



World War I:
America's
Home Front

WWI Alliances

- Allied Powers (Allies)

- Britain
- France
- Russia (to 1917)

- Central Powers

- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Ottoman Empire

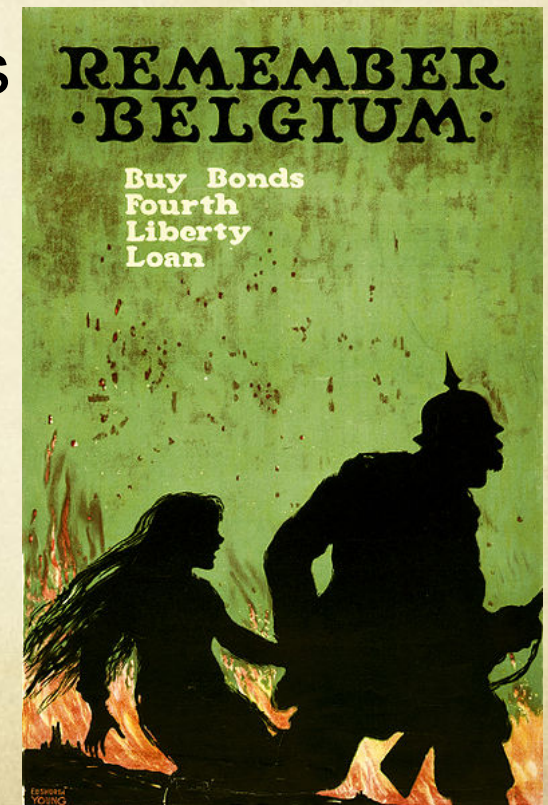


Allied and Central Powers in Europe, World War I



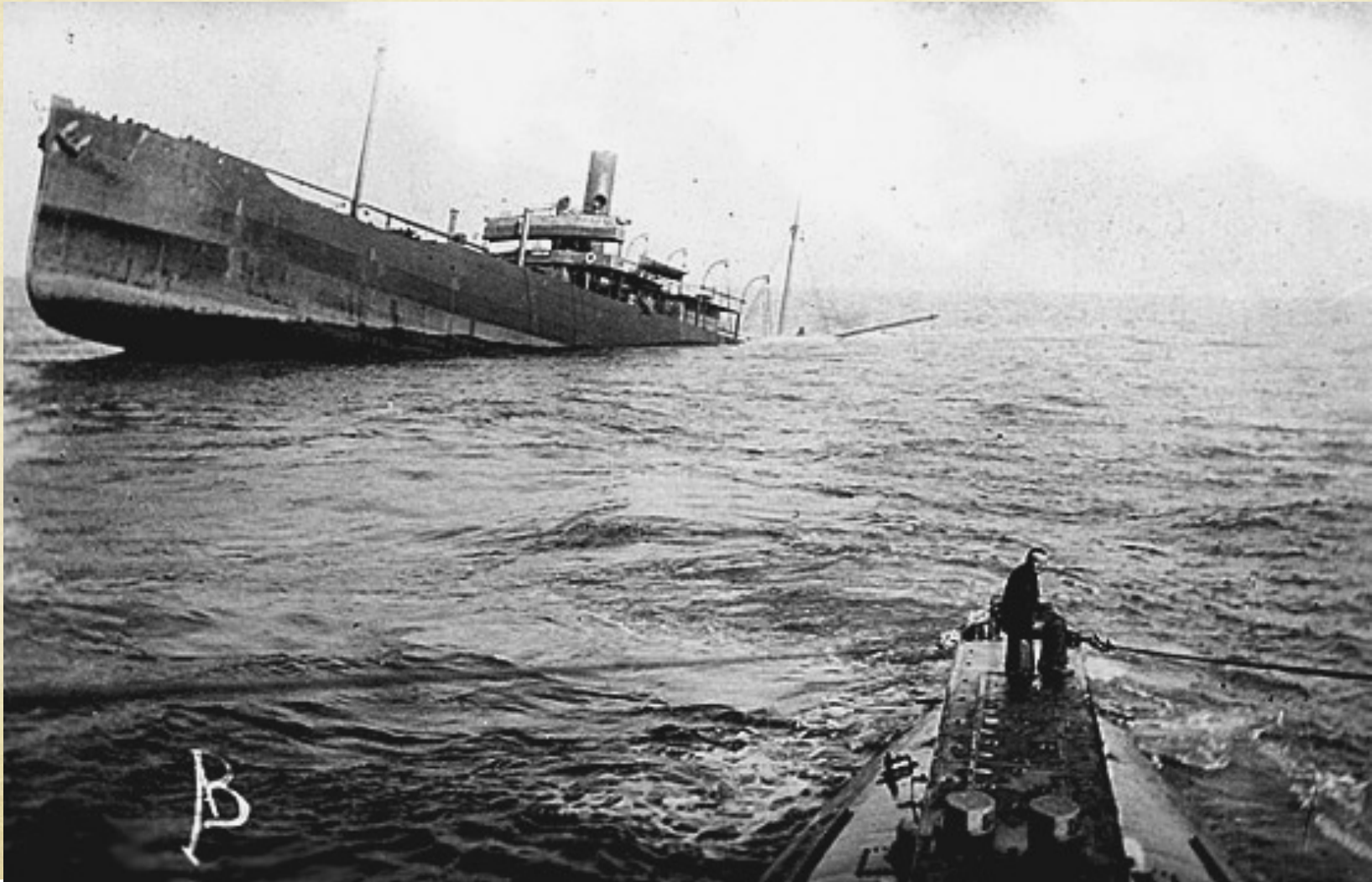
1. The U.S. and WWI

- US was neutral until 1917; favored Allies because:
 - Needed to protect US loans to Allies
 - US shared Allies' culture and democratic government
 - Allied propaganda favored Allies



1. The U.S. and WWI (cont.)

- German Unrestricted Submarine Warfare



"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA
8:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXV., NO. 38,861.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT. (In Advance, 10 Cents.)

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT

Washington Deeply Stirred by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLETINS AT WHITE HOUSE

Wilson Reads Them Closely, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

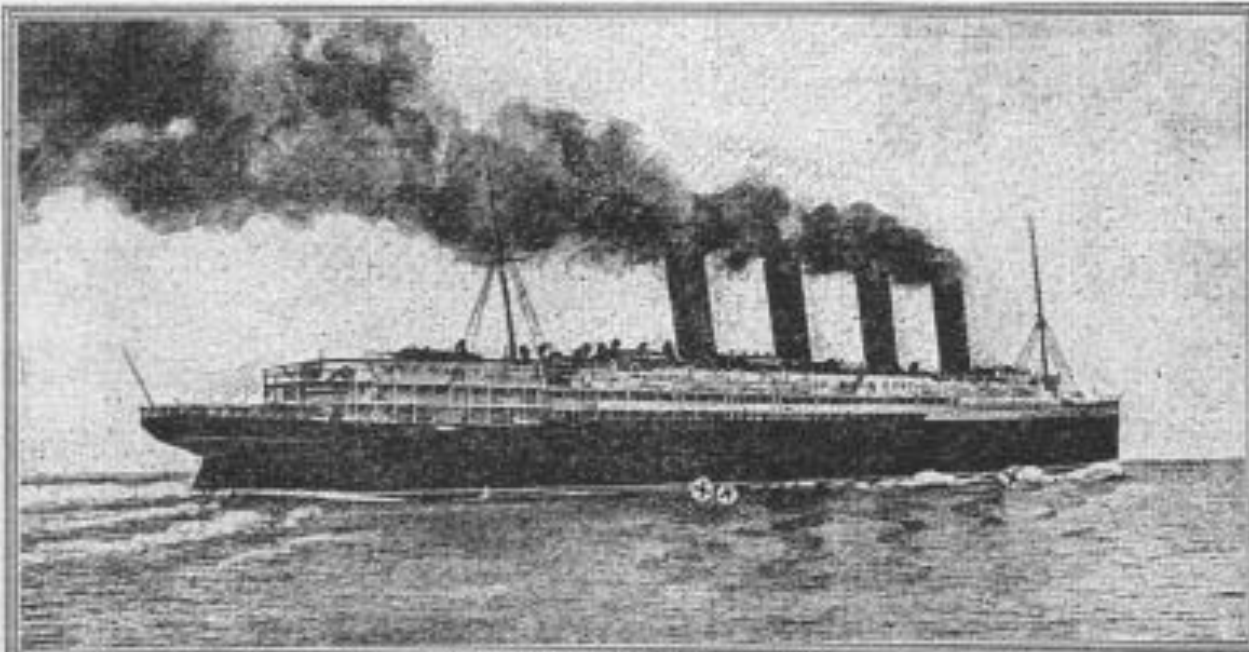
HINTS OF CONGRESS CALL

Loss of Lusitania Recalls First Test of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS

Reports That Liner Was to Be Sunk Were Made Before Actual News Came.

Special to the New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 7.—(By Wire.)—More than 2,000 lives were taken away when the liner Lusitania was sunk off the Irish coast. The ship was carrying 1,959 passengers and crew. The ship was hit by two torpedoes and sank in 18 minutes. The ship was carrying 1,959 passengers and crew. The ship was hit by two torpedoes and sank in 18 minutes. The ship was carrying 1,959 passengers and crew. The ship was hit by two torpedoes and sank in 18 minutes.



The Lost Cunard Steamship Lusitania
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. XX Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

SOME DEAD TAKEN ASHORE

Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Belfast.

STEWARDS TELL OF HURRY

One Torpedo Crashes into the Disputed Liner's Bow, Another into the Engine Room.

SHIP LISTS GIVEN TO PORT

Making it Impossible to Lose Many Souls, the Hundreds Must Have Gotten Down.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY

Passengers at Luckstown Worry Had Been Given by Germans to Sink the Ship Left New York.

Only 659 Were Saved, Few Cabin Passengers

QUEENSTOWN, Scotland, May 8, 4:28 A. M.—Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived here are more than 600. About 400 of those aboard the ship were saved, and the rest died.

1. The U.S. and WWI (cont.)

- Zimmerman Note – attempt to draw Mexico into the war

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

REDCROSS CARLTON, PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

GERMAN LEGATION
MEXICO CITY

via Galveston

JAN 19 1917

862.20119/17A

130	13042	13401	8501	115	3528	416	17214	6491	11310
18147	18222	21560	10247	11518	23677	13605	3494	14936	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5161	39695	
23571	17504	11269	18276	18101	0317	0228	17694	4473	
24284	22200	19452	21589	67893	5569	13918	8958	12137	
1333	4725	4458	5905	17166	13851	4458	17149	14471	6706
13850	12224	6929	14991	7382	15857	67893	14218	36477	
5870	17553	67893	5870	5454	16102	15217	22801	17138	
21601	17388	7446	23638	18222	6719	14331	15021	23845	

THE TEMPTATION



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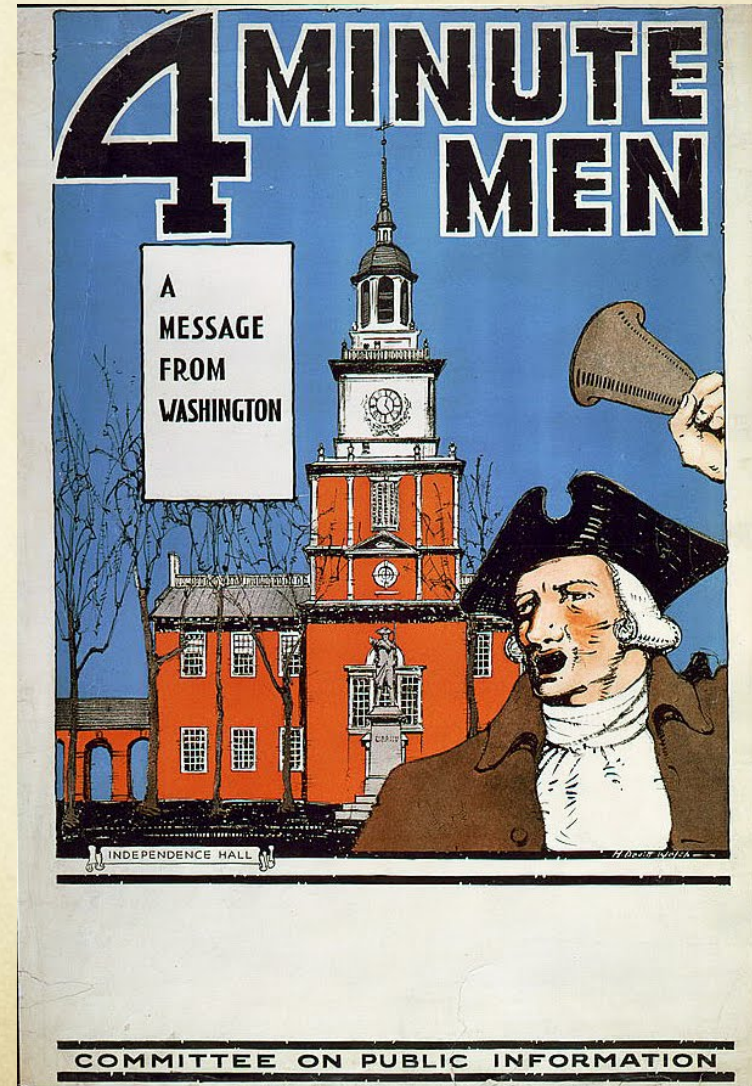
SOME PROMISE!

April 1911

2. Mobilizing for the War (“Mind Mobilization”)

A. Committee on Public Information (CPI, headed by George Creel)

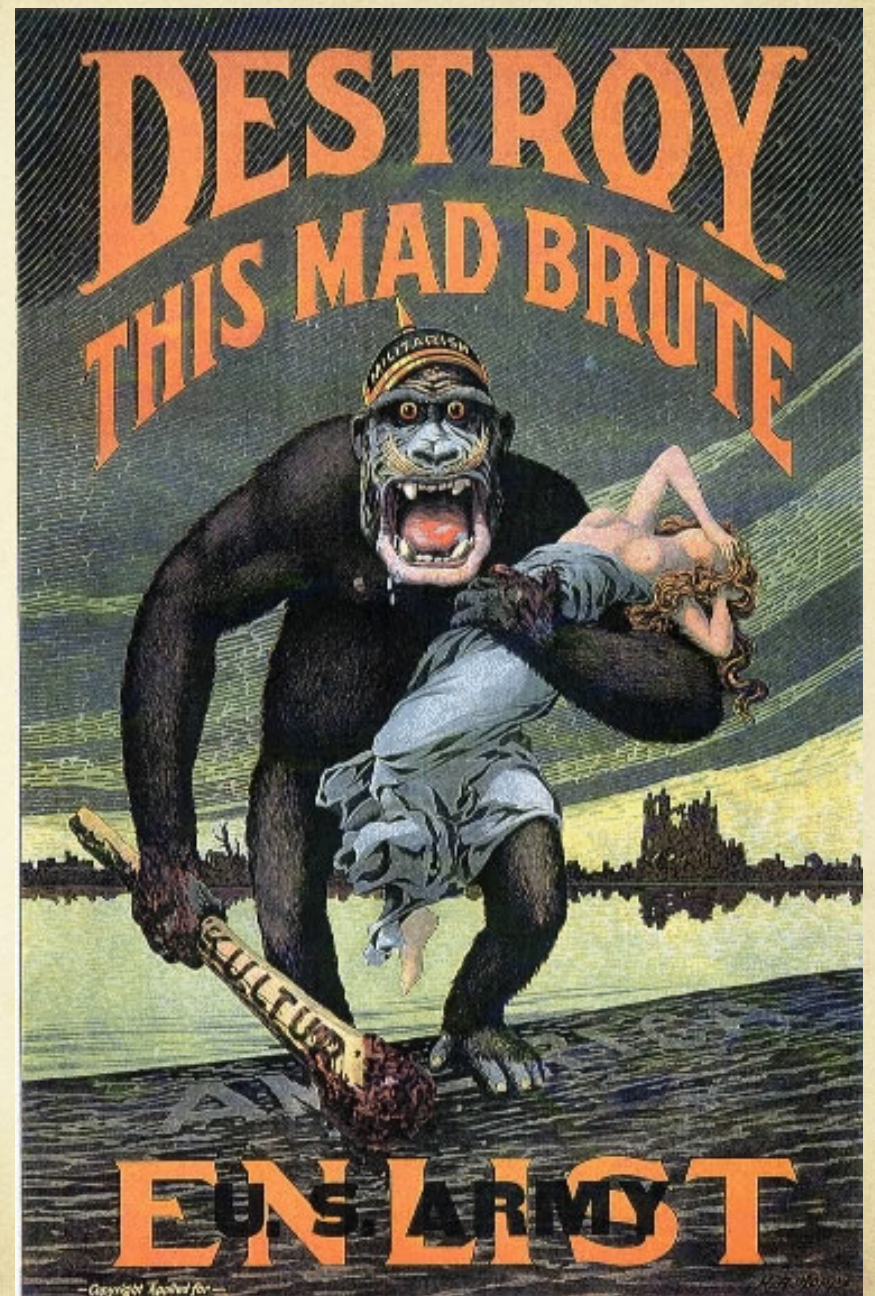
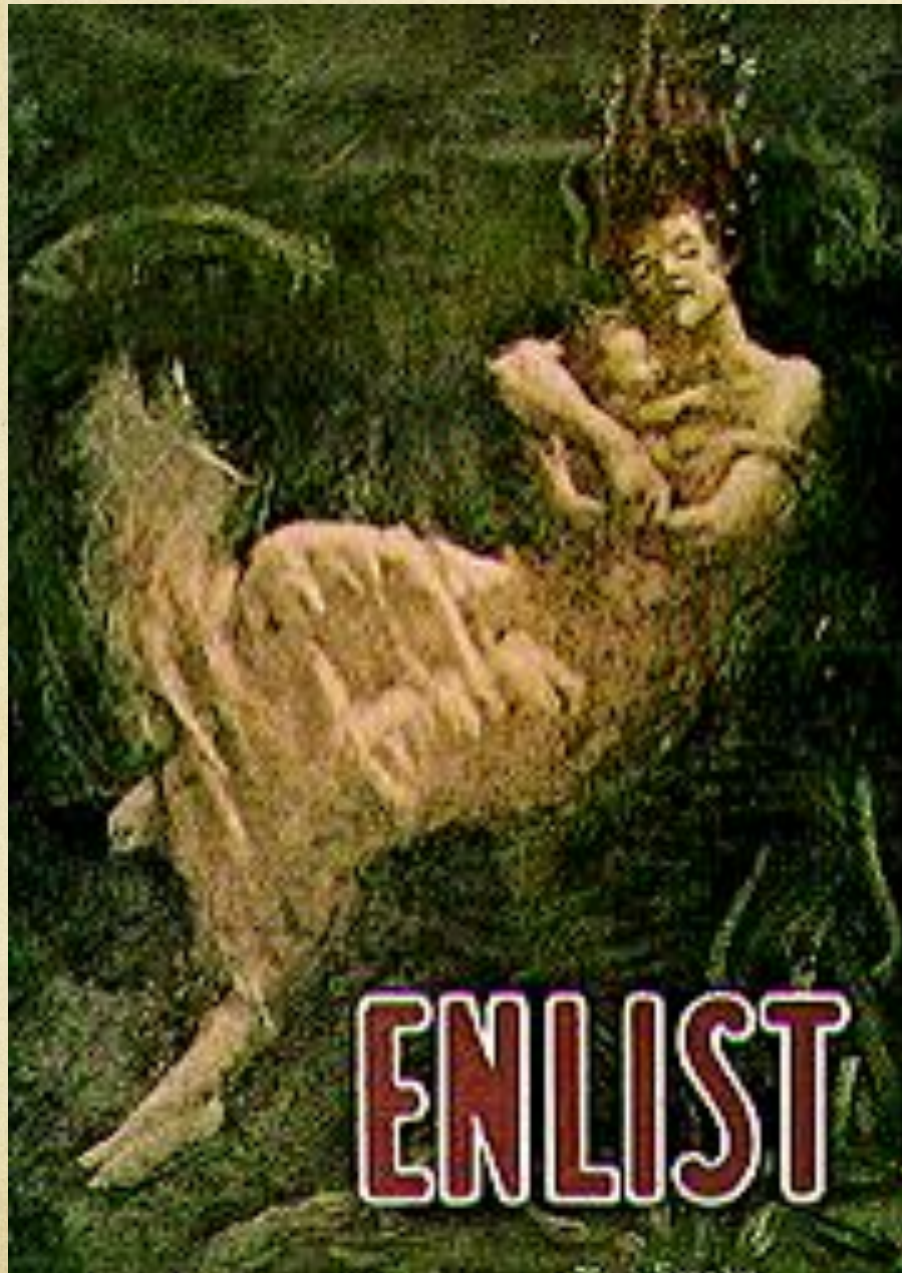
- Propaganda campaign:
 - “Four Minute Men” speeches
 - War Bond drives
 - 100% Americanism
 - Poster campaigns
 - Powerful and successful



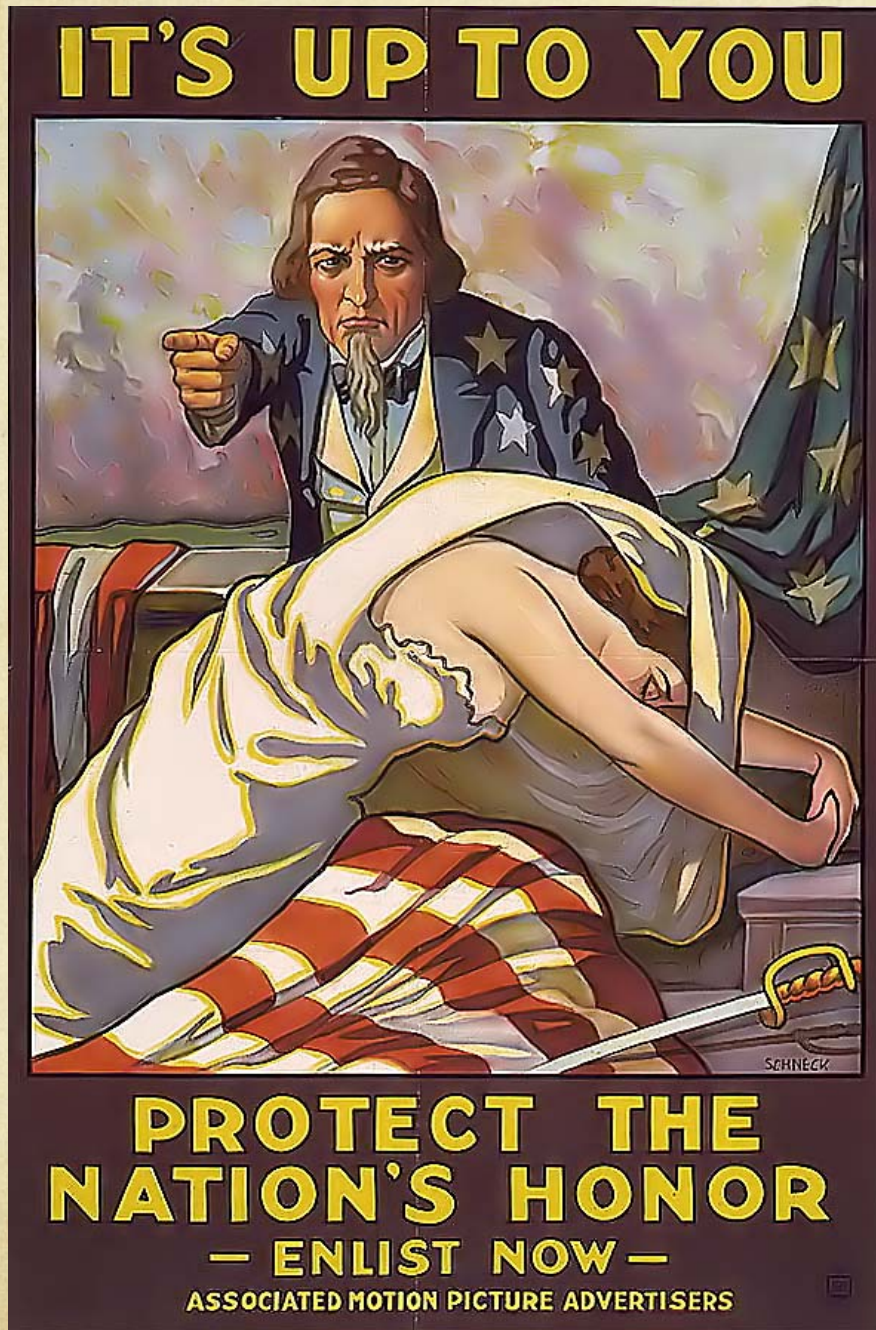
Pair 1



Pair 2



Pair 3



2. Mobilizing for the War (cont.)

B. War Industries Board

(WIB, headed by Bernard Baruch)

- Mobilized, regulated, and coordinated production
- Encouraged use of mass production and standardization
- set production quotas and allocated raw materials







2. Mobilizing for the War (cont.)

C. Food Administration (headed by Herbert Hoover)

- Organized food distribution for troops and Allies
- Promoted conservation of food
- “Victory Gardens”
- “Wheatless Days”
- “Meatless Days”

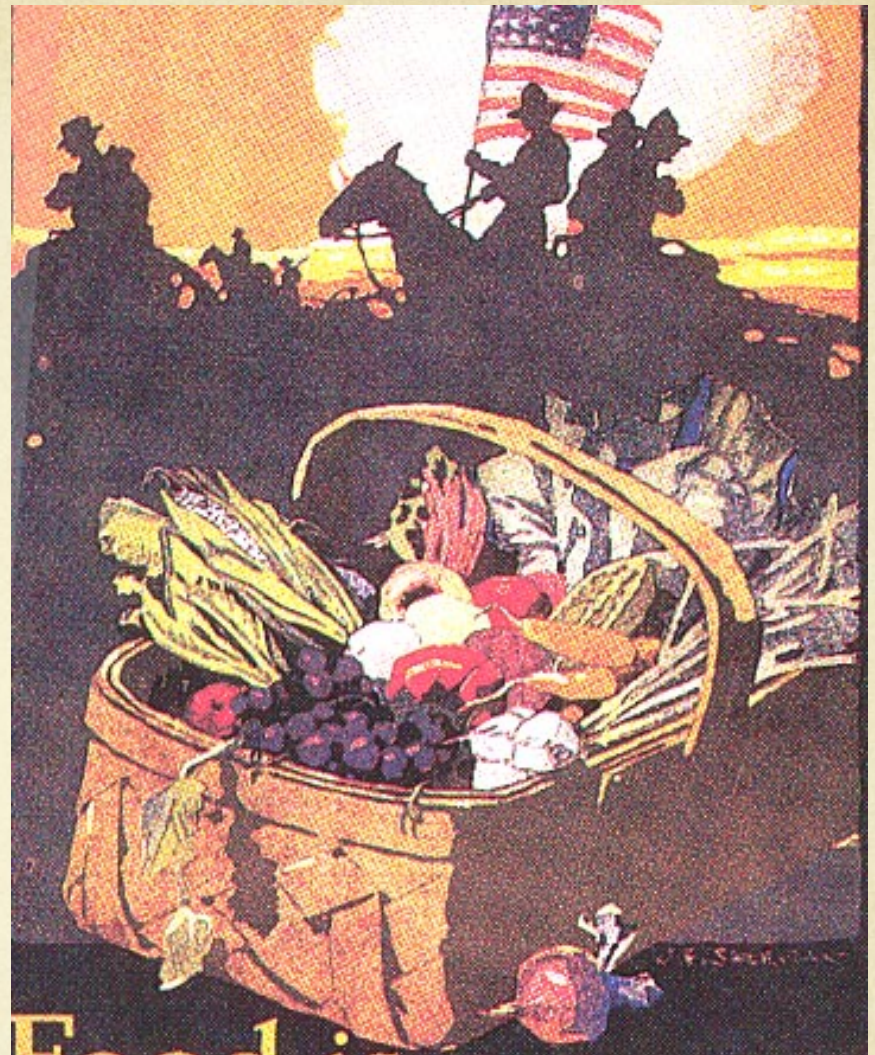


Sow the seeds of Victory!
plant &
raise
your own
vegetables



WRITE TO THE
NATIONAL
WAR GARDEN
COMMISSION ~
WASHINGTON, D.C.
for free books on
gardening, canning
& drying.

© THE NATIONAL WAR GARDEN COMMISSION
"Every Garden a Munition Plant"



Food is
Ammunition-
Don't waste it.

NOV 9 11 1938



food

- 1-** buy it with thought
 - 2-** cook it with care
 - 3-** use less wheat & meat
 - 4-** buy local foods
 - 5-** serve just enough
 - 6-** use what is left
-

don't waste it 

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

NY 1

THE W.T. POWERS CO. LITHO. N.Y.

save

- 1-wheat**
use more corn
 - 2-meat**
use more fish & beans
 - 3-fats**
use just enough
 - 4-sugar**
use syrups
-

**and serve
the cause of freedom**

U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION



Save a loaf
a week
help win
the war

U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

THE NEW YORKER CO. LITHO N.Y.



Be Patriotic
sign your country's
pledge to save the food

U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

THE NEW YORKER CO. LITHO N.Y.



The World Cry

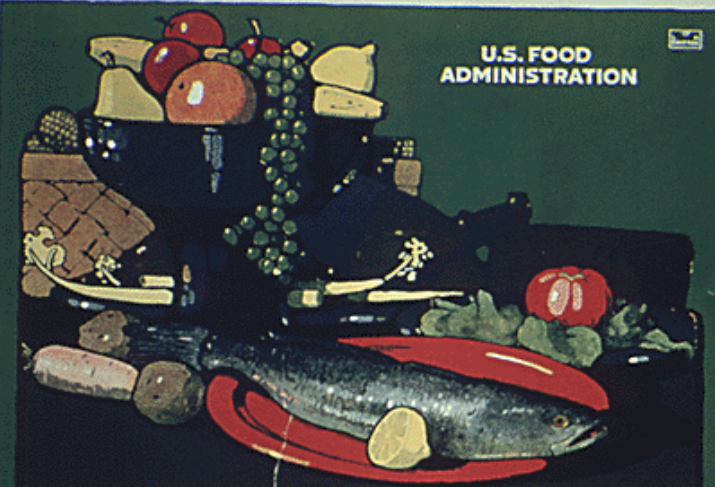
Food

Keep the Home Garden go



UNITED STATES FOOD

ADMINIST



U.S. FOOD
ADMINISTRATION

EAT MORE
CORN, OATS AND RYE
PRODUCTS — FISH
AND POULTRY — FRUITS,
VEGETABLES AND POTATOES
BAKED, BOILED AND
BROILED FOODS

EAT LESS
WHEAT, MEAT, SUGAR AND FATS
TO SAVE FOR THE ARMY
AND OUR ALLIES

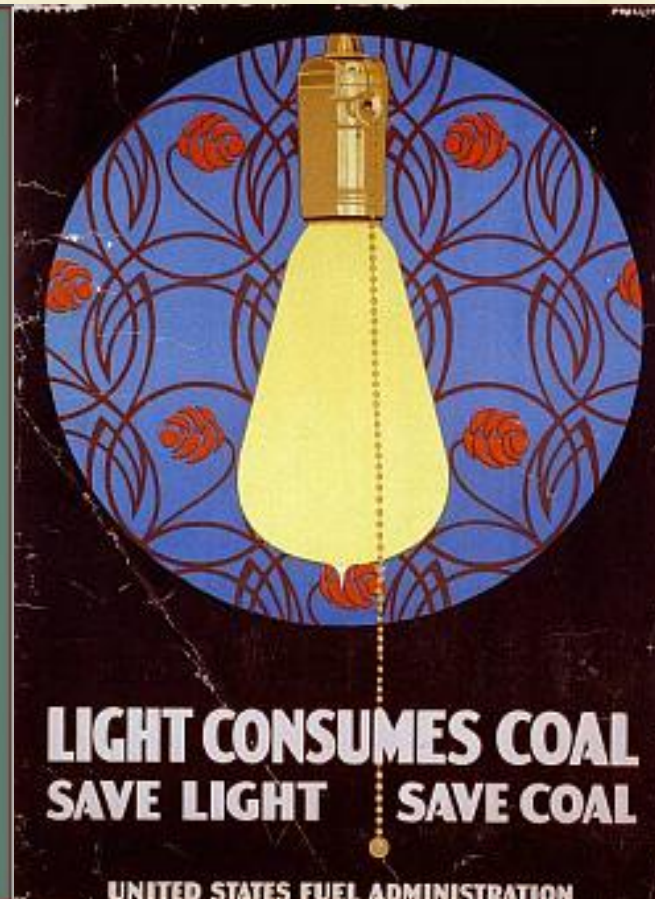


"The Spirit of '76"
(painting by Archibald
Willard for the 1876
Centennial Exposition
In Philadelphia)

2. Mobilizing for the War (cont.)

D. Fuel Administration:

- Regulated distribution and promoted conservation of resources
- “gasless days” and “heatless days”



2. Mobilizing for the War (cont.)

E. Liberty Bonds

- Method of financing the war – people lent money to government by buying bonds
- Held huge bond rallies and poster campaigns





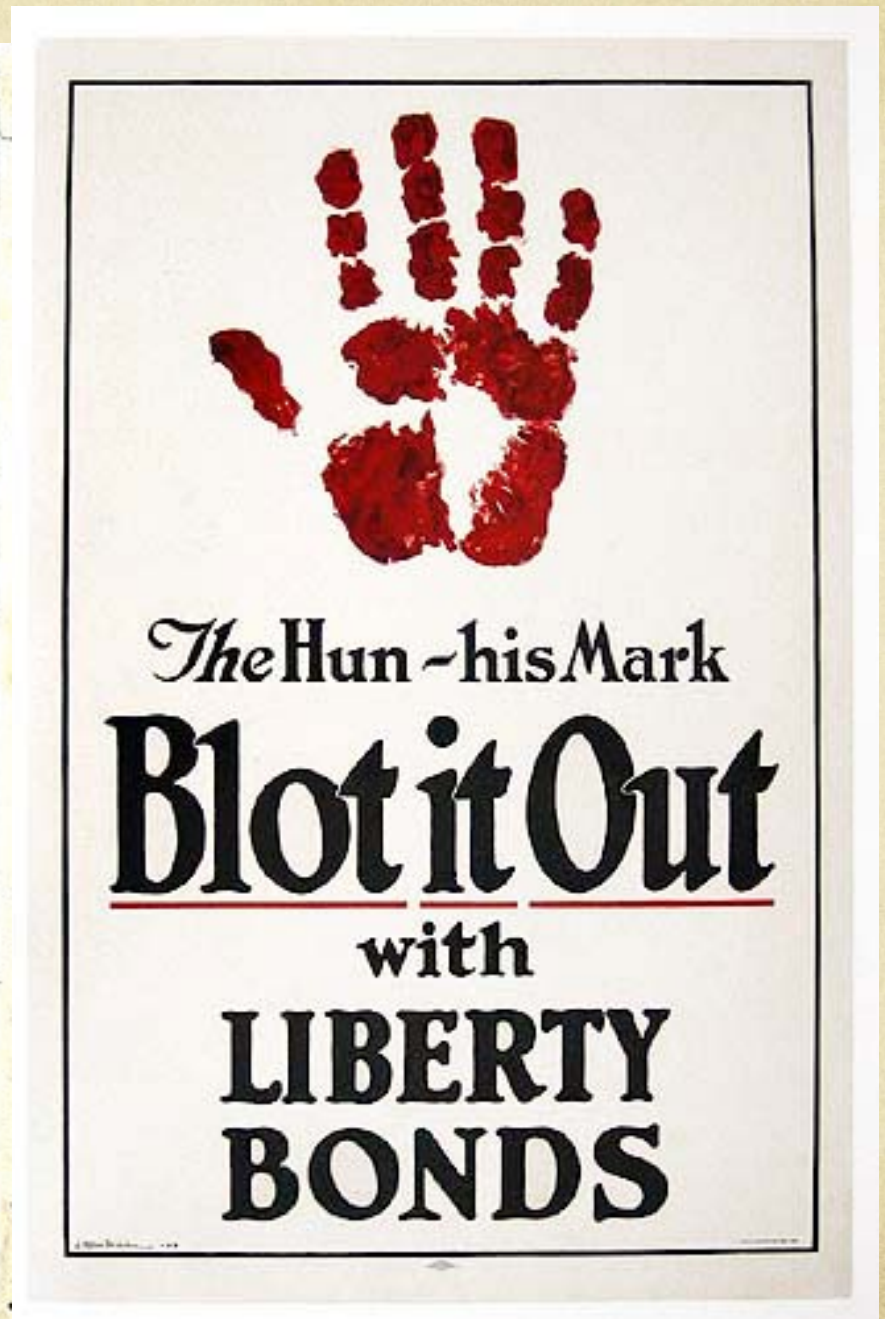




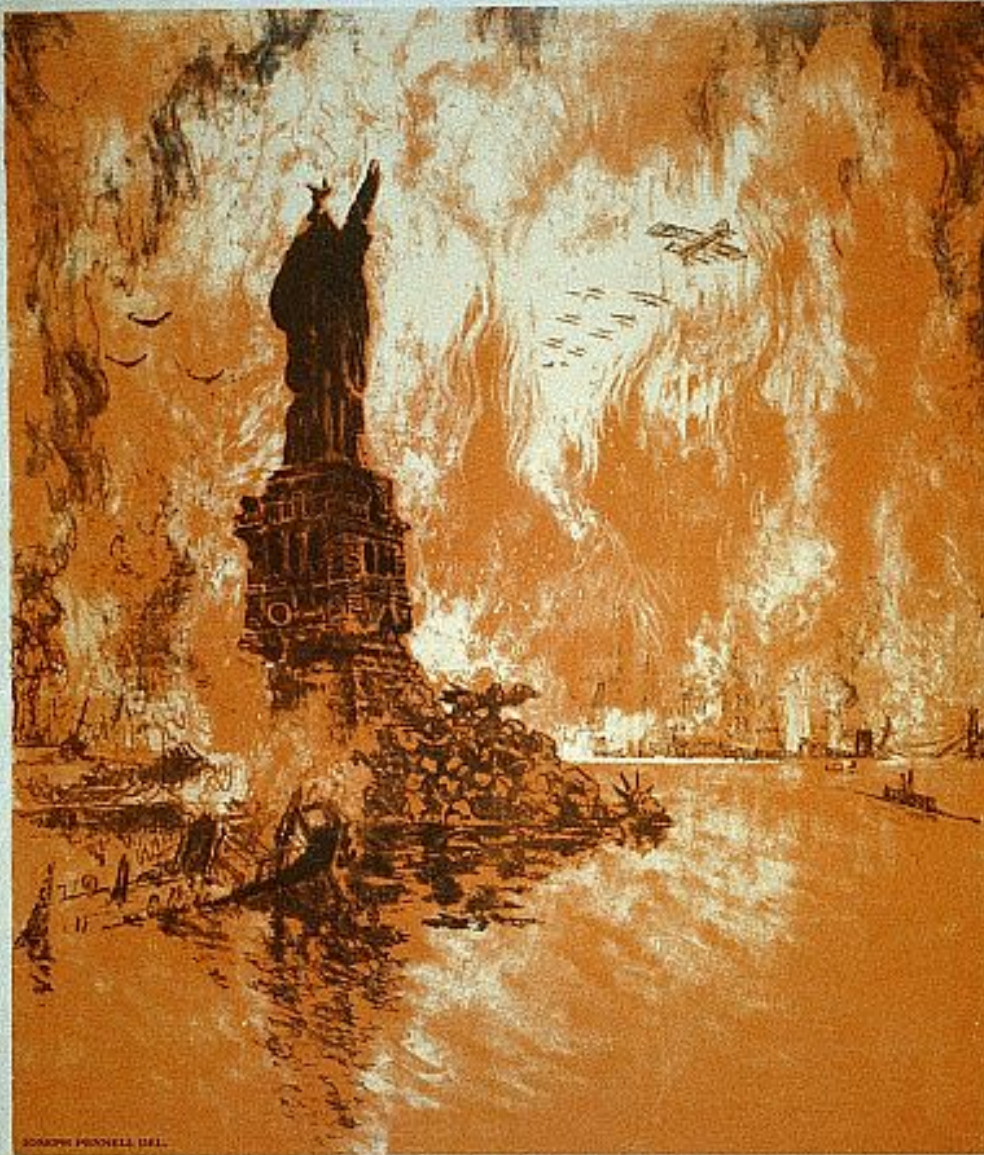
Pair 1



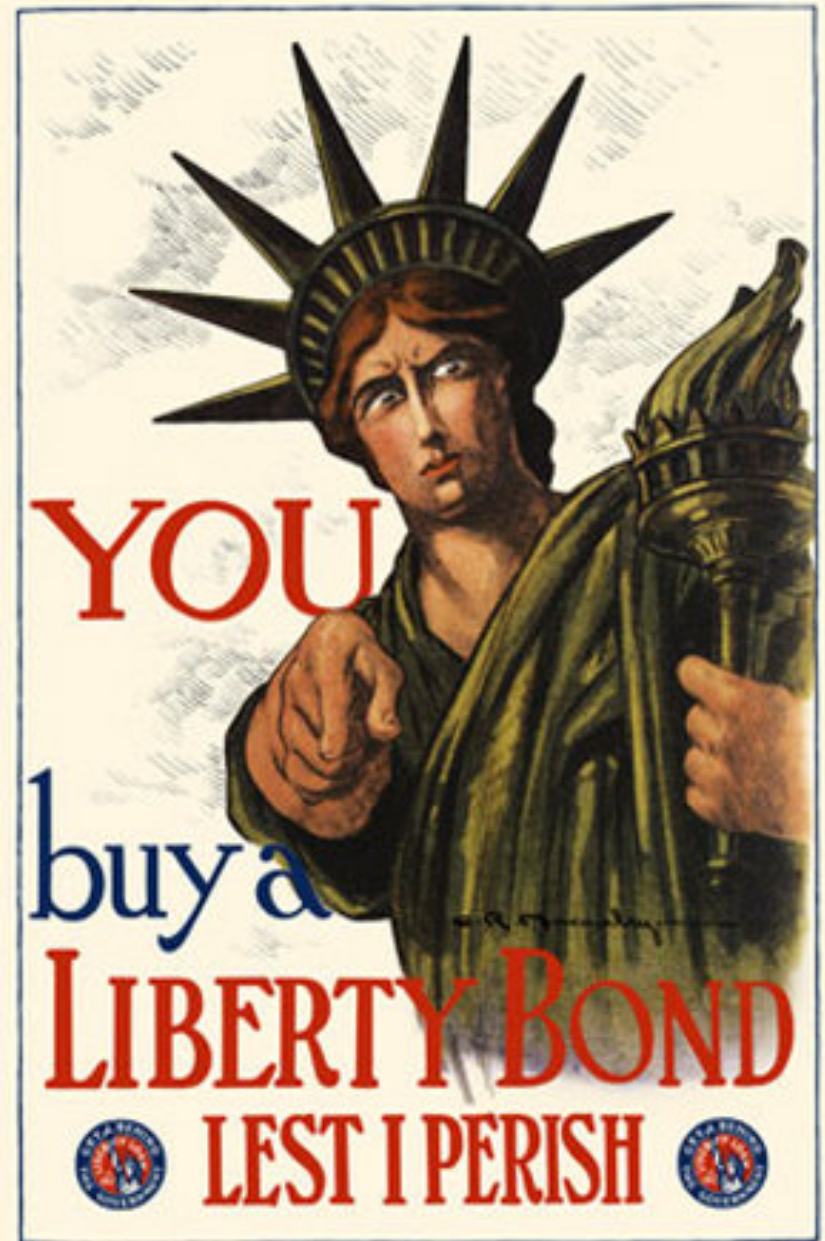
Pair 2



Pair 3



THAT LIBERTY SHALL NOT
PERISH FROM THE EARTH
BUY LIBERTY BONDS
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN



3. Social Changes

A. African Americans

War service: served in segregated units and saw combat; decorated in France



WORLD WAR I RECRUITING POSTER



Against a background of African American patriotism, self-sacrifice, and courage, an idealized black soldier takes his leave in this World War I recruiting poster. More than 350,000 African Americans, trained and deployed in segregated units, served in the U.S. military during the War, of whom 42,000 saw action in Europe. (Print by E.G. Rousch, Chicago, Illinois, 1918)

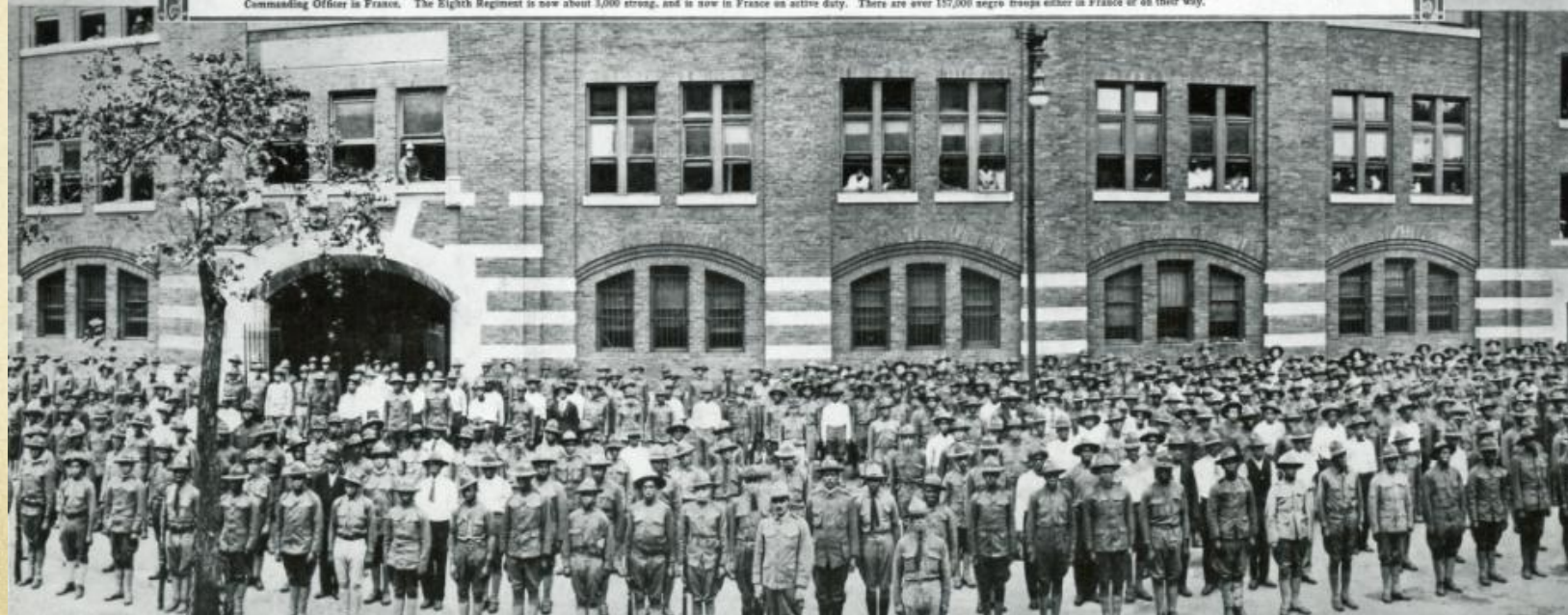
THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY
www.gilderlehrman.org

This poster was made possible by the generosity of the scholars at the Gilder Lehrman.





The Regiment was mustered in the U. S. Volunteer Service as the Eighth Infantry, 370th U. S. National Guard, Illinois U. S. Volunteers.
 On June 26th, 1898, officers were commissioned by Governor John R. Tanner, then Governor of the State of Illinois. The first commander was JOHN R. MARSHALL who commanded the Regiment and saw service during the Spanish American War in Cuba. He was placed on the retired list January 1st, 1914, and was succeeded by the present Commander, COLONEL FRANKLIN A. DENNISON, January 12th, 1914, who is at present Commanding Officer in France. The Eighth Regiment is now about 3,000 strong, and is now in France on active duty. There are over 157,000 negro troops either in France or on their way.





3. Social Changes (cont.)

A. African Americans (continued)

Great Migration: African-Americans moved north for industrial jobs; trend continued through 1920s

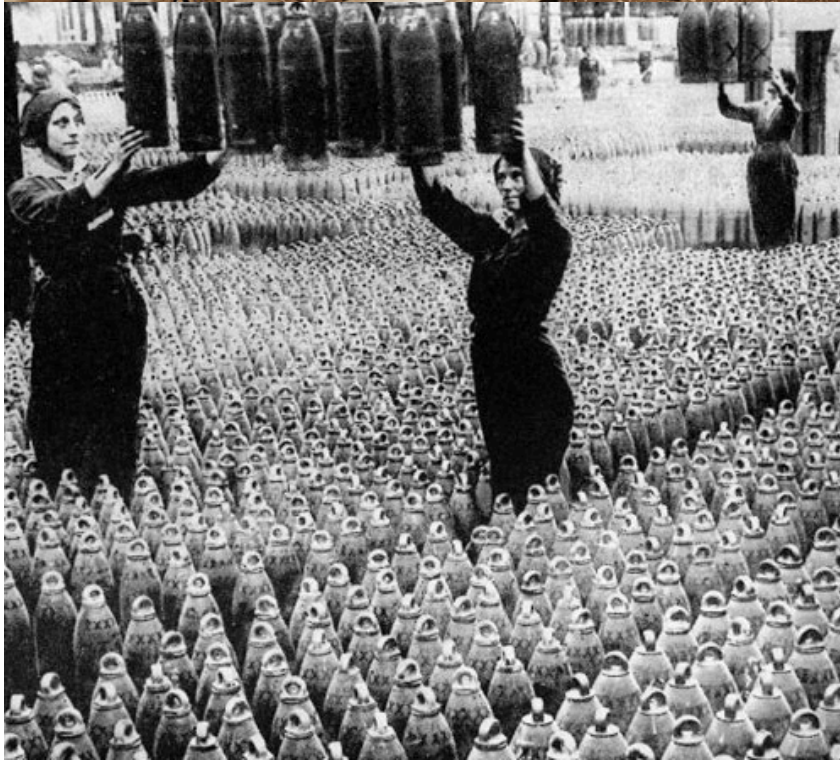


3. Social Changes (cont.)

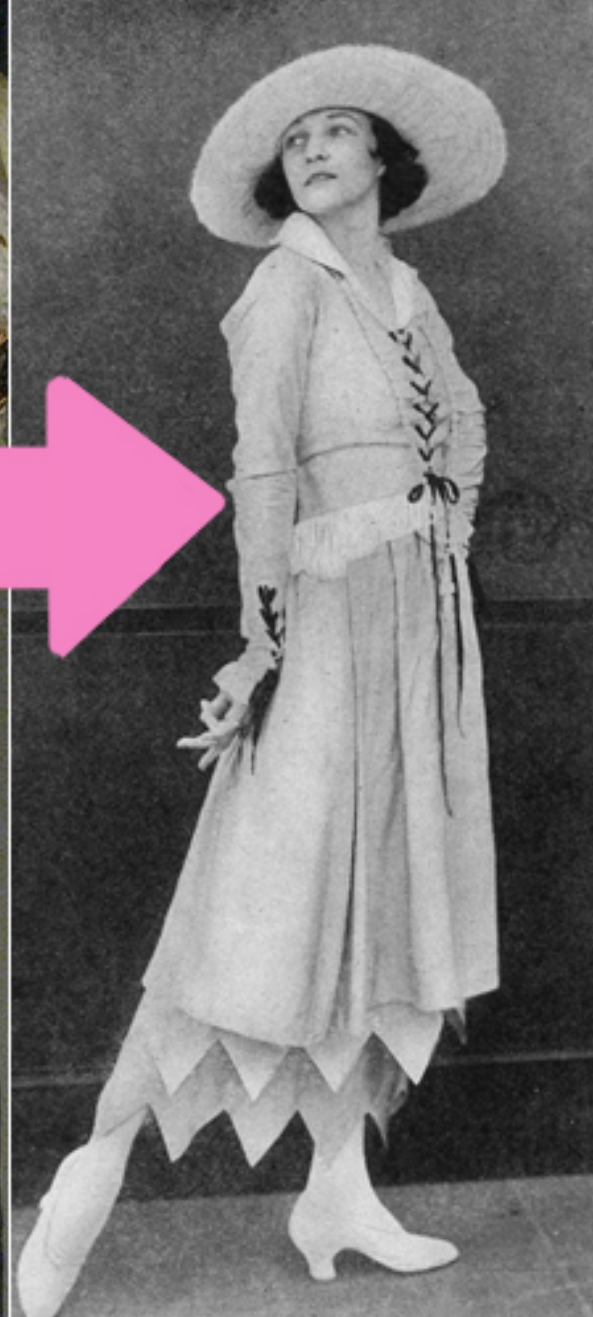
B. Women

- Worked in war industry; filled in for men who were overseas











3. Social Changes (cont.)

B. Women (cont.)

- Volunteered as Red Cross nurses





Photo # 80-G-178334 World War I Nurse's ward uniform

Photo # NH 52964 World War I U.S. Army Nurse's outdoor uniform



3. Social Changes (cont.)

B. Women (cont.)

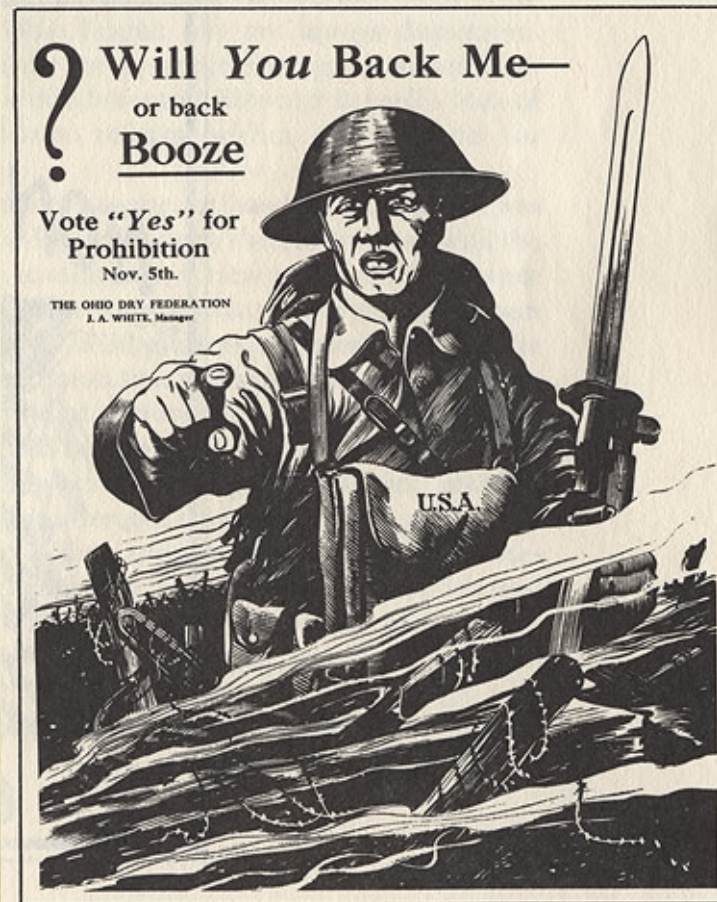
- Served in military in non-combat roles



3. Social Changes (cont.)

C. Prohibition – 18th Amendment

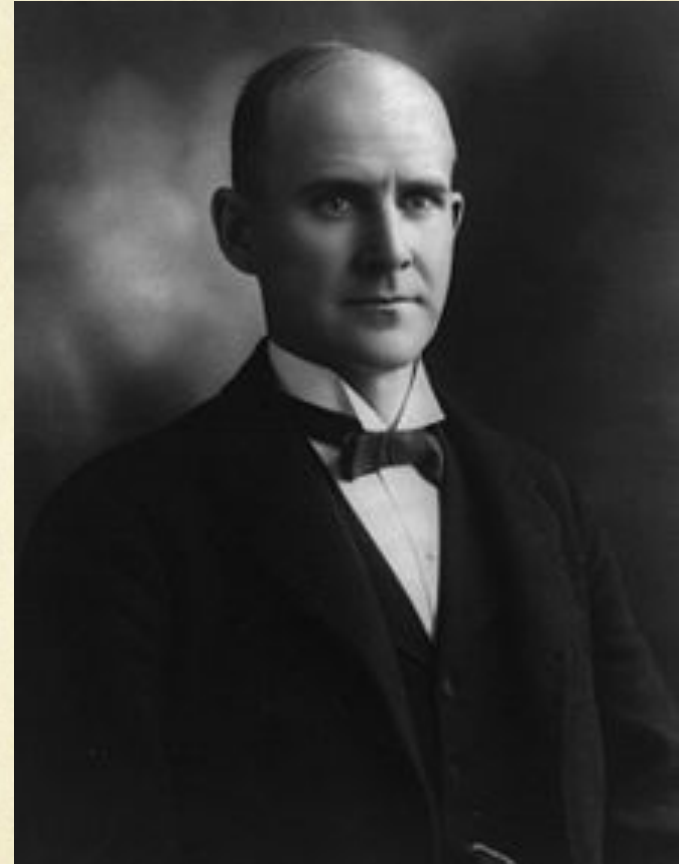
- Banning of alcohol -- a progressive and wartime measure to help create a better society



4. Civil Rights Issues

A. Espionage and Sedition Acts

- Laws passed to suppress those who opposed the war
- Became a crime to interfere with recruitment or war bond rallies
- Led to arrests and deportations



Eugene Debs – imprisoned for anti-war speech



THIS man subjected himself to imprisonment and probably to being shot or hanged

THE prisoner used language tending to discourage men from enlisting in the United States Army

IT is proven and indeed admitted that among his incendiary statements were—

THOU shalt not kill
and

BLESSED are the
peacemakers

“Blessed are the Peacemakers”

4. Civil Rights Issues (cont.)

B. Creation of the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union)

Purpose: to combat the loss
of civil liberties and
defend the accused

In response to: arrests and
deportations



5. “Over There”

A. Fighting the war:

- 2.8 million drafted
- 1918 -- American Expeditionary Forces (Gen. John J. Pershing) -- 10,000 to France daily
- Navy sent battleships to guard convoys; Marines sent to France
- Helped push the war in Allies' favor





EUROPEAN ALLIANCES AND BATTLEFRONTS, 1914-1917



U.S. Participation on the Western Front, 1918













U.S.
OFFICE



- Frank Buckles, last American WWI veteran, died in Feb. 2011 at 110 years old (age 16 in WWI)

5. "Over There" (cont.)

B. Armistice (truce):

- November 11, 1918 at 11 a.m.



Regular Edition! 3:45 p. m. Third Edition!

THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 14, Number 127 BRAINERD, MINNESOTA MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918 Price Three Cents

ARMISTICE IS SIGNED GERMANY SURRENDERS

By United Press

Washington, Nov. 11, 2:30 a. m.---
Government at Washington officially announced the signing of the armistice by Germany, which occurred at 5:00 a. m. Paris time. Hostilities ceased at 11 a. m. News from Washington flashed to St. Paul 30 seconds after announcement was made.

President Reads Armistice Terms
By United Press
Washington, Nov. 11—President Wilson today solemnly proclaimed the signing of the armistice, which ended the greatest war in history. The armistice terms, which brought Germany to her knees, were read by the President in the White House. The armistice terms, which brought Germany to her knees, were read by the President in the White House. The armistice terms, which brought Germany to her knees, were read by the President in the White House.

"America Gains All She Fought For."
By United Press
Washington—President Wilson to-day issued the following proclamation: My fellow countrymen—the armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world. Signed, WOODROW WILSON, President.

PRES. CANCELS OUTSTANDING DRAFT CALLS
By United Press
Washington, Nov. 11—Robert J. Bender—At six o'clock this morning, United States Eastern time, the greatest war in history came to an end, the State Department officially announced to-day. The German plenipotentiaries signed United States and Allied armistice terms at Marshall Foch's headquarters at five o'clock this morning, French time, and that hostilities ceased at 11 o'clock this morning, French time. While an armistice merely halts war and does not end it, the terms laid down by Foch are such as to prevent Germany from renewing hostilities and the war therefore may be regarded as definitely ended. There remains now the great problems of a peace conference and the gigantic work of returning the fighters to the home lands. Geneva and Brussels are considered as most likely place for the peace negotiations, and so far the General Staff has already completed its plans for a general demobilization. The nation celebrated wildly to-day. Factories and stores everywhere were closed and thousands formed intertwining parades.

Kaiser Bill Flees to Holland
By United Press
London, Nov. 11, Germany today is Kaiserless and Kingless. All reports tended to show that in addition to the Emperor, all the Kings, Princes, Grand Dukes and other Royalty of the Empire, had renounced that divine right to rule over a people which already had abolished that right by Revolution. Former Kaiser Bill has fled to Utrecht Holland with his train.

All Draft Calls are Cancelled
By United Press
Washington—Wilson will read Armistice Terms to congress today he has cancelled all outstanding Draft calls.

Big Parade at Brainerd
By United Press
READ ALL ABOUT THE BIG CELEBRATION IN BRAINERD ON PAGE FIVE OF THIS WEEK'S HERALD.

6. Making the Peace:

A. Wilson's Fourteen Points –

Wilson's proposals for peace after the war.

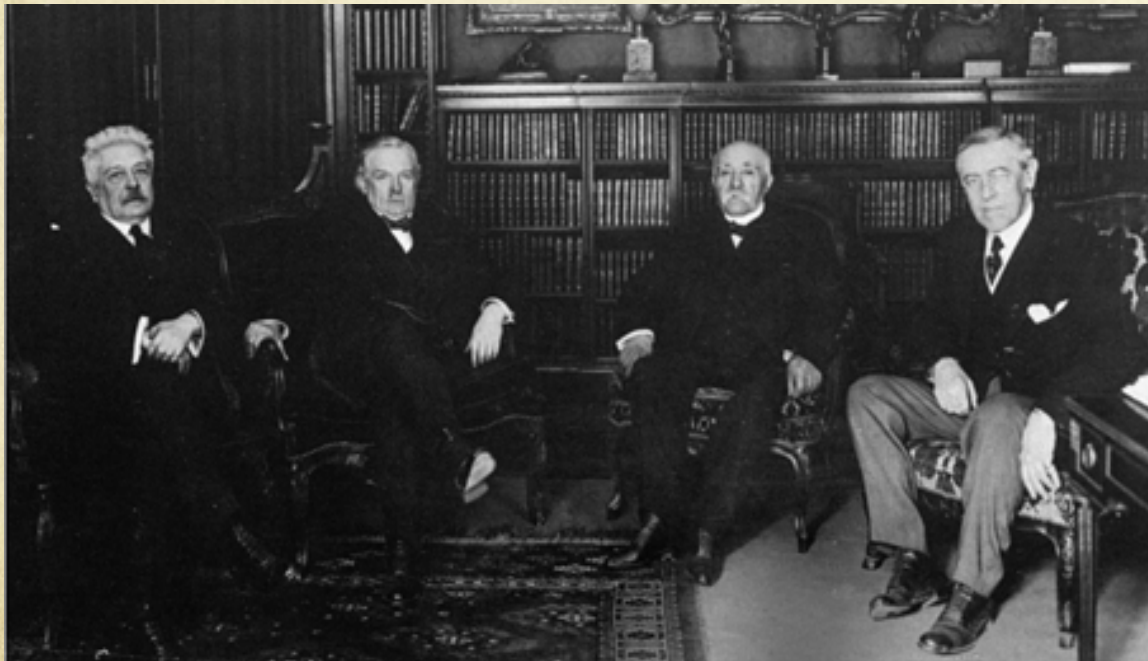
- free trade
- open agreements
- freedom of the seas
- self-determination
- League of Nations



6. Making the Peace (cont.)

B. Treaty of Versailles:

- Wilson wanted “Peace without victory”
- Britain, France, and Italy wanted revenge



The “Big Four:”
Vittorio Orlando, Italy
David Lloyd George, UK
Georges Clemenceau, France
Woodrow Wilson, US



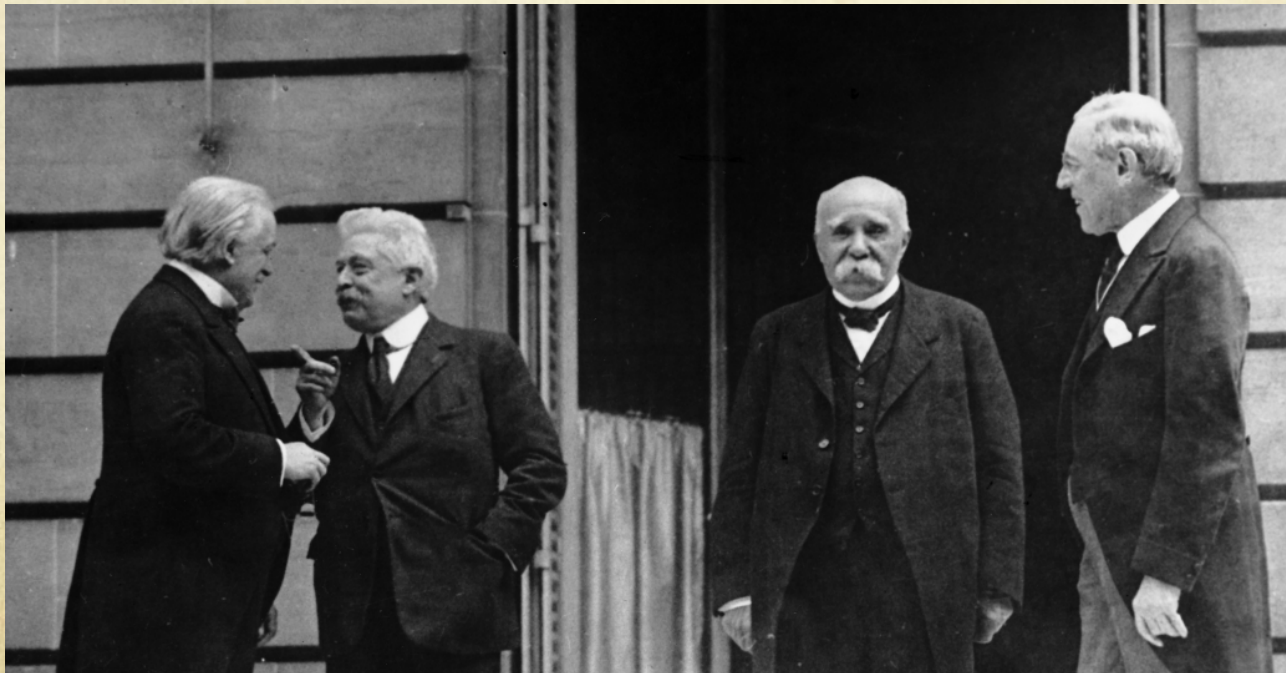
Treaty talks in the
Hall of Mirrors at the
Palace of Versailles
1919



6. Making the Peace (cont.)

B. Treaty of Versailles:

- Treaty provisions:
 - Germany: sign war guilt clause, pay reparations, disarm, give up colonies
 - New countries would replace empires
 - Formation of the League of Nations





World War One: Who's Who

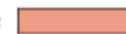
Alliances in 1917

Pre-war national boundaries shown

0 600 miles

Key to Alliances in 1917

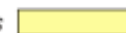
Central Powers



Allied Powers



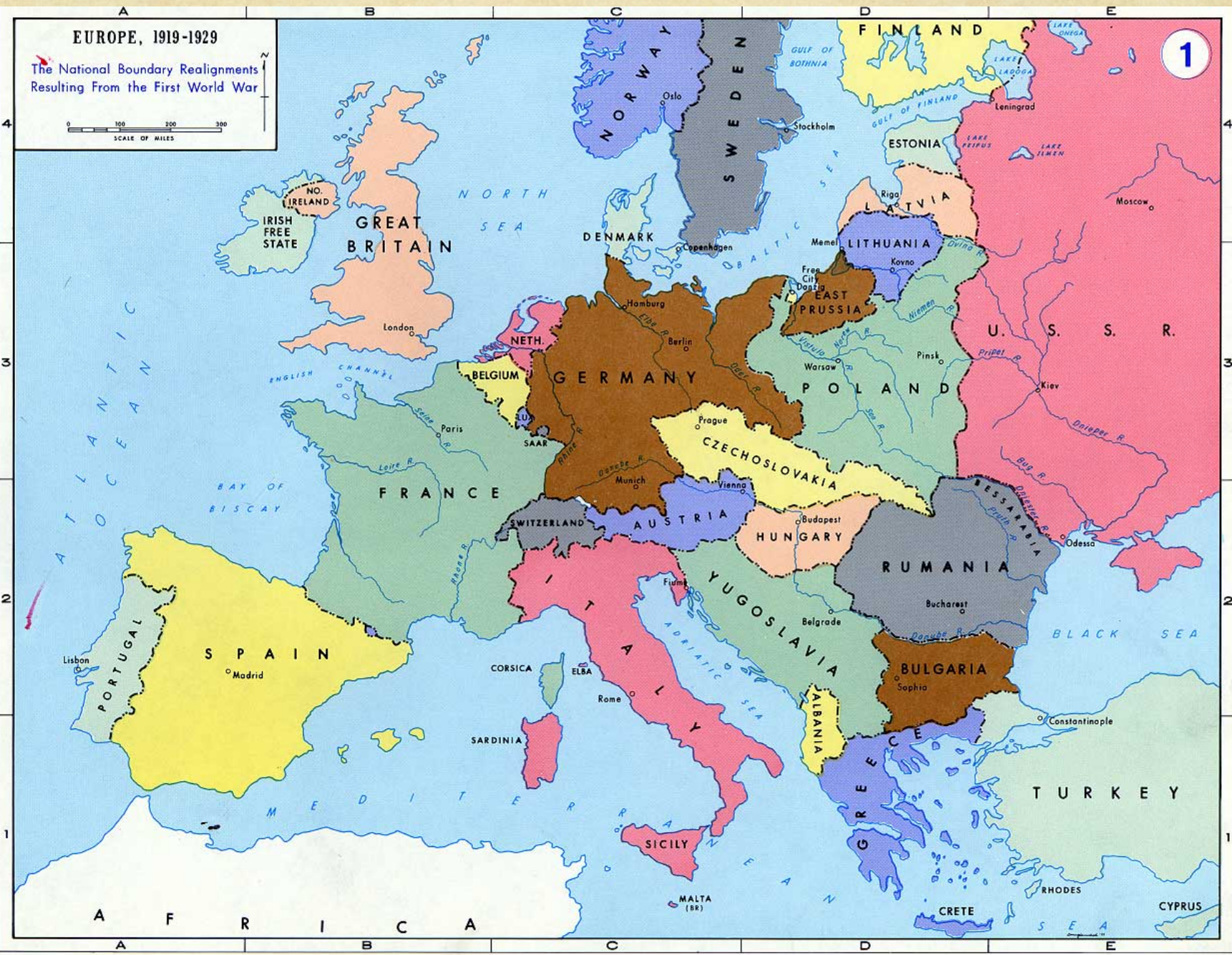
Neutral Nations



EUROPE, 1919-1929

The National Boundary Realignments
Resulting From the First World War

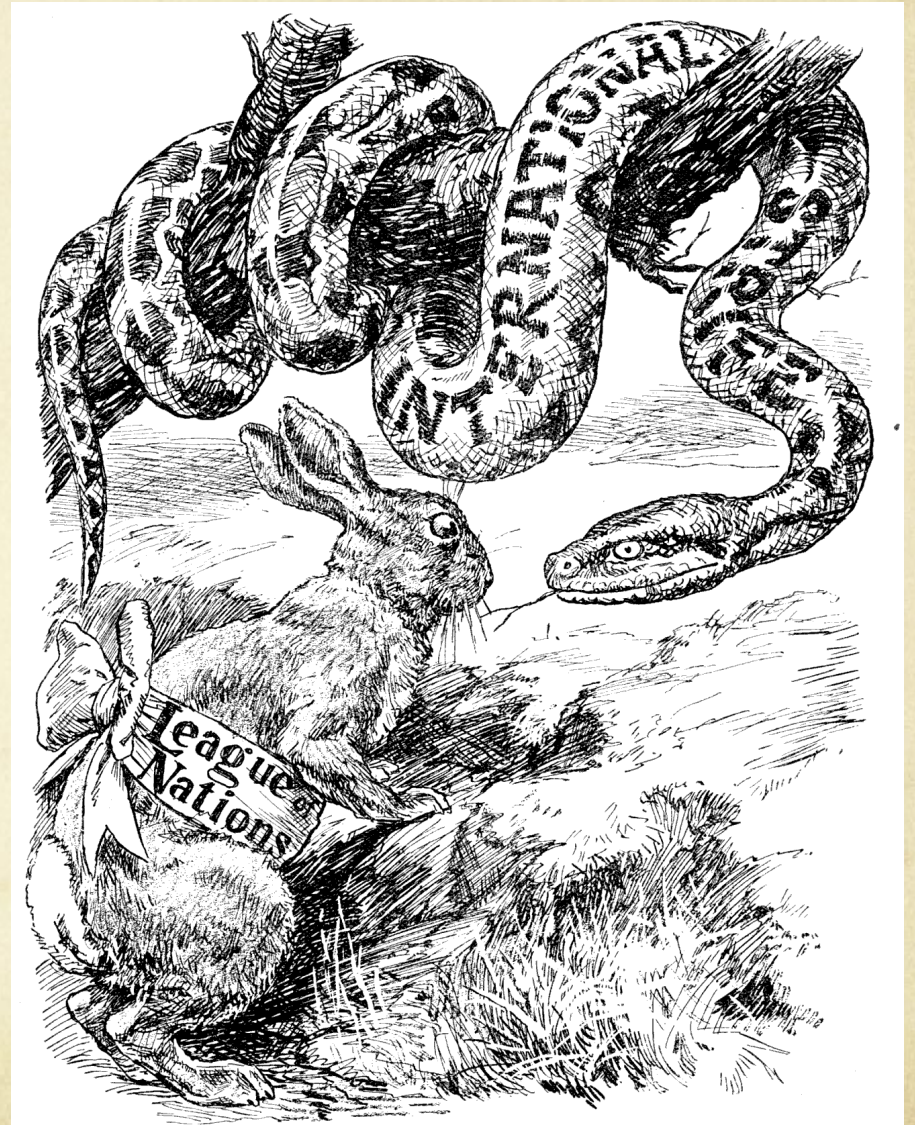
0 100 200 300
SCALE OF MILES



6. Making the Peace (cont.)

C. League of Nations

- Organization of nations to solve international disputes
- US didn't join it; never ratified the Treaty of Versailles (isolationist again)
- Weak; had little real power



7. Results of the War for the US:

A. Social:

U.S. casualties:

Military deaths: 116,708 (51,000 KIA)





















7. Results of the War for the US (cont.): *A. U.S. casualties (cont.)*

Wounded: 205,000



Approx 10 million military deaths worldwide; 21 million wounded;
7 million civilian deaths from all causes
(1 million from military action; 6 million from disease and famine)





- Injuries – new medical procedures...



S. B. BORD
Colonel D. G., U. S. Army



6.

Collection 1917-18






S. B. BORD
Colonel D. G., U. S. Army



14.

Collection 1917-18



Gunshot wound	Rib cartilage	Blood supply	Excess tissue removed	In later life
				
A soldier returns from Ypres with a major facial injury.	Cartilage is implanted in the forehead and left to heal.	Retaining the blood supply, the cartilage is twisted into position.	Once healed, the excess tissue at the top of the nose is removed.	In his sixties, the patient's scars are barely visible.



Walter Yeo sustained horrific facial injuries while manning guns aboard the HMS Warspite. Gillies used the tubular technique on this man, taking skin from his Chest where he made new eyelids to form a skin mask.

<http://ufpnews.com/soldiers-graphic-disfigurements-from-wwi-that-led-to-first-plastic-surgery-patients/>

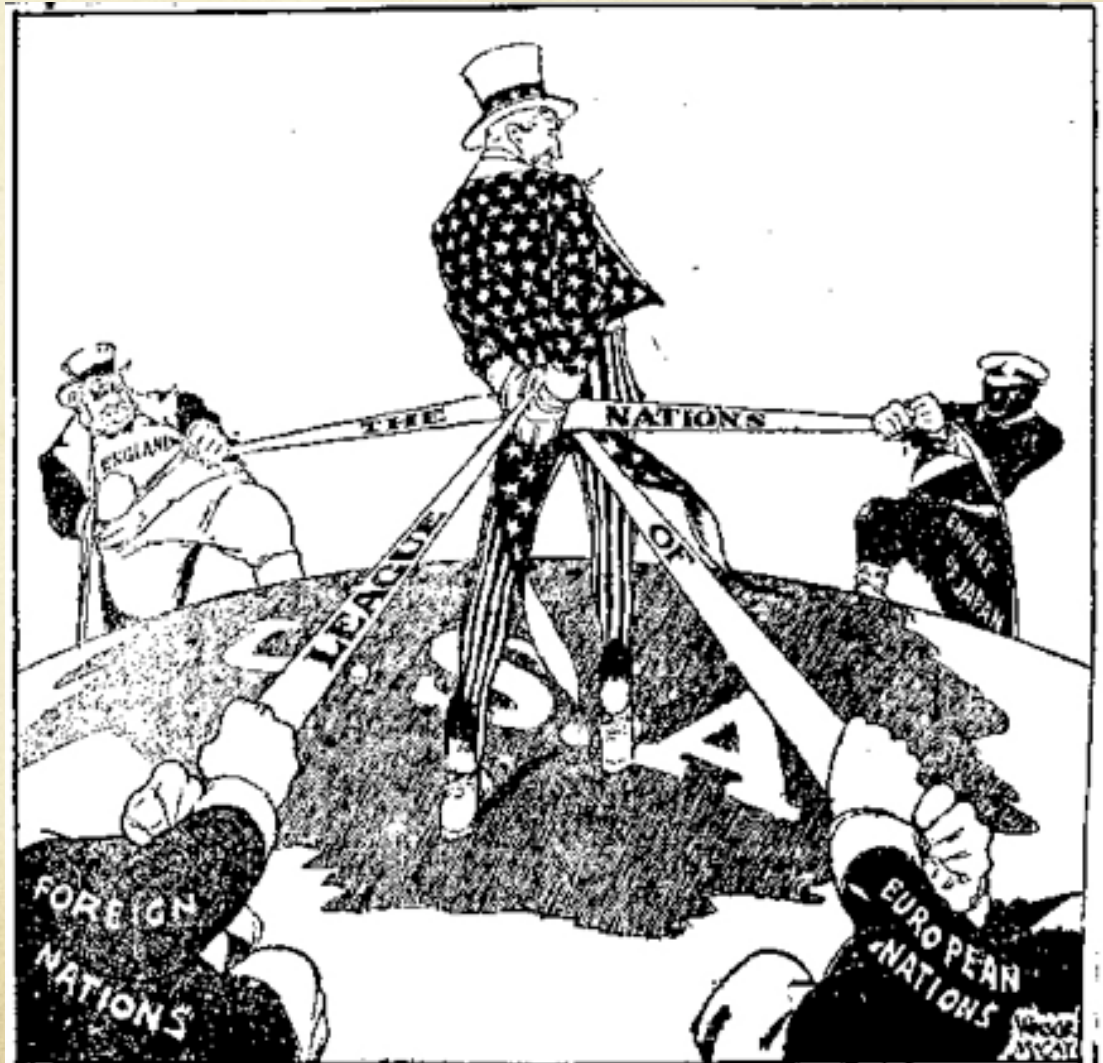
7. Results of the War for the US (cont.):

B. Political and Economic:

1) U.S. Position in the World:

- Leading creditor nation; strong economic force
- Poised for world leadership, but feared entanglements – retreated to isolationism

US feared loss of self-determination



7. Results of the War for the US (cont.)

B. Political and Economic (cont.)

2) Labor Unrest:

- Factories cut back production
- Cut jobs; cut wages
- Cost of living increased – prices, rent
- Workers protest and strike:
 - 4 million workers; 3,000 strikes in 1919



7. Results of the War for the US (cont.)

B. Political and Economic (cont.)

2) Labor Unrest:

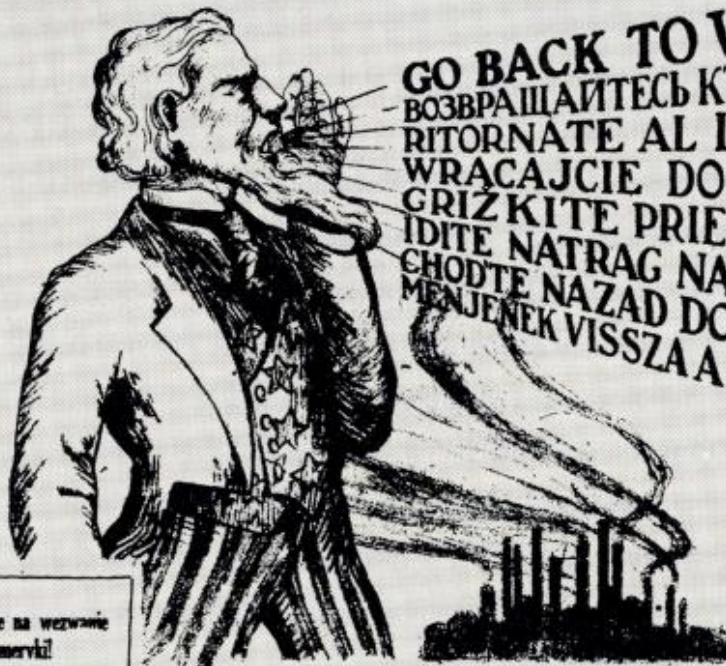
- Examples: Boston Police Strike



Steel Strike



The Strike Has Failed



GO BACK TO WORK
ВОЗВРАЩАЙТЕСЬ КЪ РАБОТѢ
RITORNATE AL LAVORO
WRACAJCIE DO PRACY
GRIZ KITE PRIE DARBO
IDITE NATRAG NA POSAO!
CHODTE NAZAD DO ROBOTY
MEJNENEK VISSZA A MUNKABA

(Polish)

Uważajcie na wezwanie Ameryki!

Strach nie może być przetrzymać. Ten kraj nie może przetrwać bez Ameryki.

Ten kraj nie może przetrwać bez Ameryki. Ten kraj nie może przetrwać bez Ameryki.

Ten kraj nie może przetrwać bez Ameryki. Ten kraj nie może przetrwać bez Ameryki.

Ten kraj nie może przetrwać bez Ameryki. Ten kraj nie może przetrwać bez Ameryki.

(Czech)

Uvažte hlas Ameriky!

Strach a nevědomost se ne může držet. Strach a nevědomost se ne může držet.

Strach a nevědomost se ne může držet. Strach a nevědomost se ne může držet.

Strach a nevědomost se ne může držet. Strach a nevědomost se ne může držet.

Strach a nevědomost se ne může držet. Strach a nevědomost se ne může držet.

The end of the steel strike is in sight. Failure was written across it before it was a day old. American workers who understood the radical element that is seeking to operate under the cloak of organized labor are now back. Few of them ever left their work—only a few foreign-born—mostly aliens, who allowed themselves to be swayed by the un-American teachings of radical strike agitators. Each day more and more of these are seeing the light and returning to work. Some bonds in labor's own ranks have saved American liberty in this great struggle and have again decisively demonstrated that nothing short of 100% Americanism can hope to win out in this country. The strike has failed. GO BACK TO WORK.

(Italian)

Ascoltate il consiglio dell'America.

La vittoria dell'industria metalmeccanica non potrà essere mantenuta perché non la sarà.

La vittoria dell'industria metalmeccanica non potrà essere mantenuta perché non la sarà.

La vittoria dell'industria metalmeccanica non potrà essere mantenuta perché non la sarà.

La vittoria dell'industria metalmeccanica non potrà essere mantenuta perché non la sarà.

(Lithuanian)

Uvažkite ant šaukimo Amerikos.

Pasirinkite atgal į darbą. Pasirinkite atgal į darbą.

Pasirinkite atgal į darbą. Pasirinkite atgal į darbą.

Pasirinkite atgal į darbą. Pasirinkite atgal į darbą.

Pasirinkite atgal į darbą. Pasirinkite atgal į darbą.

(Slovak)

Čuňte hlas Ameriky.

Strach a nevedomosť sa ne môžu držať. Strach a nevedomosť sa ne môžu držať.

Strach a nevedomosť sa ne môžu držať. Strach a nevedomosť sa ne môžu držať.

Strach a nevedomosť sa ne môžu držať. Strach a nevedomosť sa ne môžu držať.

Strach a nevedomosť sa ne môžu držať. Strach a nevedomosť sa ne môžu držať.

(Hungarian)

Hallgasson Amerika szavátára.

Az a fél nem tarthat meg. Az a fél nem tarthat meg.

Az a fél nem tarthat meg. Az a fél nem tarthat meg.

Az a fél nem tarthat meg. Az a fél nem tarthat meg.

Az a fél nem tarthat meg. Az a fél nem tarthat meg.

Az a fél nem tarthat meg. Az a fél nem tarthat meg.

Go Back To Work

Coal Strike



Seattle General Strike

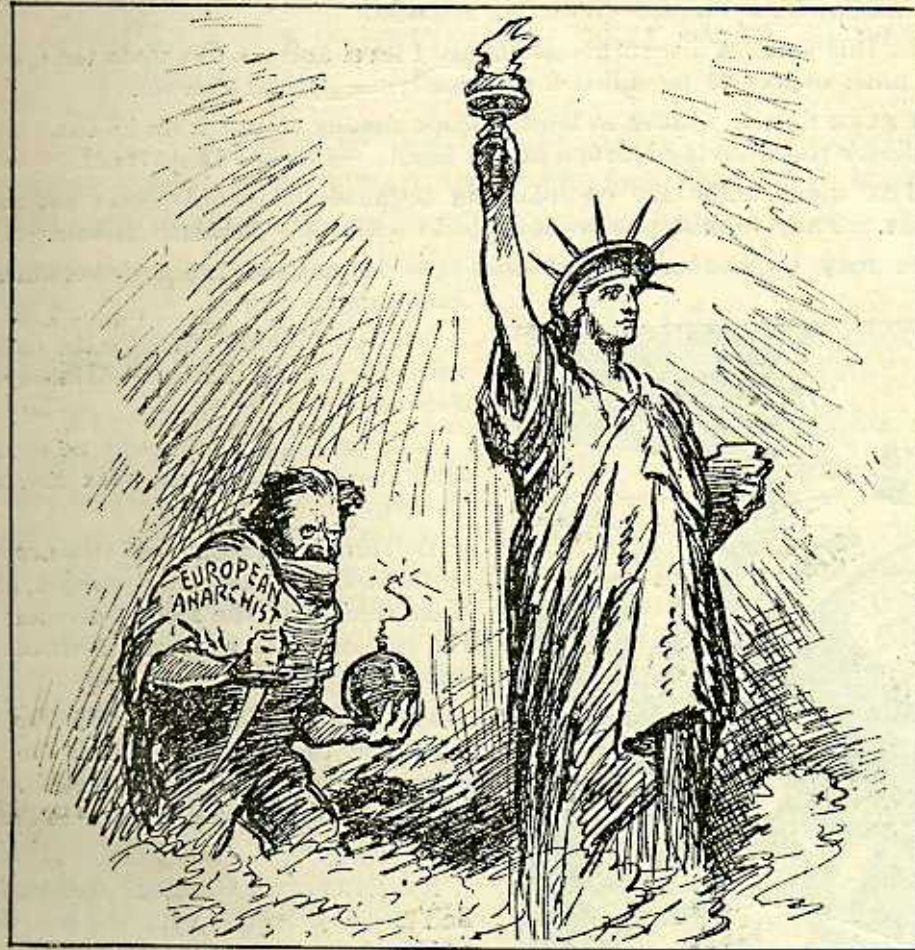
Strikes mostly failed;
Red Scare caused
unions to lose support



7. Results of the War for the US (cont.)

B. Political and Economic (cont.)

3) Red Scare and Palmer Raids

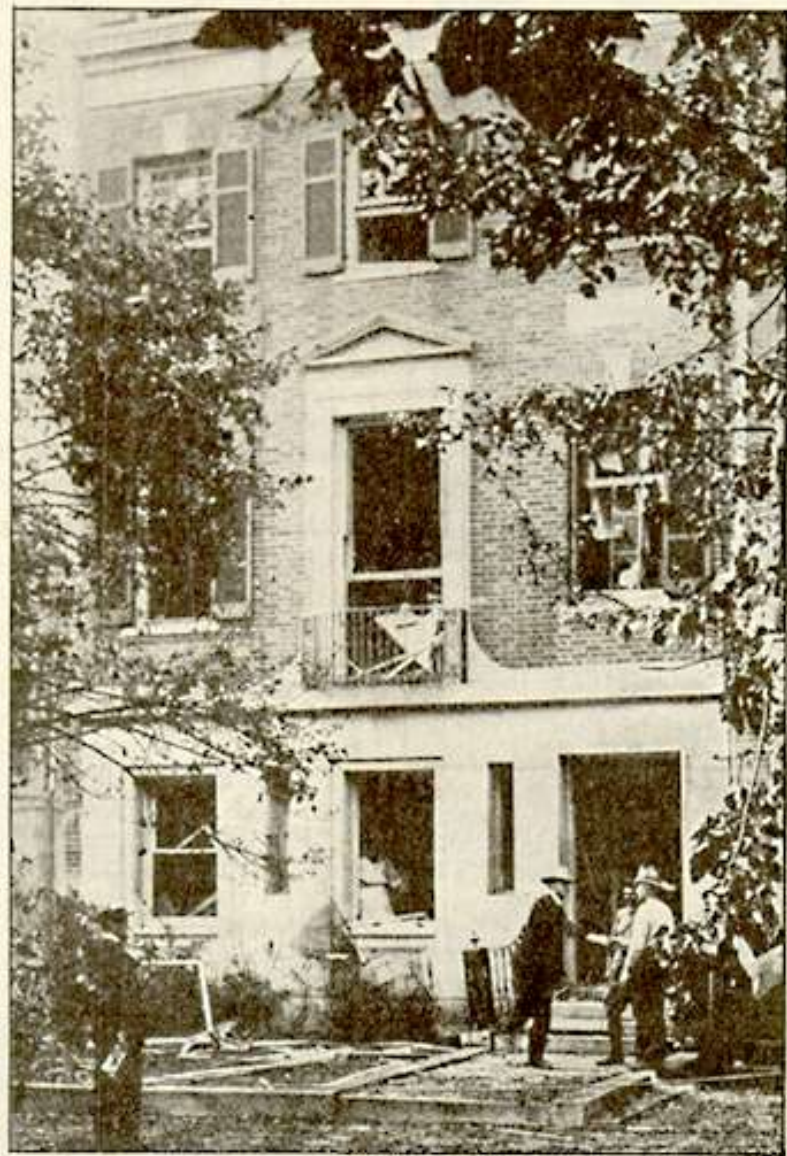


"COME UNTO ME, YE OPPREST!"

—Alley in the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

- 1917 Russian Revolution made Americans nervous of "Reds" (Communists)
- Union, Anarchist and Communist agitation; bombings; alleged bomb plot led to government reaction





"THESE ATTACKS WILL ONLY INCREASE THE
ACTIVITIES OF OUR CRIME-DETECTING FORCES,"

Declares Attorney-General Palmer, whose Washington home, shown
above, was damaged by a bomb-explosion on June 2.

7. Results of the War for the US (cont.)

B. Political and Economic (cont.)

3) Red Scare and Palmer Raids (cont.)

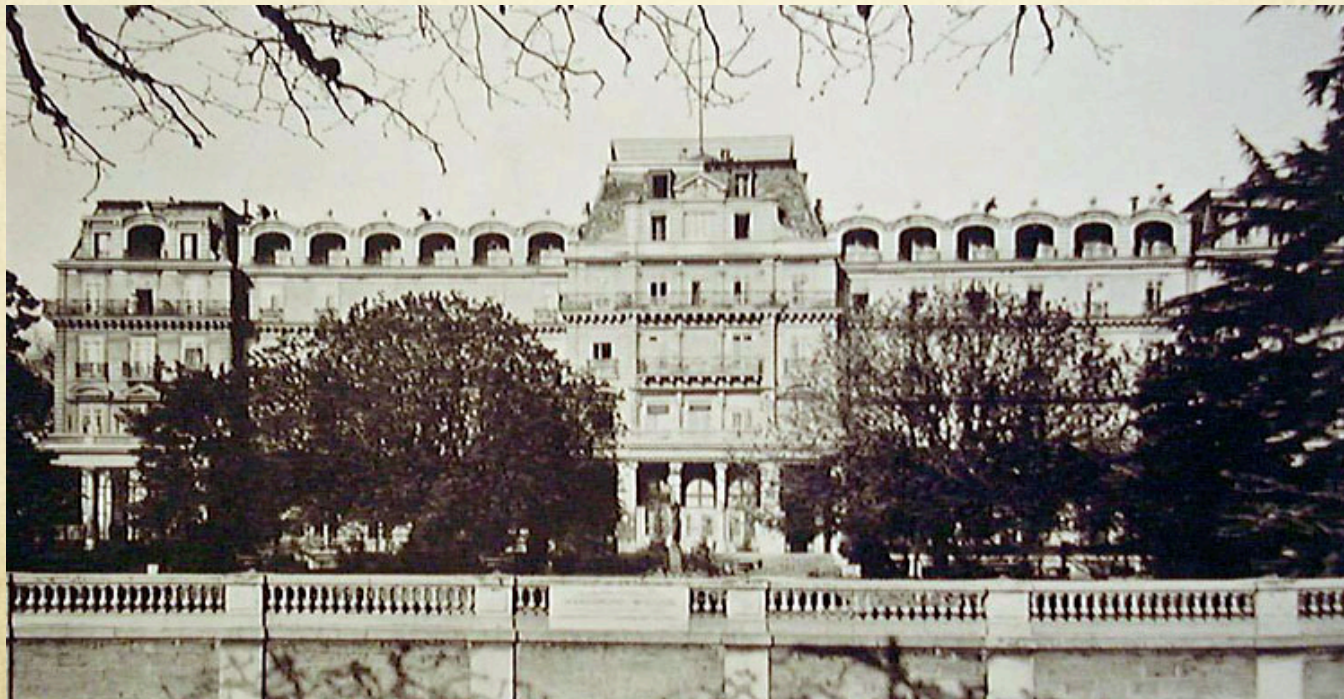


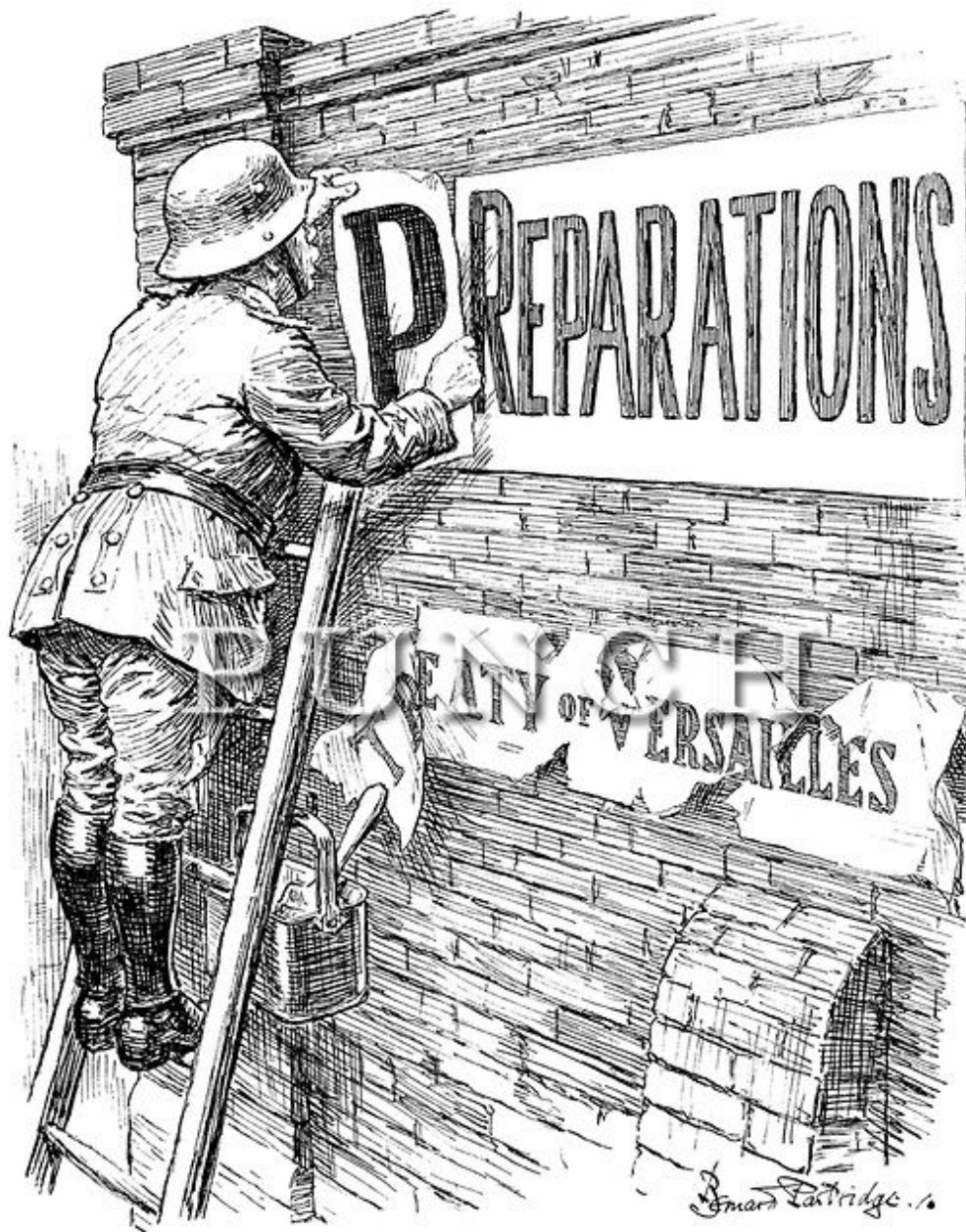
- Espionage Act allowed U.S. Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer to make arrests (“raids”) without warrants
- deported “suspicious” immigrants to Europe



8. Legacy of WWI for the world:

- A. Treaty of Versailles left Germany bitter and financially ruined – led to WWII
- B. League of Nations was weak and ineffectual -- could not prevent WWII





FOR DEFENCE ONLY.

GERMANY. "I NEVER DID LIKE THE LOOK OF THAT OLD WORD."

1932 Cartoon
Punch Magazine
(British)