

The History of America – Act VII [1916 to 1919]

An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.



Pancho Villa



Gravello and Franz



The German Brute



William Jennings Bryan



Henry Johnson



George Creel



The Food Administration



Women and the War Effort



Charles Schenck



The League of Nations



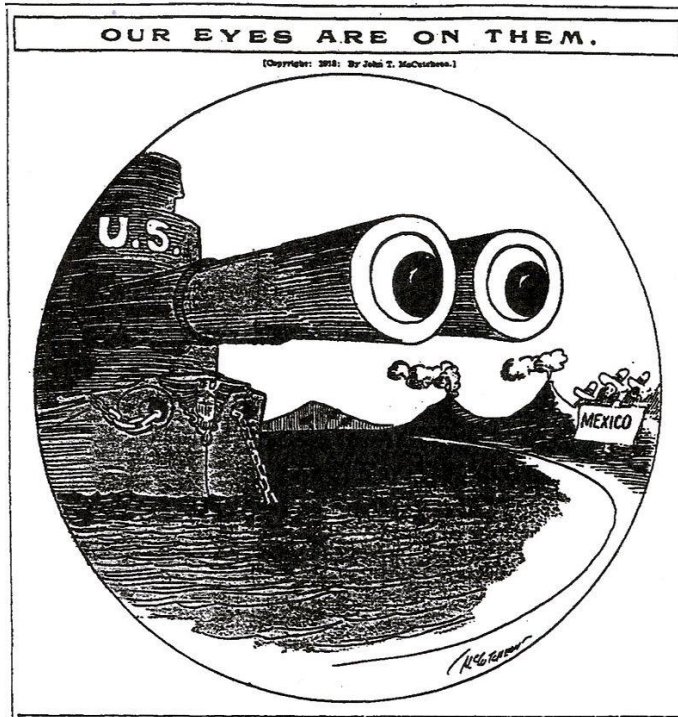
Henry Cabot Lodge



Edith Bolling Galt Wilson

7.13 New Directions in Foreign Policy [1900 to 1914]

Wilson hated war and wanted American foreign policy to be fair and just to all. Conditions in Latin America, however, forced this peaceful president to take military action. Notably, he ordered the US Army to chase Pancho Villa in Mexico.



U.S. Foreign Policy Review

American Revolution

Articles of Confederation

Presidency of George Washington

1803

1819

1823

1846

1848

1853

1861-1865

1867

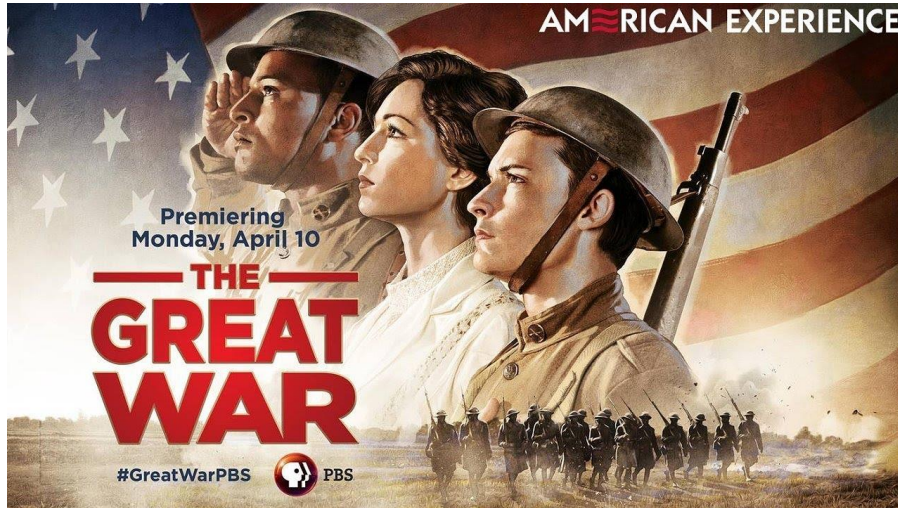
1898

1899

1912	United Fruit Company begins operations in Honduras and later becomes a major force throughout Central America.
1912-25	US Marines intervene in Nicaragua.
1914	Panama Canal opens; US forces shell and then occupy Vera Cruz, Mexico.
1915-34	When political turmoil broke out in Haiti in 1915, Woodrow Wilson dispatched marines to protect American lives and property. In 1916, he signed a treaty with Haiti providing for U.S. supervision of finances and the police.
1916-17	<i>Moralistic Diplomacy in Mexico</i> - Venustiano Carranza became the president of Mexico. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, rival to President Carranza, attempted to provoke a war between Mexico and the U.S by killing Americans. Wilson, rather, ordered General John J. Pershing to break up Villa's band of outlaws. The invading American army was withdrawn from Mexico in 1917 as the threat of war with Germany loomed.

The Summer of 1914 - Before the World Went to War

The fleeting moments of innocence before the world was changed forever



VIDEO NOTES: American Experience – The Great War

Europe What was Europe like in the summer of 1914?	United States What was America like in the summer of 1914?

7.14 Thunder Across the Sea: Europe and the Outbreak of World War I [1914]

After years growing nationalism and competition in Europe – a jostling for power and position, rivalries playing out over the acquisition of colonies and overseas territories eventually plunge Europe into the savage conflict that would redraw the map of the continent—and the globe.

Long Term Causes: How and why did the conflict get started in Europe

For several years there had been growing nationalism and competition in Europe – a jostling for power and position. Rivalries were playing out over the acquisition of colonies and overseas territories.



Immediate Causes of the Great War

The political assassination of Archduke Ferdinand (heir to the throne of the Austria-Hungarian empire) by a Serbian nationalist who wants independence/autonomy – remember Cuba? remember the Philippines?

The balance of power becomes unbalanced...

1. **Austria- Hungary** moves into **Serbia** to punish this action (assassination of Archduke Ferdinand)
2. **Russia** comes in to defend **Serbia**
3. **Germany** comes in on the side of **Austria Hungary**
4. **France** comes in on the side of **Russia**
5. **England** comes in on the side of **Russia**
6. **Italy** joins on the side of **Russia** and **Serbia** because it's promised land

YOUR NOTES:

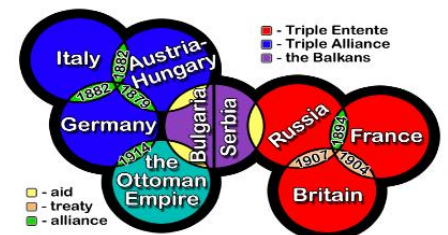
Long Terms Causes (Currents) of World War I

Militarism (arms race; proliferation)

Alliances and the Balance of Power

Imperialism

Nationalism



7.15 U.S. Entry into World War I - Making the World Safe for Democracy [1917 to 1919]

Entering World War I in response to Germany’s unrestricted submarine warfare, Wilson turned America’s participation into a fervent ideological crusade for democracy that successfully stirred the public to a great voluntary war effort, but at some cost to traditional civil liberties.

Point #1 The Allied power represents the forces of civilization vs. the forces of darkness. The US declares **neutrality** at the outbreak of (Remember Washington’s warning - S.A.F.E)

Point #2 Our neutrality had been challenged from beginning because of our innate sympathy toward the allied side – Britain and France (**Remember 1776**)

Point #3 Trade ties created a further problem because the US was selling war goods and supplies to both sides

	1914	1916
US trade with Allies	\$800 million	
US trade with A-H, Germany	\$169 million	

Point #4 Germans are using u-boats to break the naval blockade. Technology is changing the face of war!

- Sinking of the Lusitania (May 7, 1915)
- Arabic (August, 19, 1915)
- Sussex (March 24, 1916)
- The Sussex pledge (May 4, 1916)

Point #5 Us vs. Them (Anti German sentiment) Zimmerman Note/telegram from Germany intercepted by Britain January of 1917, British cryptographers deciphered a telegram. **WHAT DID IT SAY?** German offers Mexico land lost in 1845 (California, New Mexico, Arizona). The American press published news of the telegram on March 1.

Mobilization and Propaganda

Propaganda is employed as the US begins to drift away from isolation and neutrality.

On April 6, 1917, the United States Congress formally declared war on Germany and its allies.

YOUR NOTES:

THE DAWN of MODERN WARFARE

World War I is the first modern war it looks like what we think of war today - airplanes, tanks, poison gas, and an incredible loss of life (total war). Trench Warfare - mud - dead bodies - hell on earth.

Massive loss of life and massive slaughter but not a lot of territorial gains and not a lot of movement.

1916 “He kept us out of the war!” Wilson runs and wins a second term and wins on a Peace platform

7.16 A Call to Arms: Mobilizing America for World War I

The colossal mobilization effort required to fight a war across two oceans and three continents-and to do so it had to build, equip and transport a military to distant and disparate fronts.



President Woodrow Wilson asks Congress for a Declaration of War

“It is not the army we must get is shape for the war, it is the nation”
Planning, promoting and paying for America’s involvement in World War I

Government Action	
Selective Service Act [Planning for the war]	
Financing the War [Paying for the war]	
Government oversight [Planning and promoting]	
George Creel [Committee on Public Information]	
Bernard Baruch [War Industries]	
Herbert Hoover [Food Administration]	

A Call to Arms: Mobilizing America for World War I

African Americans, Women and Native Americans contributed to the war effort in significant ways giving their time, skills, and resources to support American mobilization.



African Americans	Women	Native Americans



Sargent Henry Johnson
 (1892 to 1929)

Medal of Honor
 awarded posthumously
 June 2, 2015

First American awarded
 the Croix de Guerre with
 Gold Palm for Valor

Albany's Henry Johnson, was a United States Army soldier who performed heroically in the first African American unit of the U.S. Army to engage in combat in World War I. On watch in the Argonne Forest on May 14, 1918, he fought off a German raid in hand-to-hand combat, killing multiple German soldiers and rescuing a fellow soldier while experiencing 21 wounds, in an action that was brought to the nation's attention by coverage in the New York World and The Saturday Evening Post later that year

7.17 Justice at War: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties during the Great War [1917-1919]

President Wilson turned America's participation in World War I into a fervent ideological crusade for democracy leading to the clash of individual rights and national security

Civil Rights during the Great War [1917-1919]

"Hyphenated Americans who attempted be both German and American were not American at all, but traitors to America and tools and servants of Germany against America" Former President Teddy Roosevelt

Examples of Anti-Germanism in America during World War I

German-American schools and newspapers by the thousands were forced to permanently close.

In cities and towns across the nation, libraries burned their German-language books in public burning.

Many German Americans began to conceal their ethnic identity—some changed their names; others stopped speaking German; still others quit German-American organizations

Newspapers in New York and other places published lists of inhabitants names and addresses, labeled as Enemy Aliens, thereby inviting neighbors to hostile actions.

Anti-German tension culminated on April 4, 1918, in the brutal lynching of **German immigrant**, Robert Prager a coal miner living in Collinsville, Illinois, who was accused of making "disloyal remarks".

In June 1918 a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative John M. C. Smith with the aim to wipe out German names from the map of the United States.

In Hilger, Montana citizens burned history texts that mentioned Germany, -16 states banned the teaching of German, -



Illinois Coal Miner
Robert Prager was
lynched April 4, 1918

A week after the trial, an editorial in the newspaper the Collinsville Herald, by editor and publisher J.O. Monroe, said that, "Outside a few persons who may still harbor Germanic inclinations, the whole city is glad that the eleven men indicted for the hanging of Robert P. Prager were acquitted." Monroe noted, "the community is well convinced that he was disloyal.... The city does not miss him. The lesson of his death has had a wholesome effect on the Germanists of Collinsville and the rest of the nation."[5]



Civil Liberties during the Great War [1917-1919]

Constitutional restrictions or boundaries enacted during wartime prove that our civil liberties are not absolute

Espionage and Sedition Acts 1917

A person could be fined up to \$10,000/20 years in prison if they interfered with the draft, obstructed the sale of bonds, or saying anything profane, disloyal, or abusive about the war effort

6,000 arrests for loosely defined anti-war activities, led to **2,000** prosecutions, but only **1,500** convictions.

House of Reps refused to seat a Socialist Congressman critical of the war
Supreme Court hears *Schenck v. U.S* case in 1917

Defendant	Accusations	Argument
Kate Richards O'Hare [Socialist]	Claimed U.S. involvement in World War I to protect corporate interests and criticized soldiers; accused of violation the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act	First Amendment (Freedom of Speech)
Eugene V. Debs [Socialist]	Criticized U.S. Government for prosecuting those who violated the Espionage Act of 1917 and made a speech opposing the war; accused of violation the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act	First Amendment (Freedom of Speech); led to the Supreme Court case <i>Debs vs. United States</i> in 1919
Charles T. Schenck [Socialist]	Opposed and obstructed military draft; distributed fliers to draft-age men, urging resistance to induction.	First Amendment (Freedom of Speech); led to the Supreme Court case <i>Schenck vs. United States</i> in 1919
Emma Goldman [Socialist]	Opposed involvement in World War I; accused of conspiring against the draft law in 1917	First Amendment (Freedom of Speech); led to the Supreme Court case <i>Schenck vs. United States</i> in 1919

The Wilson Administration made ample use of these Acts, prosecuting during the World War I years. Although the Sedition Act was repealed in 1921, the original Espionage Act, as amended, remains part of federal law.



WARTIME CIVIL LIBERTIES

Quais War with France [1798]
Alien and Sedition Acts
Virginia | Kentucky Resolutions

The Civil War [1861-65]
Suspension of Habeau Corpus
Censorship of Newspapers
Use of Military Courts

World War I [1917-1919]
Espionage and Sedition Acts
Schenck vs. United States in 1919
Debs vs. United States in 1919

World War II [1941-45]
Alien Registration Act 1940
Japanese Internment
[Executive Order #9066]
Korematsu vs. United States in (1944)

7.18 The Post War Dream: Woodrow Wilson and the Quest for a New World Order

The place of internationalism in American politics, swept away the old view that isolationism was the cause of Wilson's failure and revealing the role of competing visions of internationalism and the eventual rejection of collective security as a panacea for global conflict.

<p>Cost and Consequence of World War I “War does not determine who is right, only who is left”</p> <p>Collective Security: Wilson’s The Fourteen Points (January 8, 1918) The message, though intensely idealistic in tone and primarily a peace program, had certain very practical uses as an instrument for propaganda. It was intended to reach the people and the liberal leaders of the Central Powers as a seductive appeal for peace, in which purpose it was successful. It was hoped that the points would provide a framework for peace discussions. The message immediately gave Wilson the position of moral leadership of the Allies and furnished him with a tremendous diplomatic weapon as long as the war persisted.</p> <p>The first FIVE points and their effects were: MAIN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. <p>The largest achievement, Point #14, foreshadowed the League of Nations. It called for an international organization that Wilson dreamed would provide a system of collective security.</p>	<p>The Impact of the Great War on America</p> <p>#1 U.S. becomes the world's leading economic power and largest trading nation.</p> <p>#2 World War I exposed the heterogeneity (diversity) of the American people and the divisions among them.</p> <p>#3 The U.S. government intervened in the economy and influenced people's lives on an unprecedented scope and scale.</p> <p>#4 Civil liberties were restricted on the Homefront in attempt to achieve a unified war effort</p> <p>#5 World War I ended Progressivism and brought mood of cynicism and discouragement to American intellectuals</p>
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Competing Visions for the Post War World : Idealists vs. Imperialists

The Paris Conference fell into the hands of an inner clique, known as the Big Four. Wilson, having the most power, was joined by Premier Vittorio Orlando of Italy, Prime Minister David Lloyd George of Britain, and Premier Georges Clemenceau of France.

Great Britain: David Lloyd George **1,012,075**

Goal:

Italy: Vittorio Orlando **1,243,400**

Goal:

France: Georges Clemenceau **1,737,800**

Goal:

United States: Woodrow Wilson **117,465**

Goal:



The Conference opened on January 18, 1919. Wilson's ultimate goal was a world parliament known as the League of Nations. It would contain an assembly with seats for all nations and a council to be controlled by the great powers. In February 1919, the skeptical Old World diplomats agreed to make the League Covenant.

Compromise and Concession: Hammering Out the Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was the most important of the peace treaties that brought World War I to an end. The Treaty ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed on 28 June 1919 in Versailles, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

The other Central Powers on the German side of World War I signed separate treaties. Although the armistice, signed on 11 November 1918, ended the actual fighting, it took six months of Allied negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference to conclude the peace treaty. The treaty was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 21 October 1919.

**Treaty of Versailles
 Timeline**

The Treaty of Versailles: Major Provisions

Military Restrictions	Territorial loses	War Guilt	League of Nations
Limit the size of the German military	Germany surrenders all overseas colonies in Africa and the Pacific	Sole responsibility is placed on Germany.	International peace keeping organization; enemy and neutral nations excluded
German prohibited from importing or manufacturing war material	Germany returns the Alsace-Lorraine to France	Germany forced to pay allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years	Germany and Russia excluded

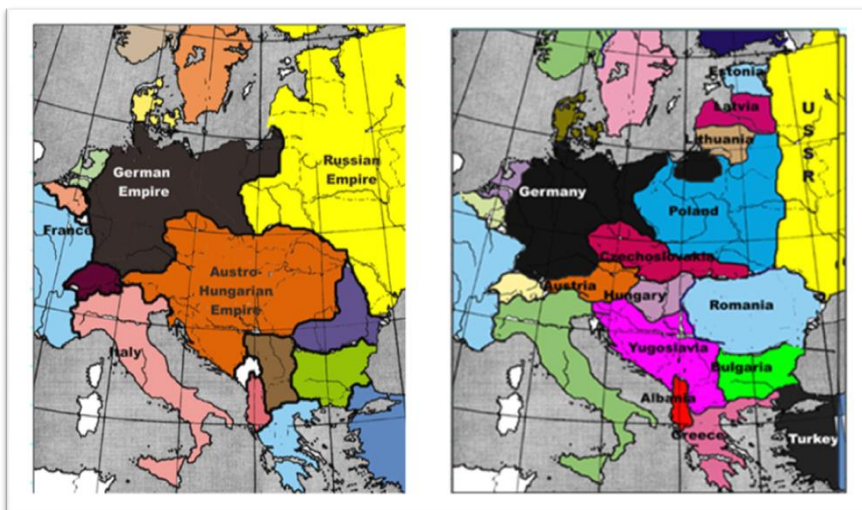
The Treaty of Versailles: Casualties

Germany: Humiliated, blamed for war, no way to pay back reparations

USSR: Russia excluded from League, high casualties, loss of territory.

Southeast Asia: Despite talk about global self-determination, there was no support for Constitutional government in French Indochina.

The Treaty of Versailles: Redrawing the map of Europe



7.19 The Betrayal of Great Expectations [1919]

Questioning the wisdom of participation in a war that had caused many American deaths combined with stories of Allied greed and desire for revenge disillusioned many who thought that the war had been fought to “make the world safe for democracy”

Treaty of versailles timeline

A big part of this story is grounded in the growing disillusion with America’s role in the Great War manifested itself in the rising intolerance towards things “un-American”

Ku Klux Klan reborn

Second Red Scare

The Great Migration



In our system of government, Presidents **NEGOTIATE TREATIES** with other countries (through their Secretary of State normally, although in this case Wilson was directly involved in the Paris negotiations). **THEN**, they have to bring the Treaty back and have it approved by 2/3 of the US Senate (this is called the “Advice and Consent” power of the Senate).

