

Daily Review #6



Although Cuba won its independence from Spain, what kept them from exercising their full entitlements as an independent country?

Atlas Review

- ▶ You may divide the work among your group members
- ▶ Quietly work on your portions for 10mins
- ▶ You will then support your group mates by sharing what you learned (1 speaker at a time)
 - ▶ Becoming an Industrial Nation
 - ▶ The Spanish-American War and World Power
 - ▶ Immigration and the Growth of Cities

Continual development of chart, table and map skills will be beneficial to the EOC.

Daily Review #7

- ▶ What peace negotiation allowed President Roosevelt to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906?



SSUSH 15

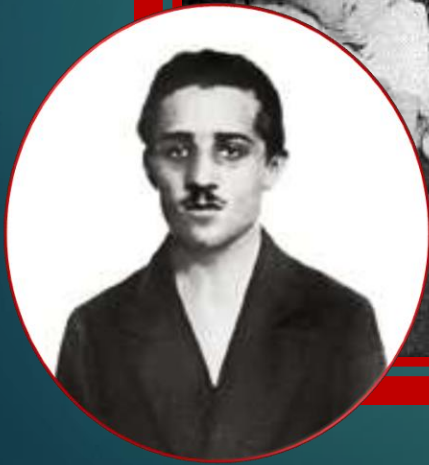
The student will analyze the origins and impact of U.S. involvement in World War I.



MAIN Causes of WWI

- 1. Militarism** – the aggressive build-up of a nations armed forces.
- 2. Alliances** – nations formed partnerships to help protect and defend themselves.
- 3. Imperialism** – stronger nations began to take over weaker nations.
- 4. Nationalism** – everybody thought their nation was the best.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



- ▶ Heir to the Austria-Hungary throne.
- ▶ Visits the city of Sarajevo w/ wife.
 - ▶ Capital of Bosnian province.
- ▶ Both assassinated by Serbian nationalists.
 - ▶ Gavrilo Princip
- ▶ Assassins captured and tried.
 - ▶ Franz Joseph demands an investigation into the plot.
 - ▶ Serbia refuses.

War !!!

- ▶ European nations attempt to arbitrate the dispute.
- ▶ July 28, 1914- Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- ▶ Germany's alliance with Austria-Hungary brings them into the war.
- ▶ Russia comes to the aid of Serbia believing that they were the protectors of all Slavic speaking nations.



War!!

- ▶ July 29, 1914- Russia declares war on Austria-Hungary and Germany
 - ▶ Cannot take both powers on.
- ▶ French alliance with Russia brings them into the war.

- ▶ Germany asks neutral Belgium for right to pass through to invade France.
 - ▶ Belgium refuses
- ▶ August 1, 1914- Germany invades France via Belgium.
 - ▶ This “act of aggression” forces Britain to declare war on Germany.



War-time Alliances

Central Powers

- ▶ Germany
- ▶ Austria-Hungary
- ▶ Ottoman Empire
 - ▶ Secret alliance with both nations brings the Ottoman-Turks into the war.

Triple Entente or Allied Powers

- ▶ Britain
- ▶ France
- ▶ Russia
- ▶ Italy
 - ▶ Joins Allies because of promises of new colonies.



European Alliances, 1914



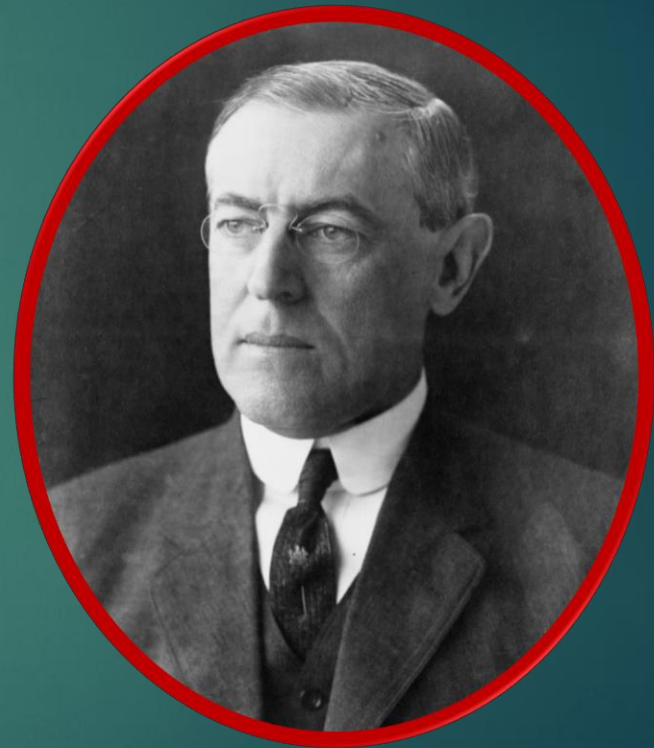
SSUSH15a.

Describe the movement from U.S. neutrality to engagement in World War I, with reference to unrestricted submarine warfare.



Neutrality to War

- ▶ In 1914 war breaks out among European nations
- ▶ President Woodrow Wilson declares that the U.S. would remain neutral

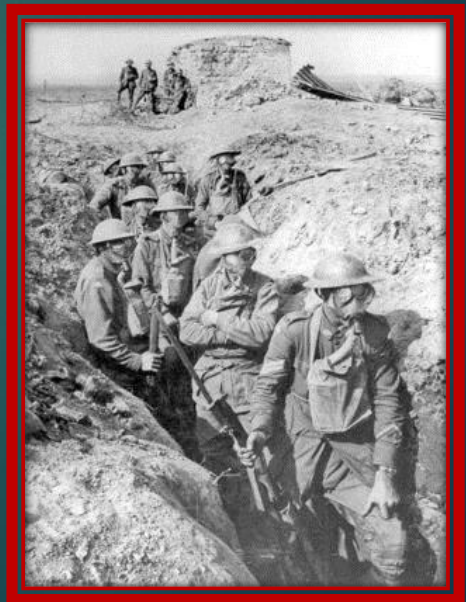


American Neutrality

- ▶ Many Americans supported the idea of joining the Allies (Britain and France)
- ▶ Wilson's cabinet and many businesses also supported going to war on the side of the Allies



Why would business owners support going to war?



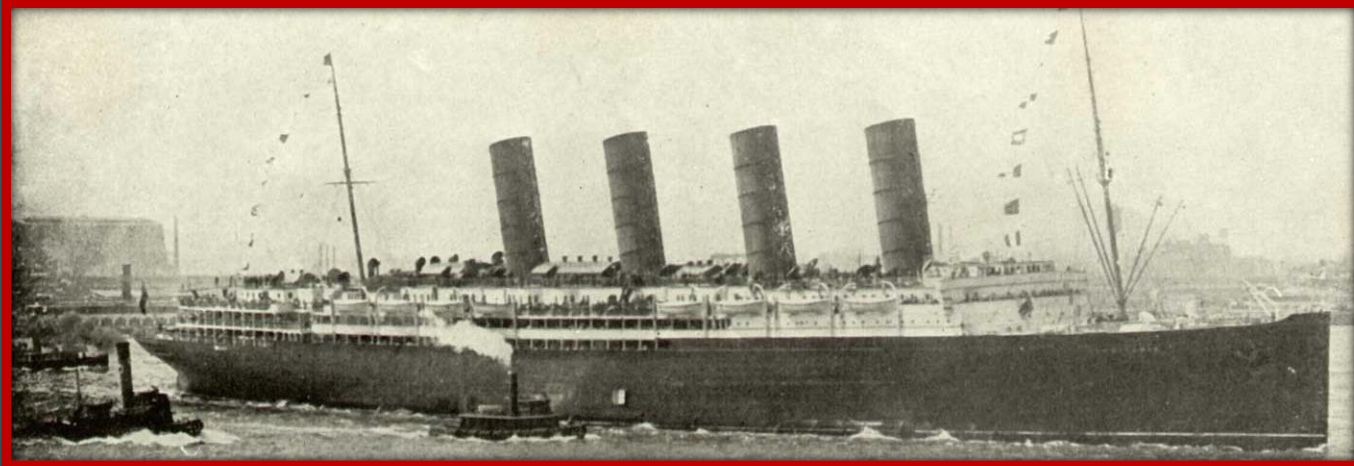
American Neutrality ?

- ▶ Germany announced that it would begin using U-boats to attack all vessels, including merchant ships, in British waters
- ▶ Stopped the Allies from receiving supplies from foreign countries
- ▶ This unrestricted submarine warfare drew protests from the U.S.



American Neutrality to Engagement

- ▶ 1915 - a German U-boat sank the British passenger liner *Lusitania*
 - ▶ Killed almost 1,200 passengers including 120 Americans



Sinking of the Lusitania

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

The New York Times.

EXTRA
6:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXV., NO. 21,848. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1915. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT.

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.

BULLETIN AT WHITE HOUSE
Wilson Reads Them Closely, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

HINTS OF CONGRESS CALL
Loss of Lusitania Revivifies First Steps of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS
Reports That Lines Were to Be Taken Were False Before Actual News Came.

Some Dead Taken Home
Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Bristol.

STEWART TELLS OF DISASTERS
One Torpedo Crashes into Its Divided Line's Bow, Another into Its Empty Stern.

SHIP LISTS GIVEN TO PORT
Waiting It Impossible for Lower Middy Boats, Be Destroyed, Must Have Gone Down.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY
Passengers at Loughswilly Wharf, Had Boat Taken by Germans to See the Ship Left New York.

Only 450 Were Saved, Few Cabin Passengers
QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 4, 6:30 A. M.—Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived here were more than 450, about 400 of whom showed the physical signs of shock and were taken to hospital.



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

Sussex Pledge

- ▶ 1916 - the French ship Sussex, was torpedoed by a German U-boat causing several American injuries
- ▶ Germany and the U.S. signed the Sussex Pledge in which Germany promised not to sink anymore merchant ships without warning
 - ▶ This kept the U.S. out of the war, and helped Wilson win reelection in 1916



Zimmerman Note

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

via Galveston

JAN 19 1917

GRAND

MEXICO CITY

130 13042 13421 8071 110 3028 418 17214 8491 11510
 14147 18212 21240 21247 11018 23077 13008 3494 14924
 9002 5002 11311 20296 20071 0308 21090 2101 20800
 13071 17504 11099 28078 14101 0317 0228 17064 4473
 13294 21200 10422 17089 83863 2009 13018 8928 11137
 1333 8725 4458 8408 17194 13851 4458 17149 14471 0708
 13800 11224 0129 14901 7322 15857 87893 14218 34477
 0870 17112 87012 8071 4434 14102 11215 23801 17138
 01001 17298 8148 20478 14322 0719 14331 19021 08448
 2104 27562 12008 21004 4737 8407 22471 80808 4277
 23110 18140 21040 8000 13341 20420 39889 13712 20007
 8300 1170 14077 12092 1540 22089 11220 11200 11290
 10420 14814 4174 4990 8784 7722 7327 8928 11260 11287
 21110 21272 9048 8009 21484 16874 18502 18000 11807
 2184 2078 7281 8020 21127 12488 9050 9220 70008 14219
 8184 2825 17100 11245 17142 11104 7007 7760 15009 9110
 10481 87338 2640 2670

Charge Collect - Mexico.

111 21001791

- The **Zimmerman telegram** suggested an alliance between Germany and Mexico against the United States. Germany had promised that Mexico would recover “the lost territory of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.”



U.S. Declares War

- ▶ 1917 - Germany tried to enlist the help of Mexico in fighting the U.S. if the U.S. entered the war
 - ▶ The Zimmerman Note convinced many Americans that they needed go to war against Germany
- ▶ Early 1917 - Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare
 - ▶ Sank six U.S. ships
- ▶ Pres. Wilson declared war on Germany in April 1917
 - ▶ Joined the Allies



Question?

- ▶ *In your own words, explain why the US' position changed from neutrality to war.*



Raising an Army

- ▶ Selective Service Act
 - ▶ Required the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 30 (later amended to 18 and 45)
 - ▶ 2.8 million “boys” are drafted into the army.
 - ▶ 371,000 blacks join “black only” units commanded by whites.

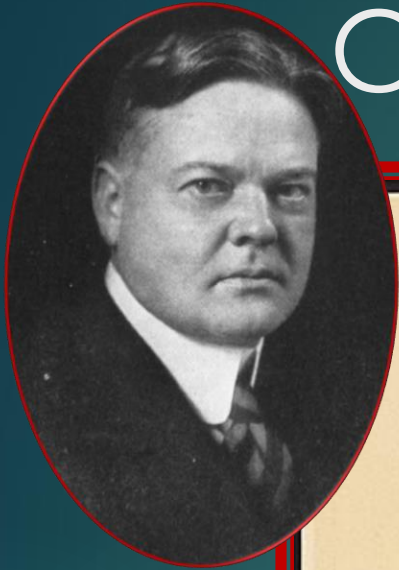


Financing the War



- ▶ War bonds
 - ▶ Governments ability to borrow money from the people.
- ▶ Liberty Bonds raised over \$21 million for the war.

Conserving Food



- ▶ 18th Amendment-Prohibition
 - ▶ Attempt to conserve grain for the war effort.
- ▶ Food Administration
 - ▶ Herbert Hoover leads.
 - ▶ Encouraged expansion of agriculture and reduced waste.
 - ▶ "Food will win the war."
 - ▶ "Wheatless Mondays"
 - ▶ "Meatless Tuesdays"

Mass Production

- ▶ The government exempted many shipyard workers from the draft.
- ▶ The U.S. Chamber of Commerce joined in a public relations campaign to emphasize the importance of shipyard work.
- ▶ Shipyards used fabrication techniques. The parts were made elsewhere while the ship was built in the yard.
- ▶ The Government took over commercial and private ships for war use.

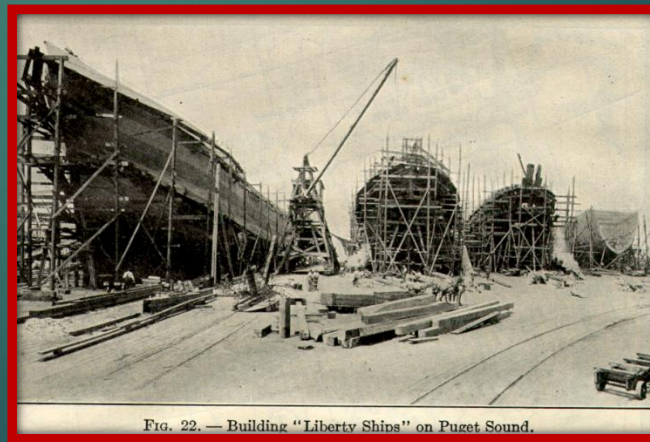


FIG. 22. — Building "Liberty Ships" on Puget Sound.

America Mobilizes For War

- ▶ In 1917, Americans mobilize for war against the Central Powers for several reasons:
 - ▶ To ensure Allied repayment of debts to the U.S.
 - ▶ To prevent the Germans from threatening U.S. shipping.
 - ▶ American deaths as a result of German u-boats
 - ▶ Zimmerman Note



New Weapons



- ▶ World War I is the first war with a large-scale use of weapons:
 - ▶ Machine gun
 - ▶ Tanks
 - ▶ Airplanes
 - ▶ Flame throwers
 - ▶ Submarines



New Hazards

- ▶ The New weapons led to injuries and hazards:
 - ▶ Poison gas
 - ▶ “shell shock”
 - ▶ Trench foot





b. Explain the domestic impact of World War I, as reflected by the origins of the Great Migration, the Espionage Act, and socialist Eugene Debs

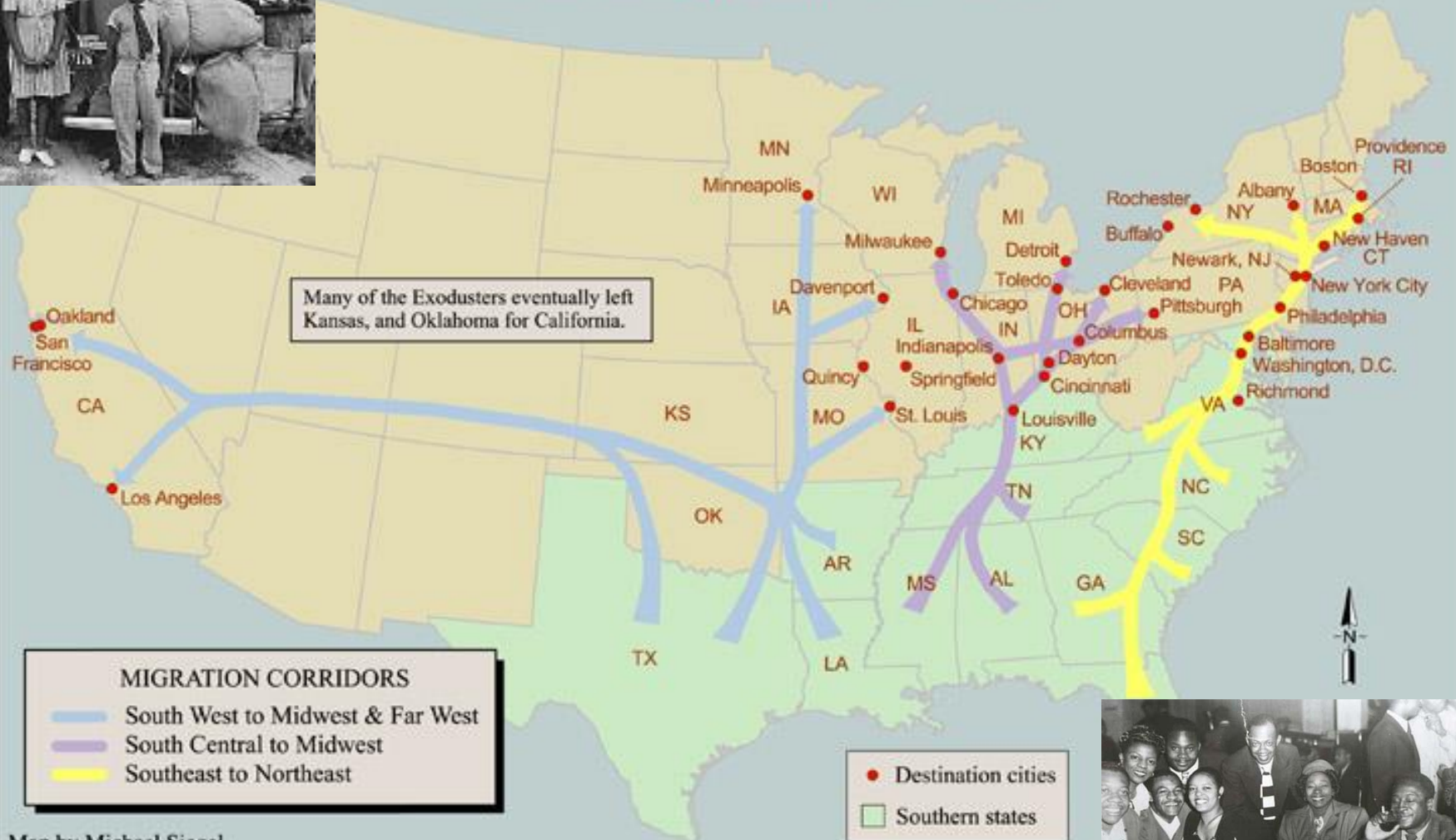


Great Migration

- ▶ Northern factories needed workers during the war for two main reasons:
 - ▶ Many white workers joined the war effort or were drafted
 - ▶ Nearly all immigration from Europe stopped
- ▶ To replace these workers African Americans left the South and moved into many Northern cities
 - ▶ Looking for factory jobs
 - ▶ The movement became known as the Great Migration
 - ▶ Between 300,000 and 500,000 African-Americans moved North



The Great Migration, 1916–1930



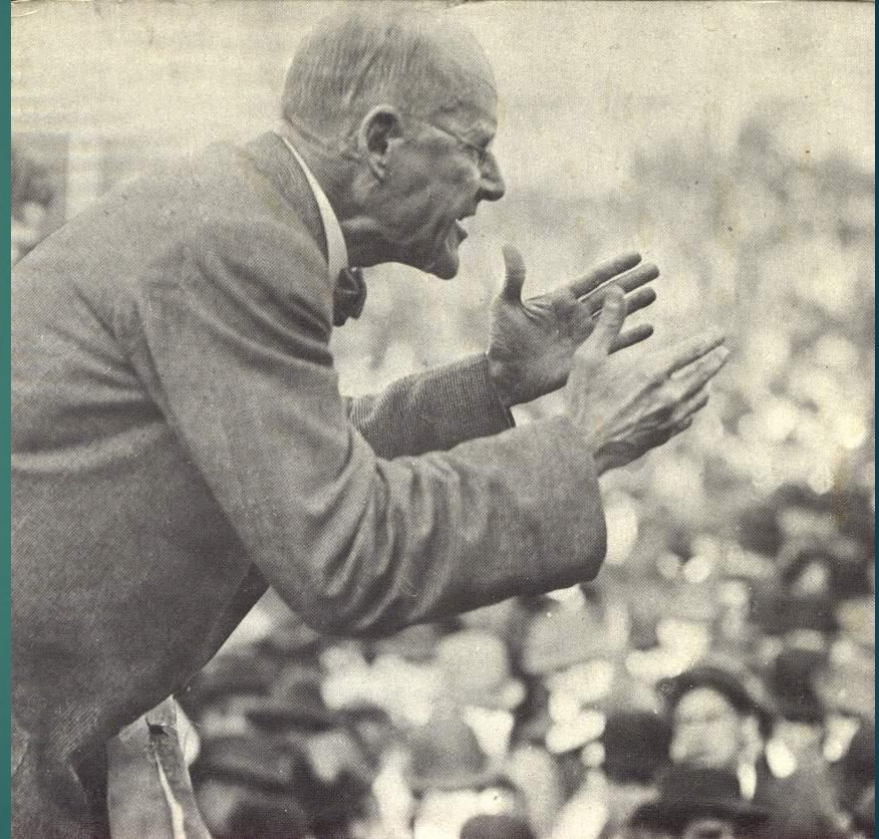
Map by Michael Siegel
Rutgers Cartography 2005

Source: *The Atlas of A

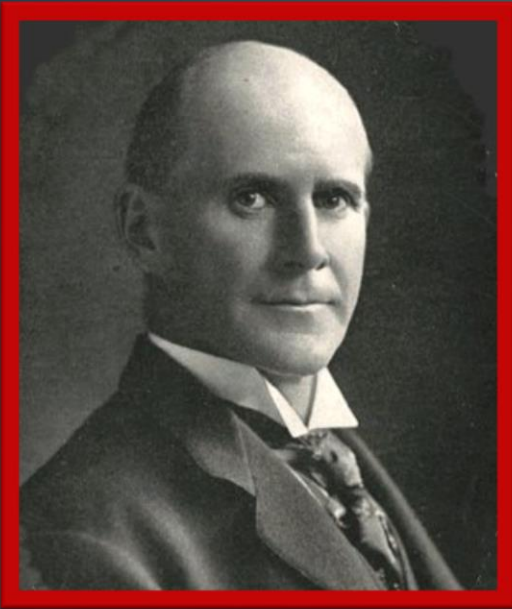


Dissension Among the People

- ▶ Committee on Public Information
 - ▶ Circulated pro-war pamphlets to gain American citizenry support.
- ▶ Espionage Act
 - ▶ Sentences of up to 20 years for persons found guilty of being disloyal to America or aiding the enemy.
- ▶ Sedition Act
 - ▶ Penalties for using “disloyal language” against the government.
- ▶ Many who speak out against the war are jailed.
 - ▶ Eugene V. Debs
- ▶ Possible Constitutional right violations??



Eugene Debs



- ▶ Leader of the American Railway Union (ARU)
- ▶ Socialist leader who ran for president in 1912
- ▶ What is a Socialist?
 - ▶ A person who believes that the government should own industries (railroads, utilities)
 - ▶ A nation's wealth should be more evenly distributed in order to alleviate suffering



Espionage Act

- ▶ Passed in 1917 the Espionage Act:
 - ▶ Established penalties and prison time for aiding the enemy
 - ▶ Penalized disloyalty, or interference with the war effort
- ▶ The Espionage Act was expanded in 1918 to make it illegal for any public opposition to the war
- ▶ The Supreme Court also limited American's freedom of speech – 1st Amendment Right
 - ▶ *Schenck v. U.S.*
 - ▶ Upheld Espionage Act of 1917



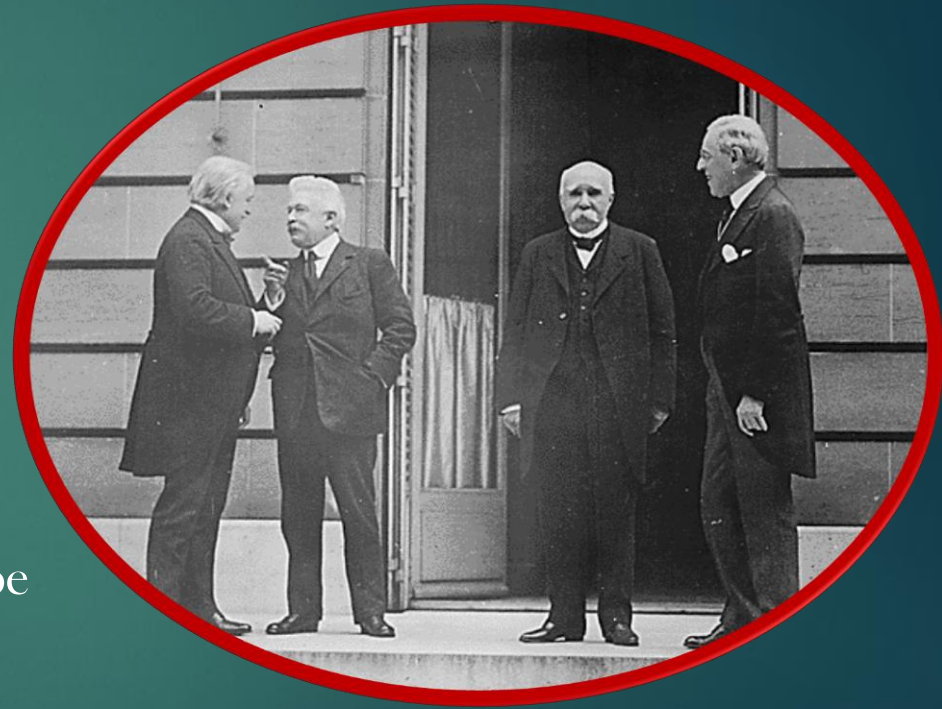
WHO WAS SCHENCK?

- Socialist that opposed the war
- Schenck passed out flyers urging individuals to resist the draft
 - Violation of the Espionage Act
 - Schenck argued the Act violated the 1st amendment
- Schenck appealed to the Supreme Court



c. Explain Wilson's Fourteen Points and the proposed League of Nations

- ▶ The Allies won the war in 1918 & began settling for peace
- ▶ The “Big Four”
 - ▶ Leaders from the U.S., Britain, France, and Italy
 - ▶ They lead meetings which will decide the fate of Post-War Europe



The Armistice



- ▶ November 11, 1918 at 11:00 a.m.- Germany signs the armistice and fighting ceases.
- ▶ Terms of the armistice
 1. Germans would evacuate France.
 2. Germany would surrender all war materials and release all prisoners.

Wilson's Fourteen Points contained 3 main themes

Points 1-5 focused on creating new international rules that would eliminate future wars

No more secret treaties or alliances

Reduction of militaries

Freedom of the seas and free trade

International control over colonies to end imperialism

THE FOURTEEN POINTS

These were defined by President Wilson in an address to Congress on January 8, 1918. Summarized they are:

1. "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."
2. Freedom of the seas, in peace and war.
3. Equality of trade conditions.
4. Reduction of armaments.
5. Adjustment of colonial claims with reference to the wishes of the governed population.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory.
7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
8. Evacuation of French territory, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.
10. Autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
11. Independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro.
12. Relinquishment of Turkish control over non-Turkish populations.
13. Erection of an independent Polish state, with free and secure access to the sea.
14. A League of Nations to guarantee independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Wilson's Fourteen Points

► First 5 Points

1. free trade
2. freedom of the seas
3. disarmament
4. open diplomacy
5. adjustments of colonial claims



These five points were what Wilson felt caused World War

- The next 8 points dealt with self-determination
- The final point called for the creation of the League of Nations, an organization which would help settle disagreements between member countries.

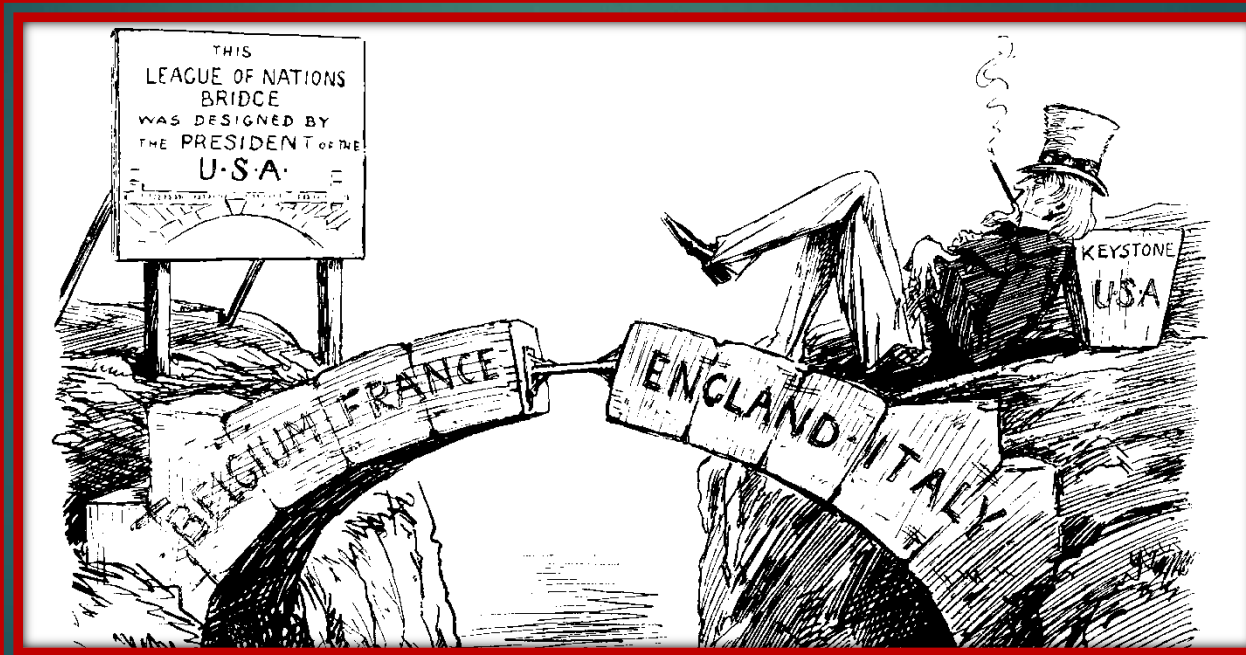
The Treaty of Versailles

- ▶ The Treaty was signed by Germany in 1919, and punished Germany for “starting” the war
- ▶ Germany would have to:
 - dismantle their army and navy
 - pay war reparations of \$33 billion (which they did not have)
 - Admit guilt for causing the war
 - Germany was not allowed to place any troops in the Rhineland, the strip of land, 50 miles wide, next to France.*
 - The Treaty left Germany in shambles

Most of Wilson’s Fourteen Points were dismissed by the other leaders, with the exception of the Fourteenth Point

League of Nations

- ▶ Wilson's League of Nations was voted down by the U.S. Congress in 1920.
- ▶ Many Congressmen worried that it made the U.S. too involved in European affairs



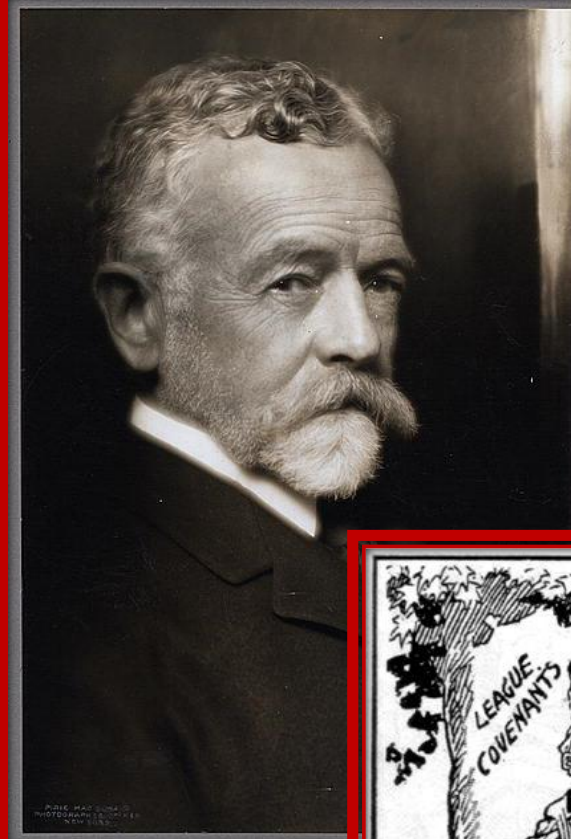
The League of Nations



- ▶ Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- ▶ Executive Council
 - ▶ United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan.
- ▶ League Covenant
 - ▶ Each member nation agreed to solve problems in a “friendly way” before going to war.
- ▶ Weaknesses
 1. “aggressor nations” never defined
 2. Forcing peoples to live inside boundaries they did not want to.
 3. No way to solve economic problems that led to wars.

Senate Rejection of League

- ▶ Henry Cabot Lodge—leading Republican opponent.
 - ▶ Objects to Article 10—League members would act together to put down any threats to peace.
 - ▶ Wants America to become isolated again.



Senate Vote

- ▶ November, 1919
- ▶ Senate rejects The Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.
 - ▶ Never becomes a member.
- ▶ 1921- signs a separate peace treaty with Germany.



YOU CAN'T REALLY BLAME HIM FOR WANTING A LIFE-PRESERVER.

Reid in The National Republican

Wilson's Response

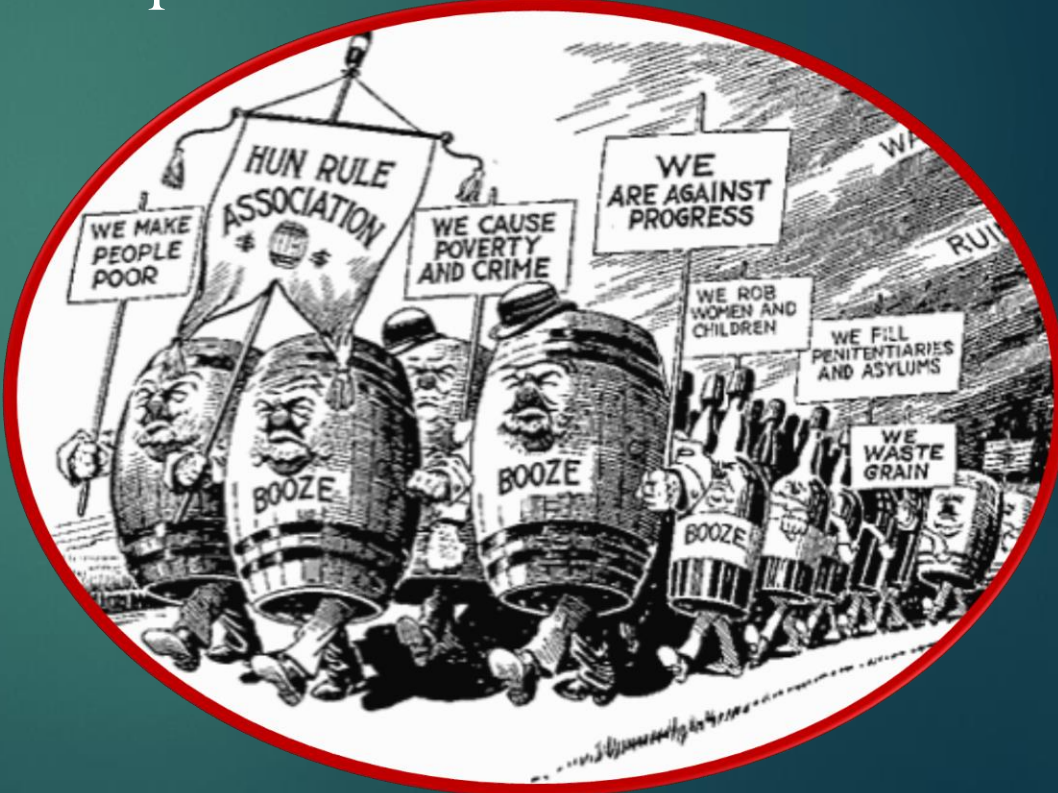


- ▶ Does not want to see the League of Nations weakened.
- ▶ Travels around the country by train making speeches in defense of the Treaty.
- ▶ Fall, 1919- collapses from exhaustion and suffers a mild stroke.
 - ▶ Wife secretly runs the country during his illness.



d. Describe passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, establishing Prohibition, and the Nineteenth Amendment, establishing woman suffrage.

- ▶ The 18th Amendment took effect in 1920 banning the manufacturing, sale, and transportation of alcohol
- ▶ Supporters of prohibition thought that it would reduce unemployment, domestic violence, and poverty.
- ▶ Which groups of people do you think supported prohibition?



18th Amendment



- ▶ The Amendment was extremely difficult to enforce so that by 1933, the 21st Amendment was passed repealing the 18th Amendment
- ▶ Why do you think the 18th Amendment was so difficult to enforce?

Nineteenth Amendment (1920)

Women's Suffrage: The right to vote



Women's suffrage movement groups originally tied their cause to that of African-American suffrage