

WWI Alliances:

Allied Powers (Allies) (major powers):

Central Powers (major powers):

1. The U.S. and WWI

US was neutral until _____; favored _____ because:

- Needed to protect US _____ to _____
- US shared Allies' _____ and _____ government
- Allied propaganda favored _____
 - Posters made Germans seem _____
- German Unrestricted _____ Warfare
 - Meaning: _____
- Zimmerman Note – attempt to draw _____ into the war
 - Cartoons show Germany as _____

2. Mobilizing for the War (getting people ready for war; “_____ Mobilization”):

A. Committee on _____ Information: (CPI, headed by George _____)

- Propaganda campaign:
- “_____ Minute Men” _____
 - War _____ drives
 - “4 Minute Men” poster relates back to _____

-- _____ Americanism

-- _____ campaigns

-- Powerful and _____

How does each pair of posters appeal to the viewer to join America's military forces?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. War _____ Board (WIB, headed by Bernard _____)

- _____, regulated, and coordinated _____
 - Encouraged use of _____ production and _____
 - Set production _____ and allocated _____ materials
- Poster messages _____

C. Food Administration (headed by Herbert _____)

- Organized food distribution for _____ and _____
- Promoted _____ of food
- “Victory _____,” “_____ Days,” “_____ Days”

Poster 1 appeals to _____

Overall message of all food posters: _____

D. Fuel Administration:

- Regulated _____ and promoted _____ of resources
- “_____ days” and “_____ days”

Overall message of all fuel posters: _____

E. Liberty Bonds

- Method of financing the war – people _____ money to government by _____ bonds
- Held huge bond _____ and _____ campaigns

How does each pair of posters appeal to the viewer to buy Liberty Bonds?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. Social Changes

A. African Americans

- War service: served in _____ units and saw combat; _____ in France
- Posters show _____
- Great _____: African-Americans moved _____ for industrial _____; trend continued through _____

B. Women

- Worked in _____ industry; filled in for _____ who were _____
- Posters asked viewers to _____
- Women's clothing became _____
- Volunteered as _____ Cross _____
- Poster message: _____
- Served in _____ in _____ roles

C. Prohibition – _____

- Banning of _____ -- a progressive and _____ measure to help create a _____ society

4. Civil Rights Issues

A. Espionage and _____ Acts (Sedition = dangerous speech)

- Laws passed to _____ those who _____ the war
 - Became a crime to interfere with _____ or war _____ rallies
 - Led to _____ and deportations
- Why was the person in the poster arrested? _____
- Where did his words come from? _____

B. Creation of the ACLU (American _____ Union)

- Purpose: to combat the _____ of civil liberties and _____ the accused
 - In response to: _____ and _____
- What symbol does the ACLU use in its poster? _____

5. "Over There"

A. Fighting the war:

- 2.8 million _____
- 1918, American Expeditionary _____ (Gen. John J. Pershing) -- _____ to France daily
- Navy sent _____ to guard _____; Marines sent to _____
- Helped push the war in _____ favor
- Frank Buckles, _____ American WWI veteran, died in 2011 at _____ years old (age ____ in WWI)

B. Armistice (_____): November ____, 1918 at 11 a.m. Now this is called _____ Day.

6. Making the Peace:

A. Wilson's _____ Points -- Wilson's proposals for _____ after the war:

- free _____ -- self- _____
- _____ agreements -- League of _____
- freedom of the _____

B. Treaty of Versailles:

- Pres. Wilson wanted "Peace without _____"
- Britain, France, and Italy wanted _____
- Treaty provisions:
 - Germany: sign war _____ clause, pay _____, _____, give up _____
 - New countries would replace _____
 - _____ of the League of Nations

C. League of Nations

- _____ of nations to solve international _____
 - US didn't _____ it; never _____ the Treaty of Versailles (_____ again)
 - _____; had little real _____
- Political cartoon message: _____

7. Results of the War for the US:

A. Social:

- U.S. casualties: Military _____: 116,708 (51,000 KIA); _____ -- 205,000
- New treatment for facial wounds: _____

B. Political and Economic:

1) U.S. Position in the World:

- Leading _____ nation; strong _____ force
- Poised for world _____, but _____ entanglements – retreated to isolationism

2) Labor Unrest:

- Factories cut back _____ -- Cut _____; cut _____
 - Cost of living _____ – prices, _____
 - Workers protest and _____: 4 million workers; _____ strikes in 1919
- Examples: Boston _____ Strike, _____ Strike, _____ Strike, Seattle _____ Strike. Strikes mostly _____; Red Scare caused unions to lose _____

3) Red Scare and Palmer Raids

- 1917 Russian _____ made Americans nervous of "_____" (Communists)
- Union, Anarchist and _____ agitation; bombings; _____ bomb plot led to government reaction
- Espionage Act allowed U.S. Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer to make _____ ("raids") without _____; _____ "suspicious" immigrants to _____

8. Legacy of WWI for the world:

A. Treaty of Versailles left Germany _____ and financially _____ – led to _____

B. League of Nations was _____ and _____ -- could not _____ WWII