARY





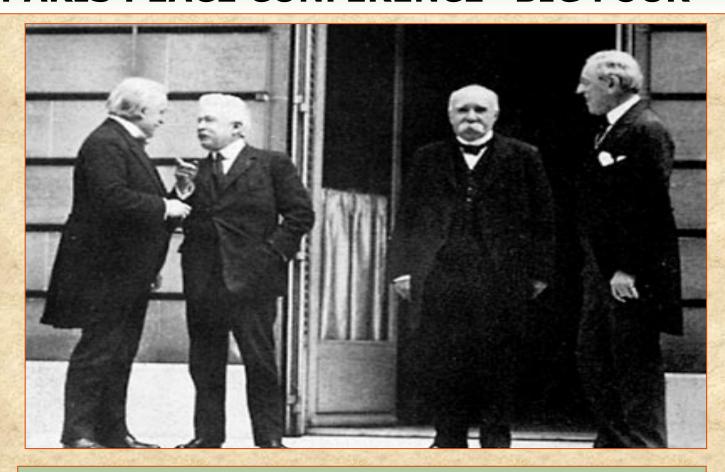
OTHERS BELIEVED THE LEAGUE WOULD NOT WORK



REAR VIEW.

-Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE "BIG FOUR"



GEORGE

ORLANDO

CLEMENCEAU

WILSON

WANTED TO
MAINTAIN TRADE
RELATIONS WITH
GERMANY BUT
WANTED
COLONIES

WANTED LAND PROMISED DURING WWI WANTED TO
PUNISH
GERMANY AND
PREVENT
FUTURE
INVASION

WANTED 14
POINTS
AND FAIR
PEACE FOR
ALL

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

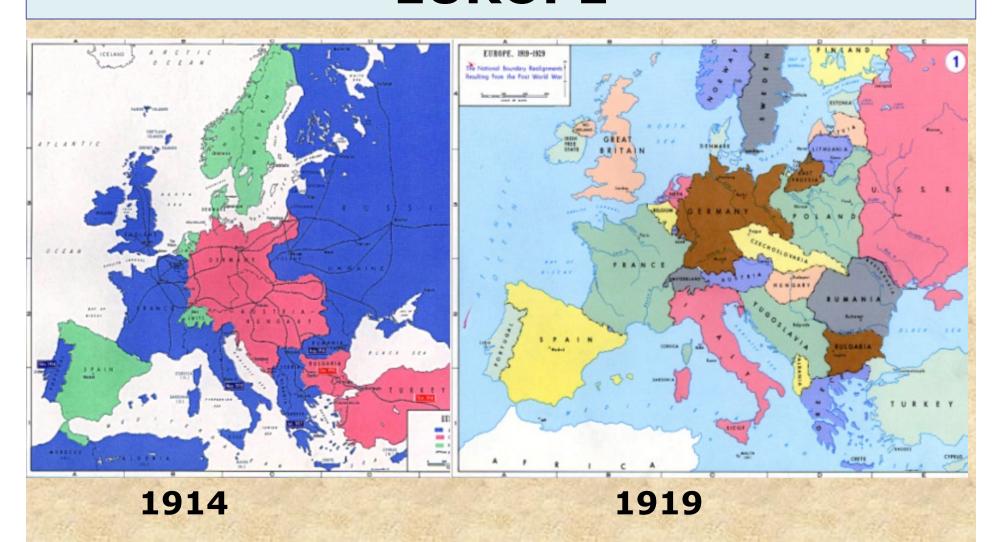
ISSUES TO BE SETTLED

- TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS
- REPARATIONS
- ARMAMENT RESTRICTIONS
- WAR GUILT
- LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Table of Contents from actual treaty

Articles 1-26 The Covenant of the League of Nations **Articles 27-30 Boundaries of** Germany **Articles 31-117 Political Clauses** for Europe **Articles 118-158 German Rights** and Interests Outside Germany Articles 159-213 Military, Naval and Air Clauses **Articles 214-226 Prisoners of War and Graves Articles 227-230 Penalties Articles 231-247 Reparations** Articles 248-263 Financial Clauses **Articles 264-312 Economic** Clauses Articles 313-320 Aerial **Navigation Articles 321-386 Ports, Waterways and Railways** Articles 387-399 Labor **Articles 400-427 Procedure Articles 428-433 Guarantees Articles 434-440 Miscellaneous Provisions**

TREATY OF VERSAILLES, EUROPE



TREATY OF VERSAILLES, GERMAN ARMAMENT LIMITATIONS

TYPE	AMOUNT ALLOWED
PLANES	0
WARSHIPS	6
SOLDIERS	100,000
CONSCRIPTION	BANNED

GERMAN WAR GUILT CLAUSE

The Allied and Associated Governments confirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their national have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Article 229.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before the military tribunals of the Power. Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the Powers concerned. In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

Article 230.

The German Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

PART VIII. REPARATION.

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 231.

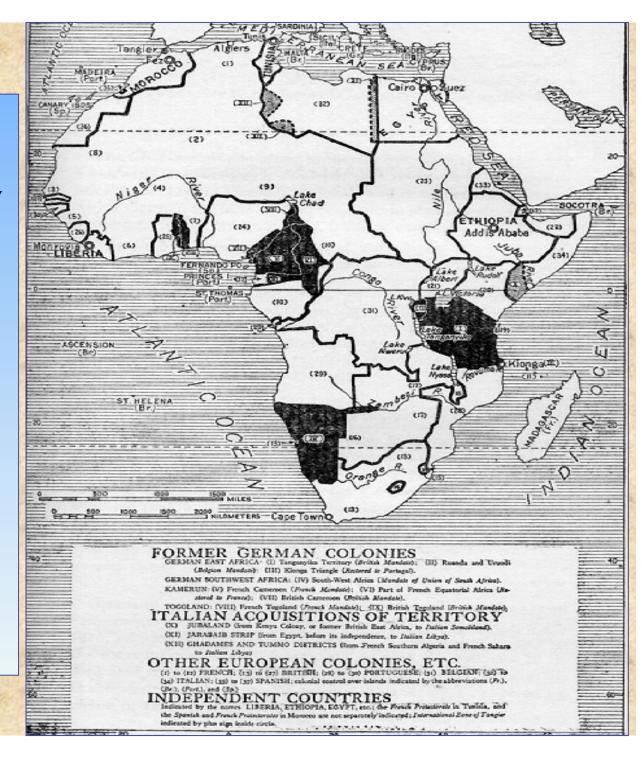
The Allied and Associated Governments confirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Article 232.

The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent discriminations of such resources. THE BLACK AREAS
WERE CONTROLLED
BY GERMANY PRIOR
TO WWI, THE TREATY
MADE THEM
MANDATES OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

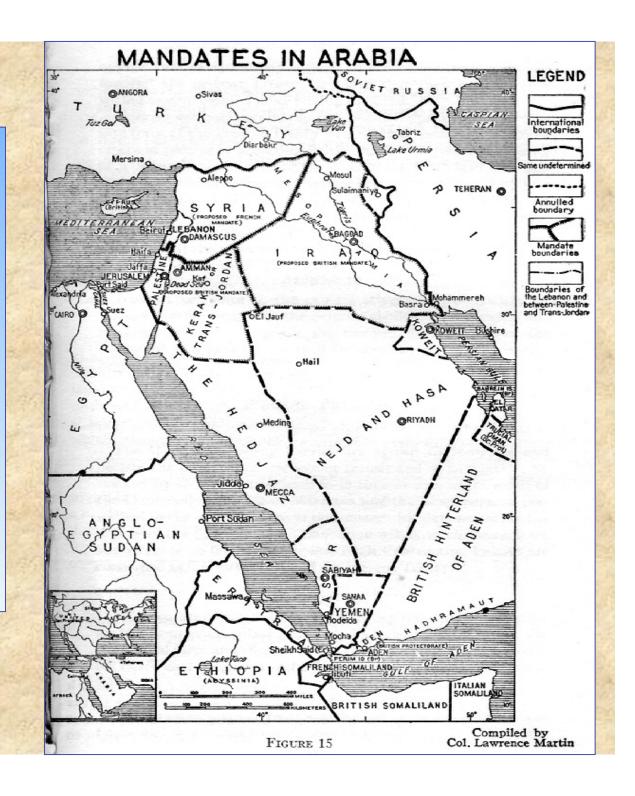
ONLY FOUR
COUNTRIES WERE
INDEPENDENT:
ETHIOPIA, LIBERIA,
EGYPT, AND
MOROCCO.

ALL OTHER
TERRITORY WAS
DIVIDED BETWEEN
BRITAIN, FRANCE,
SPAIN, PORTUGAL,
BELGIUM, AND ITALY

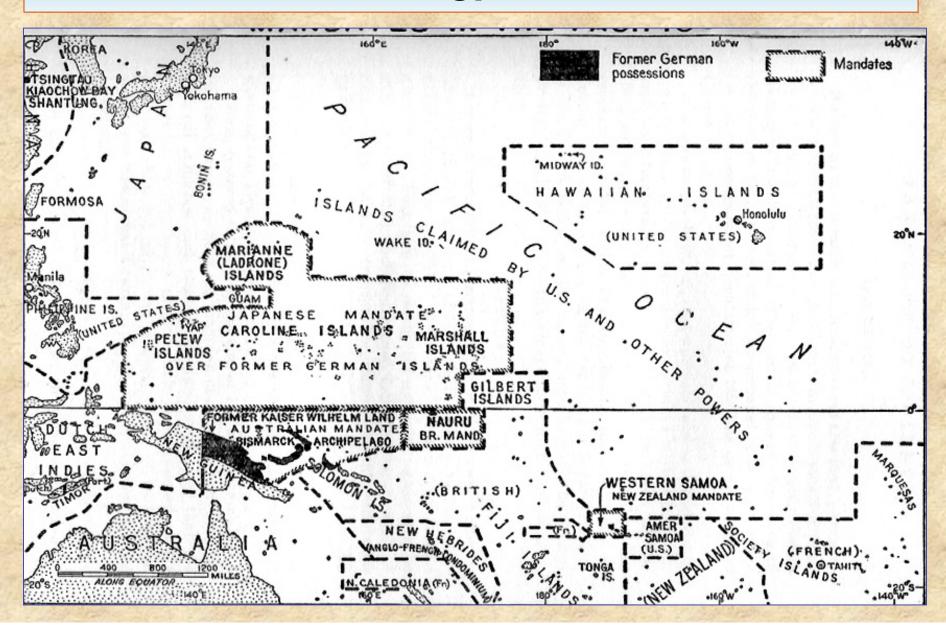


THE OTTOMAN
EMPIRE WAS
BROKEN
APART AND
SEVERAL NEW
INDEPENDENT
COUNTRIES
EMERGED:

SYRIA, JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ



ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC WERE ALSO DIVIDED UP

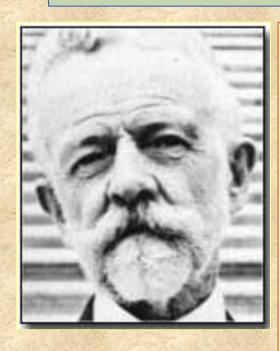


TREATY OF VERSAILLES SIGNED JUNE 28, 1919





THE SENATE REFUSED TO RATIFY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES



SENATOR
HENRY CABOT
LODGE LED
THE FIGHT
AGAINST THE
TREATY

WILSON **NEGOTIATED THE** TREATY OF **VERSAILLES** WITHOUT ANY INPUT FROM THE **SENATE WHICH LED** TO BITTERNESS. CABOT AND OTHERS ARGUED AGAINST **JOINING AN** INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION THAT MIGHT HAVE **VETO POWER OVER** U.S. ACTIONS.



CARTOON SHOWS
WILSON TRYING TO
PROTECT THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
FROM THE SENATE.



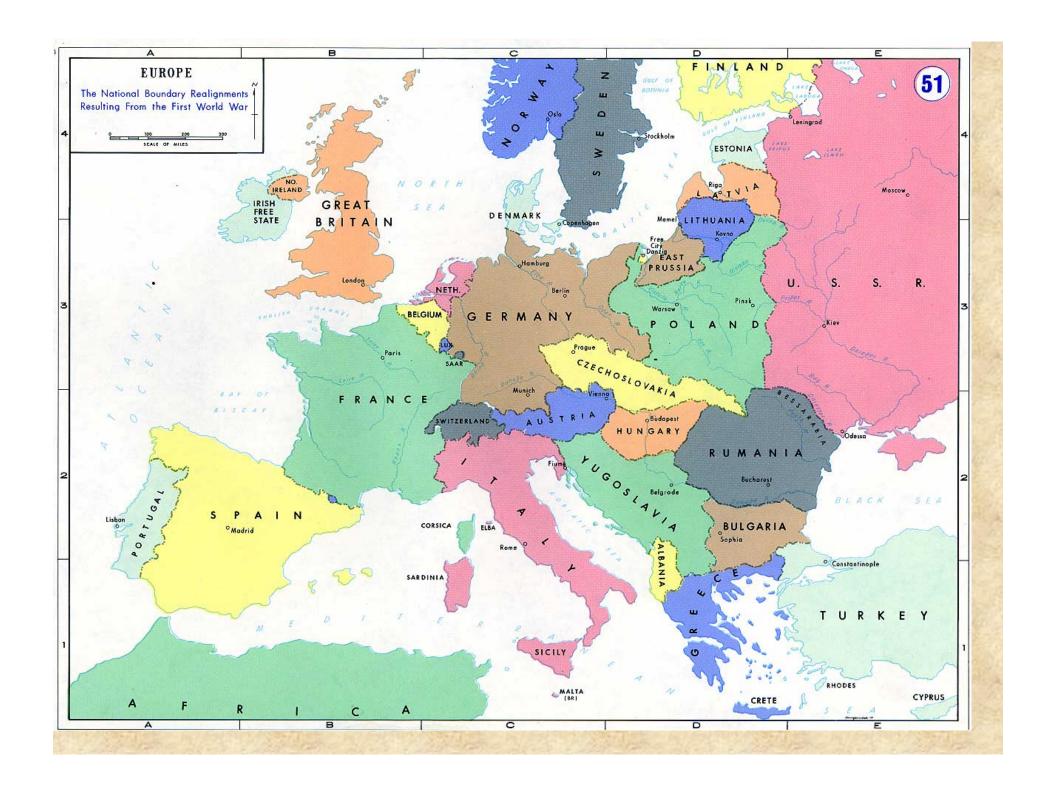
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

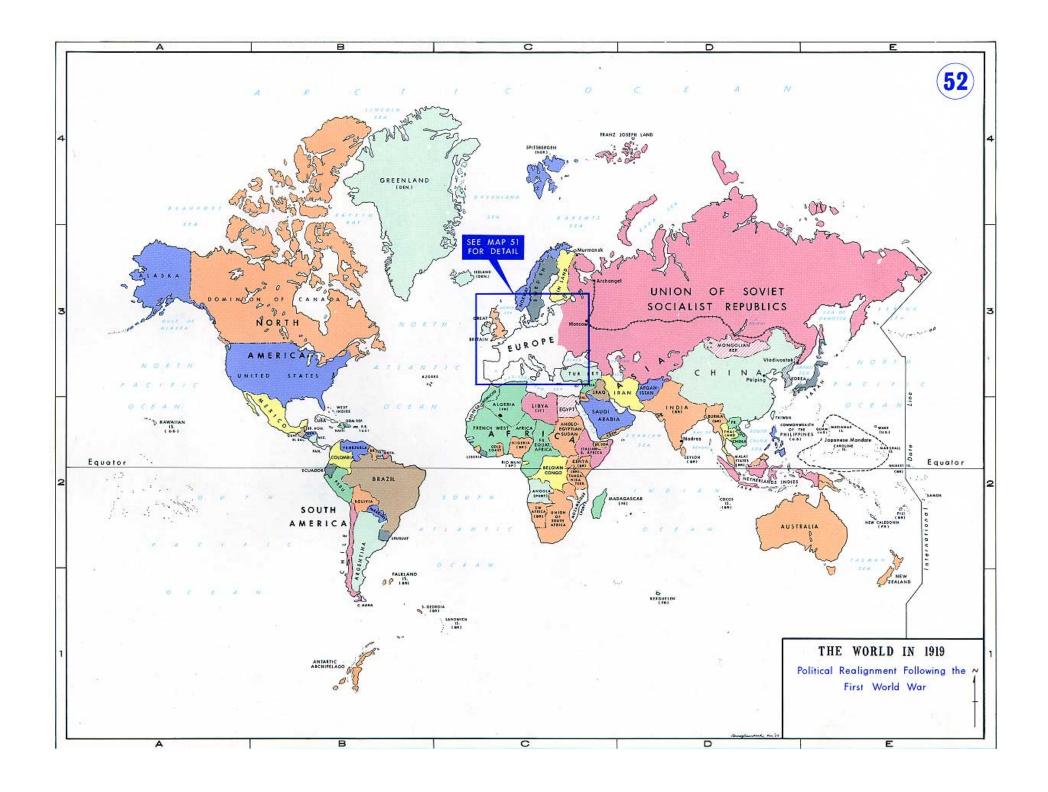


SINCE THE U.S. DID NOT JOIN, THE LEAGUE BECAME INEFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING FUTURE WARS

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF WWI IN AMERICA?

- •U.S. BECAME A WORLD SUPERPOWER
- •U.S. ECONOMY GREW DURING THE WAR, ALTHOUGH IT DID GO INTO A RECESSION SHORTLY THEREAFTER
- •BIRTH OF AN ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT
- •BIRTH OF ANTI-AMERICANISM WITHIN THE COUNTRY
- •U.S. CULTURE WAS STARTING TO SPREAD ABROAD
- •BIRTH OF BLACK EMPOWERMENT MOVEMENT
- •WOMEN WORKED OUTSIDE THE HOME IN HUGE NUMBERS
- BIRTH OF ANTI-COMMUNISM





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1790-1860

Slavery

Westward Movement

Expansion and Reform: 1820-1860

Causes of the Civil War

Civil War

Reconstruction

Miners, Ranchers, Farmers, and Native

Americans: 1865-1900

Rise of Industrial America

Response to Industrialism

Immigration and Urbanization

America becomes a world power:

Imperialism

The Progressive Era

The U.S. and World War One

1920's

Great Depression and New Deal: 1930's

Causes of World War Two

World War Two

1950's

1960's

Civil Rights Movement

Cold War: Truman to Kennedy

Cold War: Johnson to the fall of the Berlin Wall

Vietnam

Late History Overview: 1970s, 1980s, 1990s

America's Smaller Wars: 1798-1991

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