Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

Unit 4 Notes Outline

**Unit 4 “The Great War”**

Complete the Unit 4 Notes Guide as you review the material throughout Unit 4.

**Lesson 4.01 “The War to End All Wars”**

Explore #1:

What countries do the characters represent?

What are the characters doing?

How is this significant to the causes of WWI?  
   
Notes Outline: “The War to End All Wars”

The Road to War

I. MAIN Causes of World War I

M       -building up a nation’s armed forces in preparation for war. Endless planning makes war more likely.

A       -complicated system of alliances developed in late 19th century

I       -scramble for colonies sharpened rivalries

N       -acting in your own National interest while going against the interest of another nation

II. The Conflict Begins

Assassination of       in Sarajevo (Bosnia) June 28, 1914

Chain Reaction 1914

July 28 Austria-Hungary declared war on

July 29       (Serbia’s protector) ready troops for war

Aug. 1       (Austria-Hungary’s chief ally) declares war on Russia.

France (Russia’s ally) mobilizes.

Germany went through Belgium to get to France which brought Great Britain (Belgium’s protector) into the war under the      .

III. Fighting between Powers

      Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, (Ottoman Empire)

      Powers – Russia, France, Serbia, Great Britain, (Italy and U.S. later)

A. Stalemate:

      - Neither side gains the advantage

      - area between the muddy, rat-infested trenches

B. Modern Warfare

New killing machines

      – 450 rounds a minute

Hand grenades, artillery shells,     , submarines,       and planes

     – common condition caused by exposure to water while standing in the muddy trenches

**Lesson 4.02 “The Yanks are Coming”**

Explore #2:

What two countries do the characters represent?

What is one country offering the other?

How is this significant to the U.S. and our involvement in WWI?

I. America’s Response

Most Americans opposed the       Powers (Germany’s Leader Kaiser Wilhelm).

American Neutrality was heavily influenced by      .

Preparedness Movement in 1914 was launched to protect our neutrality.

A. German Submarine Warfare

The German       (submarine) was a terrifying new weapon that changed the rules of warfare.

Considered uncivilized by Americans which added to anti-German feelings encouraged by the British.

B. Lusitania

May 7, 1915 a German U-boat fired on a British passenger liner named the

It went down in 18 minutes killing 1,200 passengers (including 128 Americans)

Wilson protested and urged Germany to pay victims’ families and stop submarine warfare.

C.       Pledge

Germans promised that U-boats would warn ships before attacking after U.S. neutrality is weakened as another passenger ship (French ship – Sussex) is attacked killing Americans

Feb. 1, 1917 Germans resumed       warfare.

Feb. 3, 1917 U.S. broke off diplomatic relations with Germany

D.       Note

Telegram from Germany’s foreign secretary that made an offer to Mexico

      to attack U.S. and Germany would help them get back land.

E. War Resolution

More American ships sank.

April 2, 1917       persuaded Congress to pass a war resolution

      Wilson signed the resolution to enter WWI.

II. Preparing for Action

Pres. Wilson sends troops, the       (AEF), to Europe

Gen.      , a veteran of the Spanish-American War, commanded the AEF

The U.S. was far from prepared to send an army to the European front

A. Draftees

In May 1917, Congress passed a      , authorizing a draft of young men for military service

Men 21 – 30 had to register for the

24 million registered, 3 million were called into service

Wide-spread acceptance of the program

The Doughboy- American infantry men were nicknamed

B.      -and WWI

367,000 black soldiers served during the war; 42,000 of them saw combat in France

Discrimination:

Assigned to labor battalions and supply lines, rarely allowed to fight

They were       from white troops

There were very few black officers

Black soldiers often had inadequate training and equipment

Little motivation to fight

C. “     ”

The 369th Infantry Regiment was especially eager to fight

Loaned to the French, the regiment was integrated into the French army

Because of their distinguished service, the entire regiment received France’s highest combat medal

D. Revolution in Russia

Russia was no longer a factor in the war after the Bolshevik Revolution.

      was forced to give up power and he was replaced with a “Republican government”

     , followers of Vladimir Lenin, violently overthrew Russia’s government

Germany and Russia’s deal: promise of peace (Russia withdraws from fighting)

Peace meant freeing Germany from fighting a two-front war

E. Americans to the Rescue

German forces turned all their energies toward the French and British lines. They were able to break through and head toward      .

American forces marched out from Paris under Brigadier General James Harbord.

During the Battle of      , the Germans are stopped and the tide of the war begins to turn!

American loses - over half of their troop

E. The

The tank was introduced by the      , could cross trenches and roll through barbed wire, while remaining invulnerable to enemy fire

Tanks were used to launch assaults in advance of foot troops to break German lines.

F. American Heroes

Corporal       at first, he was a conscientious objector

York’s squad attacked a German machine gun nest

York killed 25 and captured 132 Germans with only his rifle and pistol

Eddie       celebrated fighter pilot

Defeated Germany’s “Flying Circus”

Infamous German squadron led by the Red Baron

G. The Battle of Mihiel

The Battle of       was the first major military effort entirely in American hands

Gen. Pershing and his troops push Germany out of their long-held position, causing the Germans to retreat

The Allies use airplanes to drop bombs and engage in aerial dogfights

H. Ending the War

The Allies pressed on against their enemy. German commanders begged for peace. The Allies refuse, accepting only total surrender.

On November 11, 1918,      , or cease-fire, came and the guns finally fell silent.

Kaiser Wilhelm, the ruler (or emperor) of Germany, fled to Holland.

IV. Scars of the war

A. Consequences

The terrible consequences extended beyond the battlefields

Millions of civilians died during and after the fighting, from starvation, disease (      or flu), or war-related injury

B. Genocide

Hundreds of thousands of Armenian civilians were killed in a campaign of      , the organized killing on an entire people

Ottoman forces deported and murdered Armenians, whom they suspected of disloyalty to the government

The killing of Armenians would continue into the early 1920s

**Lesson 4.03 “Home Front”**

Mobilizing for War

Explore #3:

In your opinion, who is this man representing?

What is he pulling out of his pocket?

What message is the poster trying to portray to the people of America?

I. Home Front Mobilizes

A. Financing the War:

     : Special war bonds sold to support the allied cause

More than $20 billion raised

Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts set up booths, posters, etc.

A. Managing the Economy:

Industry must convert to war production.

New Agencies:

1.       (WIB)-headed by Bernard Baruch, the WIB told manufacturers what and how much to produce and even fixed prices

2.       -licensed foreign trade & punished firms suspected of dealing with the enemy

3. National War Labor Board-headed by William H.      , to set standard wages, hours & working conditions in the war industries & settled labor disputes that might hinder the war effort

B. Regulating Food and Fuel Consumption

In 1917, the       Control Act-established the Food Administration headed by Herbert Hoover to regulate food and fuel consumption

“Food will win the war” “meatless Mondays” “wheatless days”

      was established to reduce the use of fuel for nonmilitary purposes.

      was passed (18th Amendment) scarce grain supplies

II. Enforcing Loyalty

The government imposed censorship in the press and instilled fear of       (the gov. feared secret agents might try to undermine the war effort).

The government called for restrictions on immigration (literacy tests) and started a “Hate the      ” campaign. The campaign created an alertness for spies approached hysteria.

-major hostility toward Germans (“liberty burgers” instead of hamburgers)

A. Repression of      :

1917       Act-to fight espionage & sabotage / prevent or obstruct the war effort (definitions were so broad it included public criticism of the war-20yrs in prison)

1918       Act-prohibited “uttering, printing, writing or publishing any disloyal” about either the gov. or armed forces

Eugene V.      , socialist leader, got sentenced to 10 years in prison

B. Controlling Political Radicals and Public Opinion

Committee on       (CPI)- headed by George Creel it used pamphlets, billboards and movies to arouse support for the war and quell dissent

“Four-Minute Men” spoke to audiences throughout the nation

“Make sure the world is safe for      ” Wilson’s reasoning for entering the war

C. Changing People’s Lives:\*

Scouting and Military programs in school

500,000 African Americans moved north to take jobs in the war industries in what is known as the      .

400,000       joined the workforce

**Lesson 4.04 “Lasting Peace?”**

The Treaty of Versailles

Explore #4:

Analyze the cartoon.

List three things that stand out and explain their significance.

What is the overall message?

I. Wilson’s Vision for Peace

     : Wilson’s peace plan after WWI

A. Wilson’s Fourteen Points

First Five Points- to prevent another war from occurring

Next Eight Points- boundary changes based on      **-** (nationalities to decide which nations to belong to)

14th Point called for a League of Nations

B. League of Nations

The      was Wilson’s main goal of his peace plan.

International organization to address diplomatic crises

Thought it would prevent another war from occurring

Wilson would concede most of his Fourteen Points in order for the League to be established

II.       Peace Conference

The goal of the Paris Peace Conference was to decide on the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Included Great Britain, France, Italy, and United States

The Central Powers and       were not invited to attend the Conference

A. “The Big Four”

British prime minister      , Italian prime minister Vittorio Orlando,       premier Georges Clémenceau, and US president Woodrow Wilson

B. Decision Making

French were determined to prevent any future invasions by the Germans

      felt that the Germans must pay for the War

Italy wanted control of Austrian held territory

President       wanted a League of Nations

III. Treaty of       signed on June 28, 1919

Established nine new nations including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia

Barred Germany from maintaining an army, navy, and airforce

Returned Alsace-Lorraine to France

Required Germany to pay war       amounting to $33 billion to the Allies

Required Germany to sign a      -clause admitting sole responsibility for the war

Countries Created by

World War I

Finland

Latvia

Estonia

Lithuania

Yugoslavia

IV. Wilson Seeks Approval of Treaty

Wilson was met with opposition over the treaty because       felt the treaty was too harsh

Opposition over the League of Nations-felt it would weaken American independence

A. The Senate and the Treaty

Wilson refused to compromise about the League of Nations

The Senate was led by      , senators, especially Republicans, who opposed Wilson, the treaty, and the League of Nations.

The Senate voted to reject the treaty because it did not want the U.S. to be a part of the League of Nations.

B. Wilson Tours the United States

Wilson toured the country to win support of the League of Nations

He suffers a stroke on October 2, 1919, and was paralyzed

The      never joined the League of Nations.

Signed a separate treaty with Germany in 1921

V. Postwar Adjustment

The war boosts the U.S. economy

Servicemen returning home have trouble finding jobs

      who were working in factories chose to work at home or were fired

      was still a national problem, and even African-Americans returning home from fighting in the war faced severe discrimination.

The Effects of World War One

With the United States entry into the war, Germany was defeated, and the war ended. Three million had been killed, and there were aftershocks around the world. Nonviolence was encouraged. Because of the work of the women during the war in both Great Britain and the United States, they gained voting rights. After the war, many dealt with despair and pessimism.

*Legacy of Versailles?*

“Today in the Hall of Mirrors, the disgraceful Treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will with unceasing labour press forward to reconquer the place among nations to which it is entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.”

Source: German Newspaper, 1919

Write at least Two lasting effects of World War I and the Treaty of Versailles

1.

2.