

World War I: America's Home Front (1917-1918)

Name _____

Per. ____ Date ____ Row ____

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: _____
- What was happening to American ships? _____
- Zimmerman Note – attempt to draw _____ into the war
- Meaning of cartoons: _____
- Date of US entry into WWI: _____

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

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

- What earlier war does the pamphlet cover recall? _____
- Propaganda campaign:* _____ -- _____ Americanism
- “_____ Minute Men” _____ -- _____ campaigns
- War _____ drives _____ -- Powerful and _____
- “4 Minute Men” poster relates back to _____

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
- Why did movie stars speak at bond rallies? _____

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

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. Social Changes (Note: _____)

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
- Political Cartoon Message: _____

4. Civil Rights Issues

A. Espionage and _____ Acts (Sedition = _____ 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"

-- List 3 things in the film clip that soldiers did getting ready for or in the war:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

-- Message and tone of the song:

-- What does the WWI helmet feel like? How would it be to have to wear one of those?

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 Results:

-- U.S. casualties: Military _____; 116,708 (51,000 KIA); _____ -- 205,000 (Also environmental results: _____)

Medical advancements – new treatment for facial wounds: _____

B. Political and Economic Results:

1) U.S. Position in the World:

- Leading _____ nation; strong _____ force
- Poised for world _____, but _____ entanglements – retreated to isolationism
- Maps – what geographic changes were there to the map of Europe after the war?

- Political cartoon – What fear did the US have about joining the league?

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 _____
- Poster: What did companies do to try to end strikes?

3) Red Scare and Palmer Raids

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

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
- Cartoon meaning: _____