WWI: The War to Make the World “Safe for Democracy”
SWBAT

• Explain why the U.S. entered WWI

• Analyze causes and effects of U.S. involvement in WWI
DO NOW

• Review Global II...

• Why did war break out in Europe in 1914? Do you remember the 4 MAIN reasons?
Causes of WWI in Europe

**M- Militarism:**
- The nations of Europe were competing in an arms race & increased spending on their militaries, especially in Germany
Causes of WWI in Europe

A - Alliances:

- Triple Entente (Allied Powers)
- Triple Alliance (Central Powers)

- Countries formed agreements for protection
Knowledge Check!

Identify the 3 Allied Powers:
Russia, France, Britain

Identify the 3 Central Powers:
Germany, Austria-Hungary, (Italy)

Ottoman Empire
European Alliances on the Eve of World War I. Alliance systems divided Europe into two great blocs with few countries remaining neutral.
Causes of WWI in Europe

I- Imperialism:
- European powers competed over obtaining raw materials & territorial possessions overseas
- Each wanted to be the superior empire & attain economic dominance
Causes of WWI in Europe

N- Nationalism:
- Boundary disputes & different groups wanted independence
- European nations had extreme loyalty & devotion to their country
The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?

Source: John McCutcheon, The Chicago Tribune; H. H. Windsor, Cartoons Magazine (adapted)
Causes of WWI in Europe

• Immediate cause of the War:
  *Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary*
American Involvement in WWI

• From 1914-1917: US was neutral...kind of...
• By 1915:
  - US had $2 billion worth of goods sold to Allies
  - $3.5 billion in private foreign investments
  - US allowed private banks to loan money to Allies
  - J.P. Morgan & others become wealthier
  - U.S. Steel turns a $348 million profit in 1916
American Involvement in WWI

• Why did US get pulled into the War?

1. Cultural Ties:
   - connections with Britain & France (1st Ally)
   - most Americans favor the Triple Entente nations
American Involvement in WWI

2. Economic Ties:
   - most of our trade was with Britain, especially since Britain had blockaded Germany

3. Propaganda:
   - Allies successfully used propaganda campaigns in the US against the Germans
American Involvement in WWI

4. German Submarine Warfare:
   - began to shoot at → sink neutral civilian ships without warning, violating international law
   - ex. Lusitania (1915)
     - 1,200 killed, including 124 Americans
     - Wilson outraged! – Lusitania carried innocent cargo
     - Actually...
       - 1,248 cases of 3-inch shells
       - 2,000 cases of ammunition for guns
The Lusitania left New York for England on May 1, 1915. Germany had placed a warning notice in American newspapers, but few people took it seriously. **How did the United States respond to German U-boat attacks?**
British Military Area (declared November 3, 1914) and German Submarine War Zone (declared February 4, 1915)

Lusitania torpedoed, May 7, 1915
Sinking of the Lusitania
American Involvement in WWI

5. Events of 1917:
   A. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare - Germany announced they would shoot at any vessel neutral or otherwise
   B. Zimmerman Telegram - Germans encouraged military alliance with Mexico → promised they would recover “lost” territory from the Mexican American War
To the German Minister to Mexico- Berlin, January 19, 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.

~Zimmermann (Secretary of State)
Telegram Questions

• What was Germany’s first plan concerning the US?
• If that plan failed, what did Germany propose to do in alliance with Mexico?
• What reaction would this note have had in the US?
American Involvement in WWI

C. Russian Revolution- Czar was overthrown → democratic forces take control of Russia → appealing to the U.S.
Wilson Speeches

• Read Wilson’s speeches and complete Guiding Questions

Discussion:

• According to the second speech, why did the U.S. enter WWI?

• How has Wilson’s attitude changed from the first speech?
Howard Zinn
• Read excerpt from Zinn’s, *A People’s History of the United States*, and complete Guiding Questions

Discussion:
• What is Zinn’s argument? What is his evidence?
• Do you find his argument convincing? Explain.
Analysis

• Use your notes and the 3 quotes to complete the question that follows.
Wrap Up

• Why did the US decide to enter the war and fight on the side of the allies?
US Preparation for WWI

SWBAT:
• Examine ways the US prepared for WWI
• Explain how *Schenck v. United States* changed the interpretation of the 1st Amendment
Do Now

• In what ways did U.S. policy from 1914 to 1917 violate Wilson’s promise of neutrality?
• What does patriotism mean to you? Is it patriotic or anti-American to criticize the U.S. government?
Role of US in WWI

- US enters WWI in April 1917, on the side of the Allied Powers
- By 1916, Congress already passed the National Defense Act, the Navy Act, & the Revenue Act- all of which expanded & funded the armed forces of the US
Role of US in WWI

• First tried to recruit...
  - Hoping for 1 million, only 73,000 signed up
Role of US in WWI

1. Defense:
   - Selective Service Act, May 1917 - established a draft in the US - all males 18-45 had to register → 4.8 million Americans served
Role of US in WWI
2. Economy:

- Wilson organizes Council of National Defense to oversee two government agencies:
  A. War Industries Board- Bernard Baruch, tells industries what to produce, fixes prices, & assigns supplies
Role of US in WWI

B. Food Administration - Herbert Hoover, distributes food, encourages rationing, & “victory gardens”
3. Morality:

• Wilson sets up a Committee on Public Information- (a propaganda committee) to create posters, pamphlets, & songs, mostly attacking Germany; urged people to buy liberty bonds
1. Espionage Act (1917) - stated it was a crime to interfere with the draft, & stopped “treasonous material” (anti-war pamphlets) in the mail
Wartime Constitutional Issues

2. Sedition Act (1918)- stated it was a crime to speak or publish anything “disloyal, profane...or abusive” about the government, Constitution, flag, or military service
Wartime Constitutional Issues

- 2,000 Americans are sent to jail, incl. Eugene Debs

3. Schenck v. US (1919)- The Supreme Court ruled that free speech would be restricted in wartime; Congress has the right to prevent words that would cause a “clear & present danger”
Graphic Organizer

• Read “Eugene V. Debs Speech” and “Schenck Pamphlet”

• Complete the Graphic Organizer (HW if not completed in class)
Graphic Organizer

• Review documents as a class
• Do you think Debs and Schenck were anti-American? Why/Why not?
• Read “The Sedition Act”
  - Why did the U.S. government pass this law?
  - Do you think the law was necessary? Explain your response.
Your Task...

• Read “Opponents of United States Entry into World War I”, complete the summary of argument, & letter at the end
Wartime Constitutional Issues

*Complete “The Power of Government” reading questions*
A Flawed Peace
SWBAT
• Explain Wilson’s 14 Points & the terms of peace for Germany according to the Treaty of Versailles

Do Now:
• What does the Schenck v. U.S. ruling declare?
U.S. Involvement

• U.S. sends majority of forces in Spring of 1918
• Germany surrendered: November 1918
• Casualties:
  – 8.5 million total (116,000 Americans)
Paris Peace Conference

- WWI ended in an **Allied victory** & the US played a major role in the peacemaking process:

- U.S. – Woodrow Wilson
- Britain – David Lloyd George
- France – Georges Clemenceau
- Italy – Vittorio Orlando
Paris Peace Conference

• Wilson hoped to negotiate fair & just peace – based on *Fourteen Points*

• European rivalries & secret treaties influenced peace negotiations

David Lloyd-George, Vittorio Orlando, Georges Clemenceau, & Woodrow Wilson
Wilson’s Fourteen Points

• Read “A Flawed Peace” on your own
• When finished answer the questions on your notesheet with a partner
Wilson’s Fourteen Points

Major Ideas:
• End to secret diplomacy → Open Diplomacy
• Freedom of the seas
• Removal of trade barriers
• Reduction of arms
• Consideration for natives in colonial areas
• Self-determination for all (let national groups make their own political decisions)
• Form an “association of nations” to guarantee political independence, territorial integrity, and to protect all nations
Pick a Side!

• Review Wilson and Lodge Arguments & League of Nations Chart (HW)
• Do you agree with President Wilson or Henry Cabot Lodge?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wilson or Lodge</th>
<th>WHY?</th>
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Peace Movement

- Many women from America & the world met during this period to discuss keeping the peace & formed the Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom
  - Jeanette Rankin, Jane Addams
  - opposed Treaty of Versailles b/c it would create more hostility → war
  - wanted disarmament, arms control, & neutrality
Wrap Up

• How does this cartoon exhibit the Treaty of Versailles? Why?
• Idaho Sen. William Borah, left, and Massachusetts Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, right, formed the primary opposition to the Treaty of Versailles supported by President Woodrow Wilson
See that horrible vulture! Take it away! Take it away!
Impact of War on Women & Minorities

- Women:
  - volunteers
  - weapons factories
  - Red Cross & Salvation Army overseas
  - expected to quit their jobs or return to more traditional work, when men returned from war
Impact of War on Women & Minorities

- Minorities:
  - American troops were immigrants but still faced social & job discrimination
  - African American leaders supported WWI, and 40,000 troops were Af. Amer., but were assigned to segregated units & worked as laborers
Your Task

• Read “Returning Soldiers” by W.E.B. DuBois

• Complete the questions that follow
American Foreign Policy in the 1920s
SWBAT

• Explain the US Foreign Policy during the 1920s as it relates to “normalcy”

Do Now:

• What gave African Americans a new reason to push for equality after WWI?
Politics of the 1920s

- President Harding (1920-1923)
  - known for his scandals, theft, fraud, & Teapot Dome Scandal:
  - one of Harding’s cabinet members was convicted of accepting bribes from oil executives in exchange for allowing them to lease government-owned oil reserves in Teapot Dome, WY
Politics of the 1920s

- Read Harding’s speech & answer the questions that follow
Politics of the 1920s

• After WWI, Americans wanted to return to traditional foreign policy of isolationism & peace → “return to normalcy”
- wanted to remove themselves from pressures of world politics & idealistic goals of progressives
→ Progressive goals continued at state & local levels
Politics of the 1920s

- President Coolidge (1924-1928)
  - known for his quietness & for being a friend to big business (no gov. regulation)
- WWI was followed by a short Recession
  - production, farm income, & exports declined
  - farmers faced hardships through the 1920s
Death & destruction of war leads to feelings of gloom among many Americans.

Despite contributing to war effort, returning Af. Amer. troops face discrimination & segregation.

American economy slows as wartime production ends.

Returning troops face difficult adjustment to civilian life.

Many women & minority workers face job loss as men return from war.

US After the War
Politics of the 1920s

• However, some groups benefitted:
  - businesses & wealthy
  - government reduced national debt
  - tariff rates increased (protectionism)
  - increase in corporate mergers (monopolies)
  - per capita income increased 30%
  - standard of living increased

→ 1920’s = Roaring 20’s
Foreign Policy

• Very self-centered & isolationist (refused to join the League of Nations)

A. Debtor Nation v. Creditor Nation

a) 1914: debtor nation (US owed more to foreign nations than they owed us)
b) 1920s: creditor nation (foreign nations owed more to the US than we owed to them)
Foreign Policy
- Why the shift?
Because our economy boomed in the 1920s (due to mass consumption & production & production of new goods) & WWI left many European nations in need of money
Foreign Policy

B. War Debts

a) US insisted debts be paid back (Europe disagreed)

b) Repayment was difficult for Europeans because we had high tariffs on their goods (this eliminated/hurt Europeans & their ability to make money)
Foreign Policy

c) Europe retaliated by raising their tariffs

C. Dawes Plan 1924:

- US loans $ to Germany
- Germany pays war reparations to allies
- Allies pay war debt to US
Foreign Policy

D. Arms Control

- Washington Naval Conference, 1921: US, Britain, France, Italy, & Japan agree to:
  1. set limits on # of warships each country could have
  2. protect independence of China & respect the Open Door Policy
Foreign Policy

Problem: failed to establish how it would be enforced

• Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928:
  1. 15 nations agree to outlaw war except in self-defense

Problem: No enforcement, no consequences if pact was broken
Foreign Policy

CONCLUSION:
- US goes against the world in debt policies
- US does not take the lead in arms control agreements
- US refuses to join the League of Nations
- Withdraw from world & become isolationist
Wrap Up

• What was the impact of post WWI conditions on different groups in American society?
1. What was the effect of new technology used in WWI?

2. Why was WWI called the “Great War”?

3. Explain why WWI was “total war”?

4. How many Americans died in WWI?
Review

- Causes of WWI
- Treaty of Versailles
1920s
SWBAT

• Explain the major events of the 1920s

Do Now: After watching the video “Boom” answer the questions on your notesheet
Roaring Twenties

SWBAT: Describe culture of the U.S. in the 1920s
Culture of the 1920s

• Once in your group, you have 10 minutes to answer the questions corresponding to your group’s document(s). All group members must have an understanding of each question, as you will be “filling in the blanks” for class members in all remaining groups.

**Each group is also responsible for a visual, representing your group’s topic, which will be shared with the class when your group presents.

**Be sure to explain your visual to the class & how it relates to your topic! 😊
Period 5

Group 1: Nayeli, Michael, Jannet
Group 2: Emerson, Elena, Katie, Evan
Group 3: Evelyn, Marc, Sabriy, Tara
Group 4: Julia, Suzanne, Anahi
Group 5: Henry, Xu, Phil
Group 6: Jose, Nicole Gonzalez, Michelle
Period 6

Group 1: Jean-Pierre, Darin, Christian, Ashanti

Group 2: Danny, Ruby, Shyanne, Leslie

Group 3: Luci, Liam, Nicole, Torry

Group 4: Alexis, Emily, Alana, Alejandro

Group 5: Kevin, Bryce, Rosie, Irvin

Group 6: Nelly, Vanessa, Erik
Period 7

Group 1: Steffani, Ozzie, Amanda, Angelina
Group 2: Naomi, Lizbeth, David, Aaliyah
Group 3: Joshua, Alejandra, Roynell
Group 4: Tom, Bianca, Shawn, Raul
Group 5: Maria, Chris, Valerie, Oliver
Group 6: Leslie, Michelle, Cindy, Frank
Culture of the 1920s

• Dream a Little Dream
Major Events of the 1920s
SWBAT

• Describe major events of the 1920s

Do Now: How did culture change in the 1920s?

*Using the chart you completed for homework we will review the events of the 1920s as a class*
Major Events of the 1920s

1. The Red Scare (1919-1920)
   - After Russian Revolution, a fear of Communism swept the US
   - Some Americans began to call for the imprisonment or deportation of American Communists
   → led to targeting of others (immigrants, labor leaders, etc)
Major Events of the 1920s

- Congress passed a law to deport any “radicals” who were not citizens. Many were deported (even though they had nothing to do with Communism) AKA Palmer Raids
- 3,000 rounded up – held without bail, denied access to lawyers

people afraid to speak up, afraid they would be labeled as communists
Endicott Reds Routed from Meeting Place

Police Descend on 18 Odell Avenue and Disperse Radicals Gathered to Hear Left-wing Litwinowics of New York

Endicott, Nov. 14. A meeting of radicals at 18 Odell Avenue was raided by the police on Tuesday night.

Open support of advocacy of revolution will get rough treatment from now on, whether it be called Bolshevism, Communism or what not, according to an official statement made today.

For many months a group of radicals, mostly Russian, believed to stand for both political and industrial revolution, have held more or less regular meetings in the hall at 18 Odell Avenue, where, it is said, E. W. W. and I. J. B. theory theories of life have been expounded and approved. Before the occupancy of the Odell Avenue hall, the members of the organization met at 24 Squires Avenue.

Most of these Bolsheviks, Communists or Reds, as they are variously called, are ignorant men—unlettered, not even in English, but in their own language and it is believed that they have been playing upon better-educated but uncultivated agitation.

Alleged threats against property, made by their leaders, it is said, are matters of common rumor and discussion, but so far have not been put into action. And the police and other authorities of Endicott mean to see to it that they are not realized.

The meeting of Tuesday night was for the purpose of hearing an address in Russian by a Communist leader from New York, Mr. Litwinowics. Before the program had begun, the Endicott police appeared at the hall, made forcible entry and dispersed the company, numbering 100 men. No arrests were made.

It has been estimated that Endicott has about 500 Reds, but this number seems rather high at present as a good many have left town for places where their propaganda and program of revolt has found a larger sympathy.

These radicals, or "left wingers," should by now be confused with Socialists who stand for orderly progress in the advancement of freedom.
COMING OUT OF THE SMOKE.
IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE

249 REDS TO RUSSIA
Major Events of the 1920s

2. The Sacco and Vanzetti Trial
   - 2 Italian immigrants (admitted anarchists) were convicted of murder in 1921. Many people questioned the evidence...
   - they were convicted b/c of their beliefs & b/c they were immigrants
SAVE SACCO & VANZETTI
PROTEST DEMONSTRATION AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE
TRAfalgar SQUARE, SUNDAY NEXT AT 3 P.M.
COME IN YOUR THOUSANDS

WOMEN’S SACCOS
TO SHEPHERDS BUSH WELLS ROAD
Major Events of the 1920s
- They were executed in 1927
- Eventually their names were cleared in 1977
Major Events of the 1920s

3. Resurgence of the KKK (1915-1920)
- 100,000 members joined in 1920. The Klan increased their targets to Catholics, Jews, & immigrants.
- They felt the only true Americans were white, Protestant, American born citizens.
Major Events of the 1920s

4. Immigration Restrictions
   - Nativism
   - Immigrants seen as threatening to American values
   - Immigration Act of 1924- set quotas which limited number of allowed people from certain countries
Major Events of the 1920s

- numbers in Eastern & Southern Europe were low & no Asian immigrants were allowed
- National Origins Act, 1929- further reduced numbers of immigrants allowed in
FLOW UNDER THE PRESENT LAW
(Under Which 357,801 Immigrants Are Admitted)
FLOW UNDER THE PROPOSED LAW
(Under the House Bill 161,990 Would Be Admitted).
Major Events of the 1920s

5. Scopes Trial, 1925- Tennessee

- Tennessee law forbid the teaching of evolution
- John Scopes violated the law on purpose & was tried in court
→ clash between science & religion
Major Events of the 1920s

- Scopes lost, however, his lawyer, Darrow made William Jennings Bryan (the lawyer for the prosecution) look like a fool & weakened the argument for creationism
Major Events of the 1920s

6. Prohibition
- a ban on sale & consumption of alcohol (18th Amendment)
- Most Americans did not agree → b/c it stimulated crime, encouraged smuggling, & bootlegging (illegal sale & manufacturing of liquor)
- 18th Amendment- repealed in 1933
Major Events of the 1920s

7. Great Migration

Great Migration

- need for jobs during WWI caused African Americans from the south to migrate to northern cities
- 1910-1920: 500,000 people moved
- by 1940: 2 million had left the south
Major Events of the 1920s

- Their economic situation improved, but they still faced discrimination.
- Mexican Americans also migrated north → became migrant workers on farms; also faced discrimination.
- Read: “...Reversing Trend” & discuss
Wrap Up

1. How did the Palmer Raids deprive some citizens of their civil rights?
2. How does the Sacco & Vanzetti case demonstrate the mindset of the Red Scare?
3. How did the goals of the “new” KKK differ from those of the “old” Klan?
4. How did new laws change the immigration policy in the 1920s?
5. What were the immediate effects of the 18th Amendment & the Volstead Act?
6. How would the Great Migration affect political power of African Americans in the North?