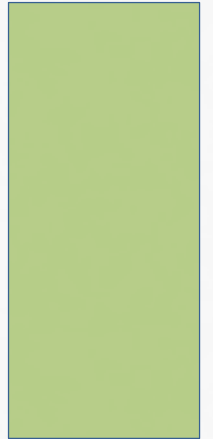


MAIN CAUSES AND US NEUTRALITY IN WWI

1914-1917



STANDARDS

- **SSUSH15** The student will analyze the origins and impact of U.S. involvement in World War I.

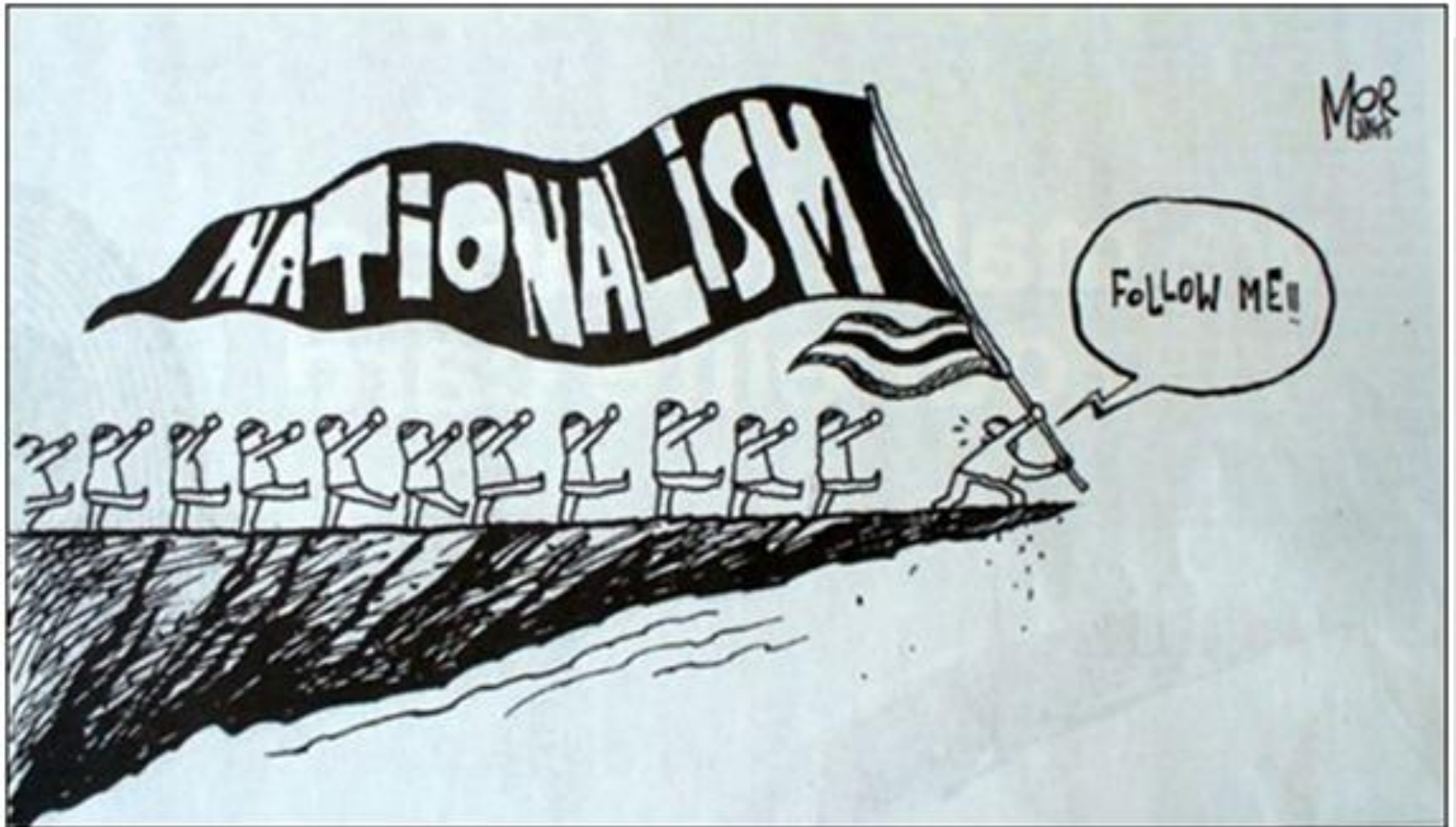
a. Describe the movement from U.S. neutrality to engagement in World War I, with reference to unrestricted submarine warfare.

FROM NEUTRALITY TO WAR

- MAIN CAUSES OF WWI
- Militarism – glorification of the military; arms race
- Alliances/assassination
- Imperialism—disagreement over countries
- Nationalism – devotion to one's nation; concept sweeping through Europe



EXPLAIN THE POLITICAL CARTOON

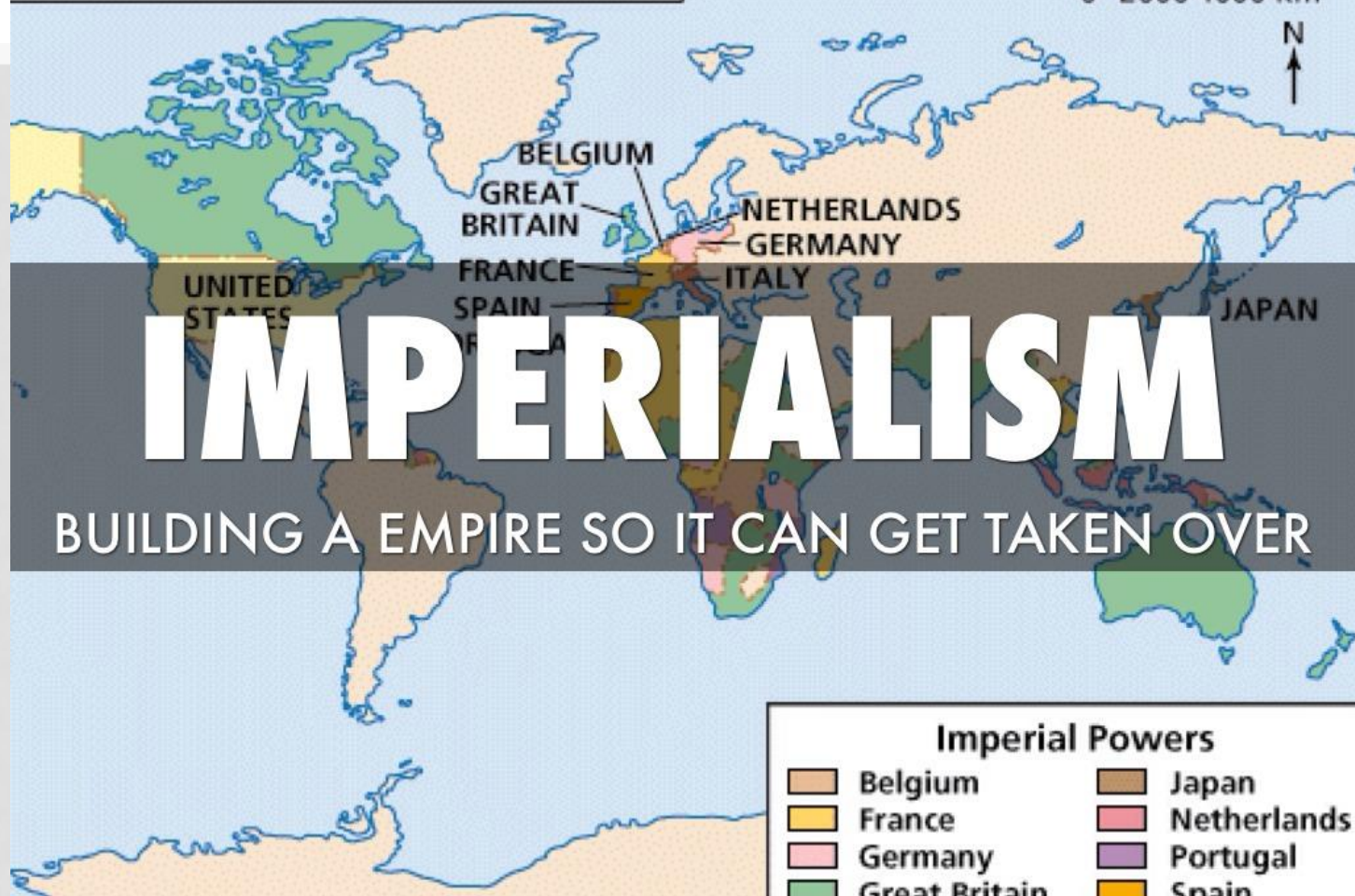


EXPLAIN
THE
PICTURE

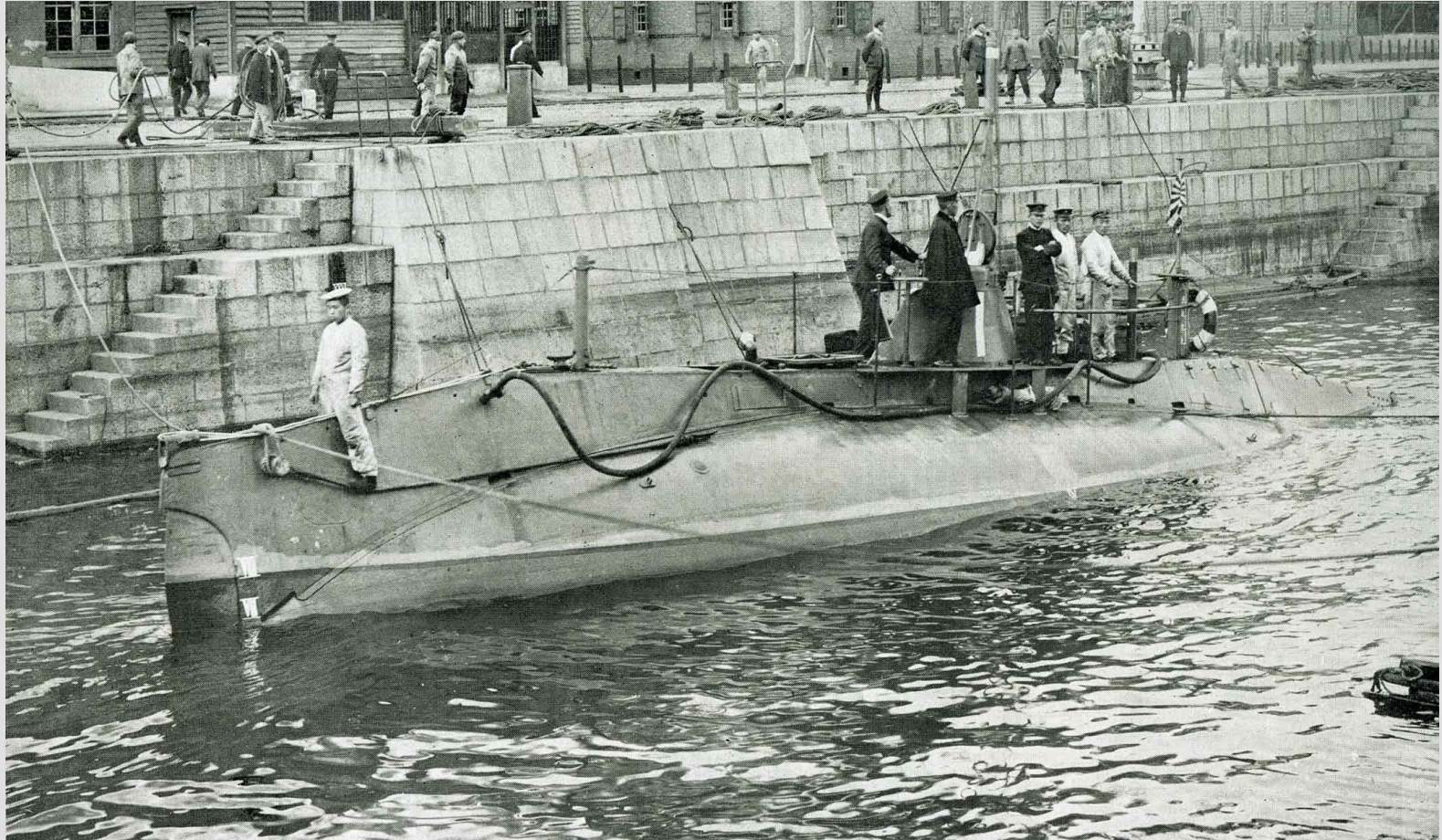
COLONIAL
AFRICA



The New Imperialism, 1900

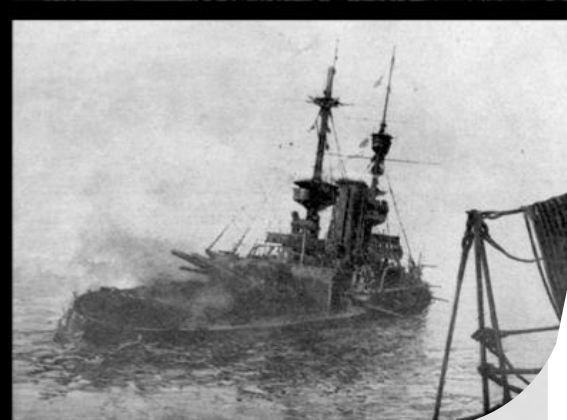


MILITARISM



DEADLY TECHNOLOGY

- New weapons prove will be more devastating in WWI:
 - Machine gun
 - Poison gas
 - Submarines
 - Tanks
 - Airplanes



ASSASSINATION TO ALLIANCES



- June 1914 – Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary killed by Serb nationalists
- Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
- Others within alliances follow and war begins



ALLIANCES

World War I: Who's Who

Key to Alliances in 1917

Central Powers	
Allied Powers	
Neutral Nations	



US RESPOND TO WWI



- What would happen if you were a US Citizen during WWI?

DOMESTIC IMPACT

- A number of responses came from Americans reacting to the violence in Europe.
- 1. Tensions ran high as newspapers reported devastating news on a daily basis.
- 2. Americans (many of whom were immigrants) tended to support their native lands.
- 3. Threats of violence in American streets arose from those supporting either side.

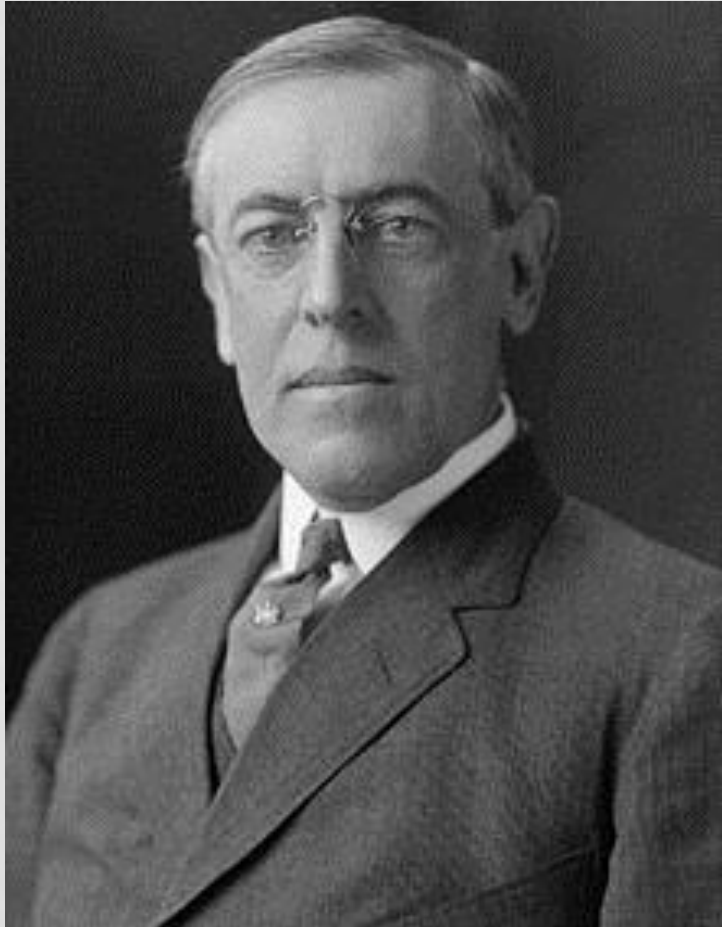
HOW WOULD YOU SUMMARIZE THE
FOLLOWING PICTURE?



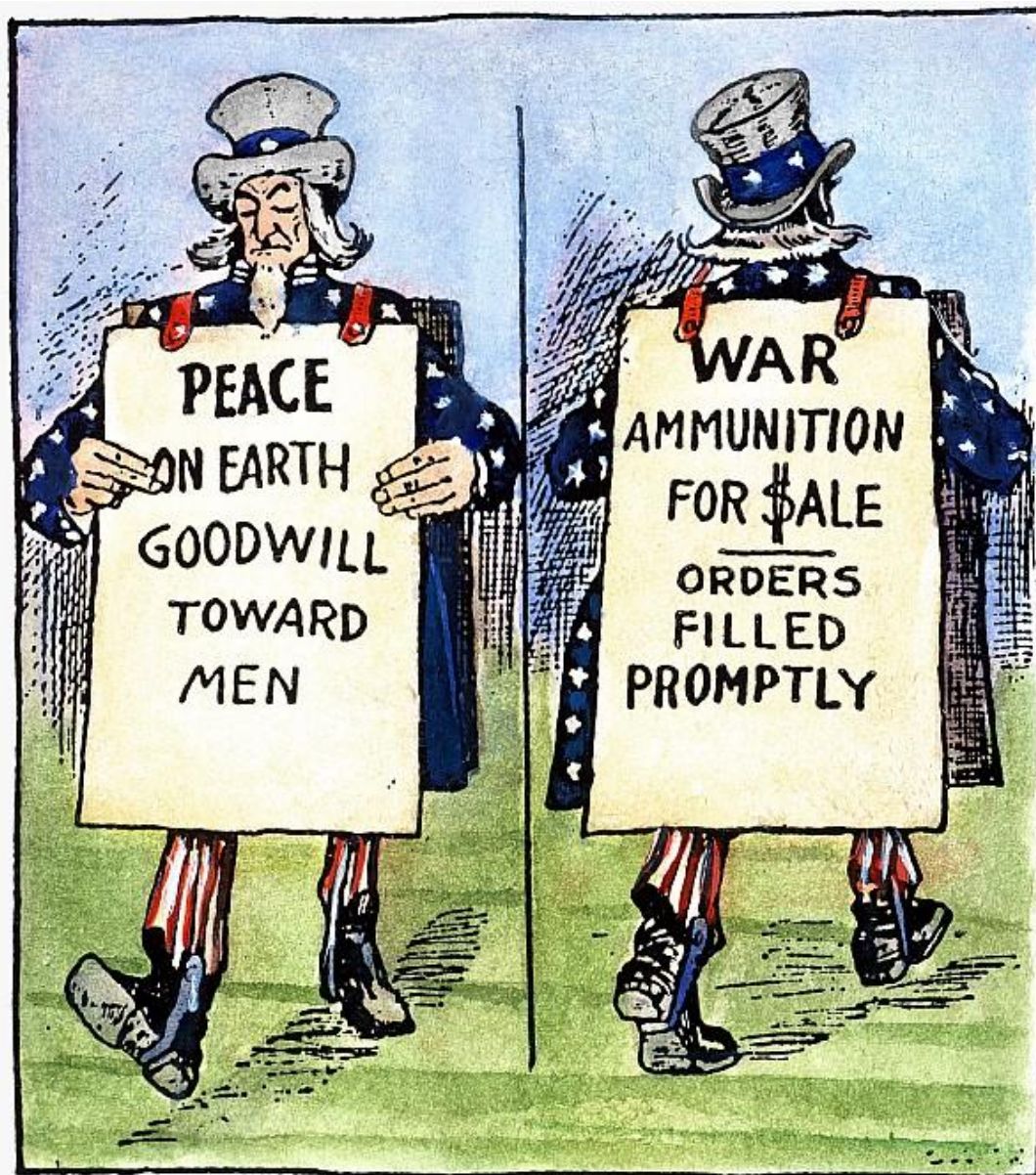
DEFINE: NEUTRALITY (GOOGLE IT)

- Isolationists – America should stay out of war
- Interventionists – America should enter the war

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES NEUTRALITY



- In August 1914, US President Woodrow Wilson (left) urged Congress to officially declare neutrality.
- “The United States must be neutral in fact...as well as in name...”



CREATE A MEME

- Create one of the following
 - Neutrality
 - Isolationists
 - Interventionists
- Post on my Instagram (@Mrscookteach)
- No phone—create use paper and post on Classroom Instagram

ALLIANCES

World War I: Who's Who

Key to Alliances in 1917

Central Powers	
Allied Powers	
Neutral Nations	



BRITISH BLOCKADE

- Blockade—an act or means of sealing off a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving
- British blockade
- + Germany
- = unrestricted submarine warfare.
- German U-boats expanded to commercial ships too.



AMERICA ENTER WAR? (STRIKE 1)

- In 1915, Germany stepped up its attacks on sea vessels to include neutral passenger ships.
- In May 1915, the British liner *Lusitania* was sunk off the coast of Ireland killing 128 Americans.
- Despite the loss of American lives, President Wilson continued his policy of neutrality.



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

RECEIVED
 October 1-8-58
 Mr., State Dept.

By *Mark A. Eckhoff, Assistant*

Date *Oct. 27, 1958*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ^{invite} ~~invite~~ Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMANN.

ZIMMERMAN CODING ACTIVITY

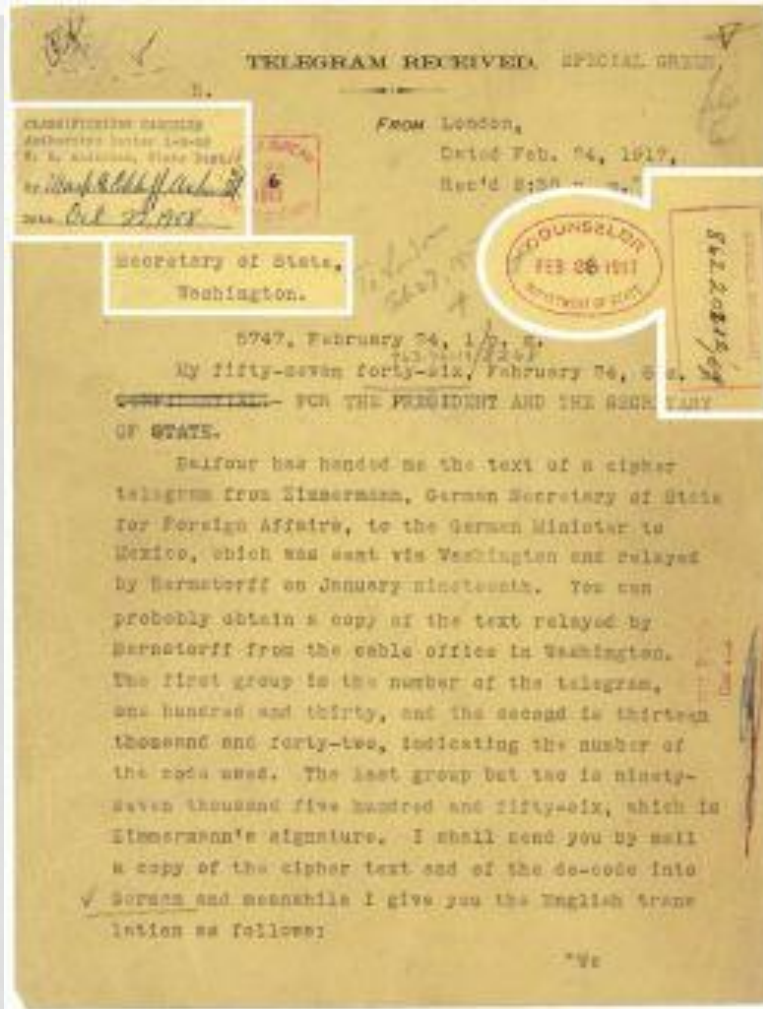
February 22, 1917

To Von Eckhart
Mexico City

BRITISH CRACK TOP SECRET CODE. US PRESS MAY LEAK
GERMANY PLOT WITH MEXICO. PREPARE TO LEAVE
EMBASSY ON SHORT NOTICE.

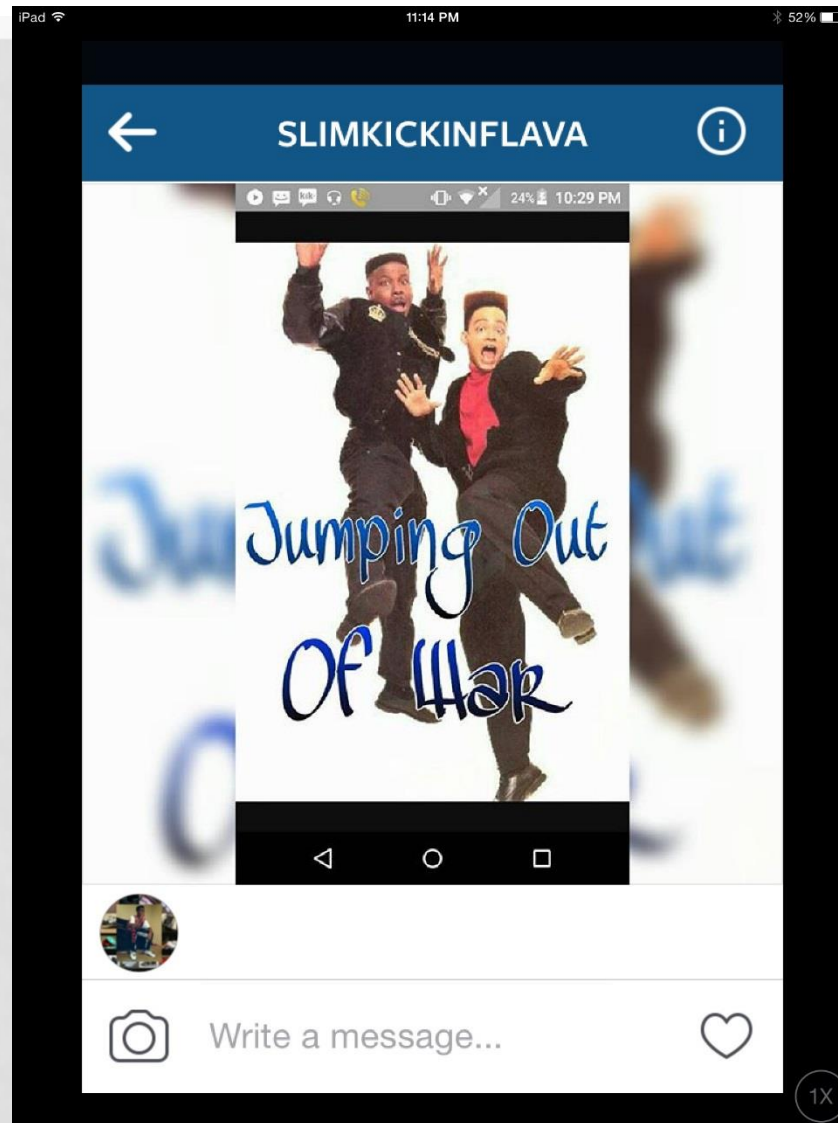
BERNSTORFF
WASHINGTON DC

AMERICA ENTERS WWI (STRIKE OUT)



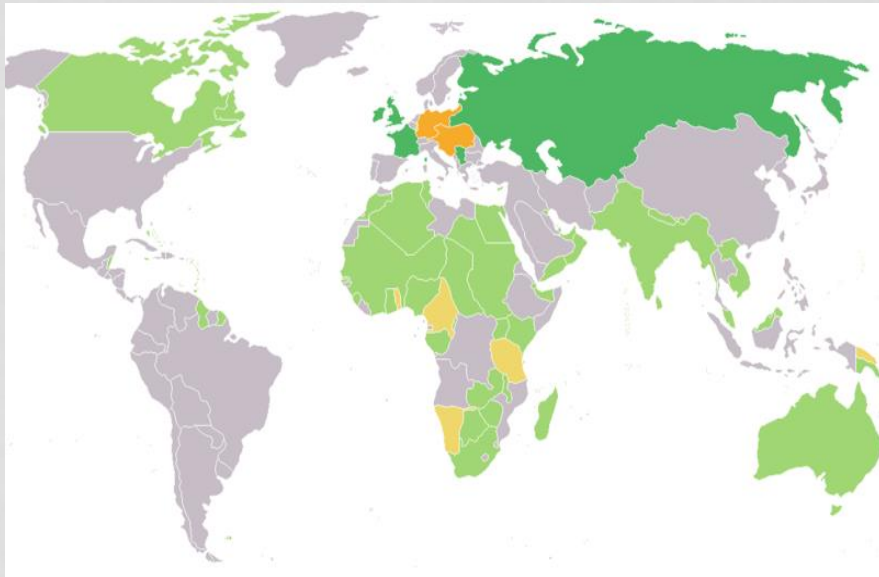
- January 1917 – Germany sends telegram (known as the ZIMMERMAN NOTE) proposing an alliance with Mexico
- Germany promised Mexico a return of the lands lost to US in the Mexican War of the 1840s
- Public support for war against Germany swells.
- Wilson asks Congress to declare war on Germany in April 1917.

AFTER WE JUMP IN....ONE COUNTRY JUMP OUT

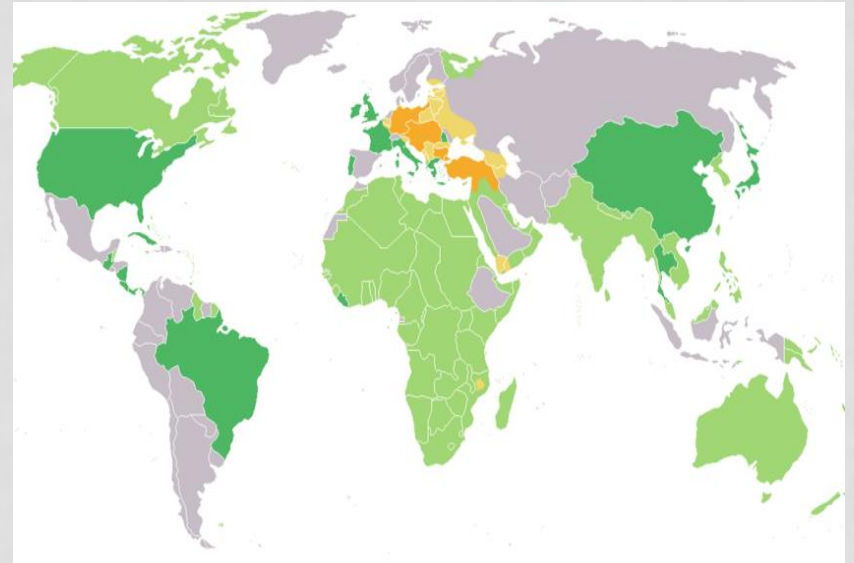


ALLIANCE MAP

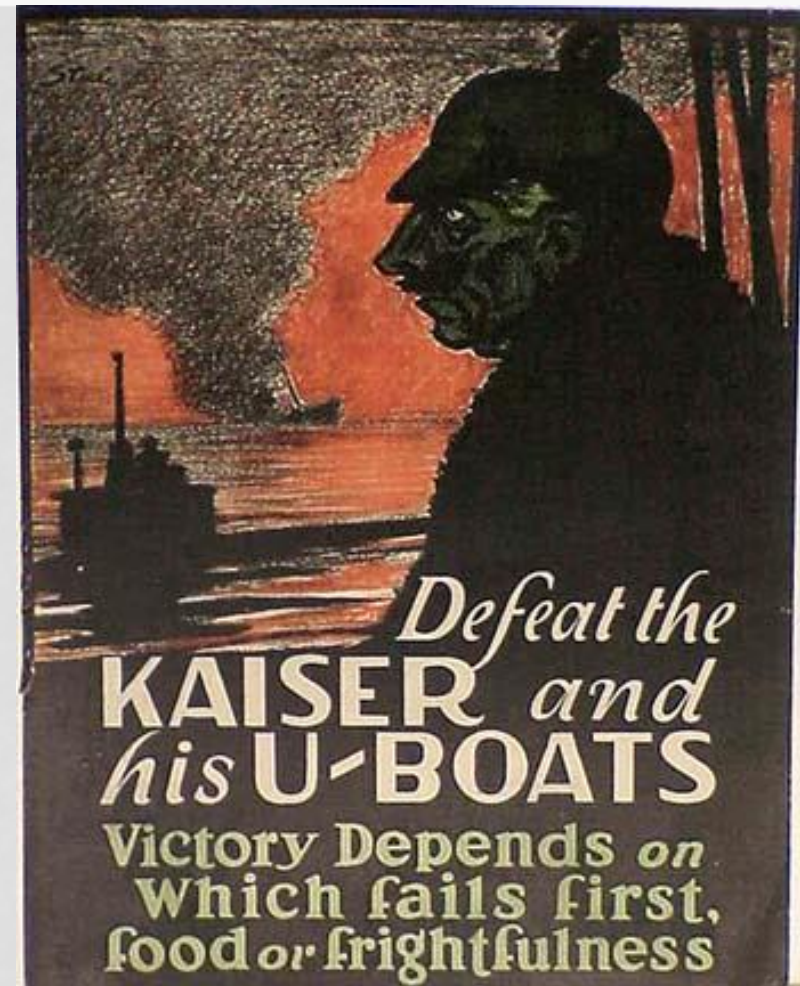
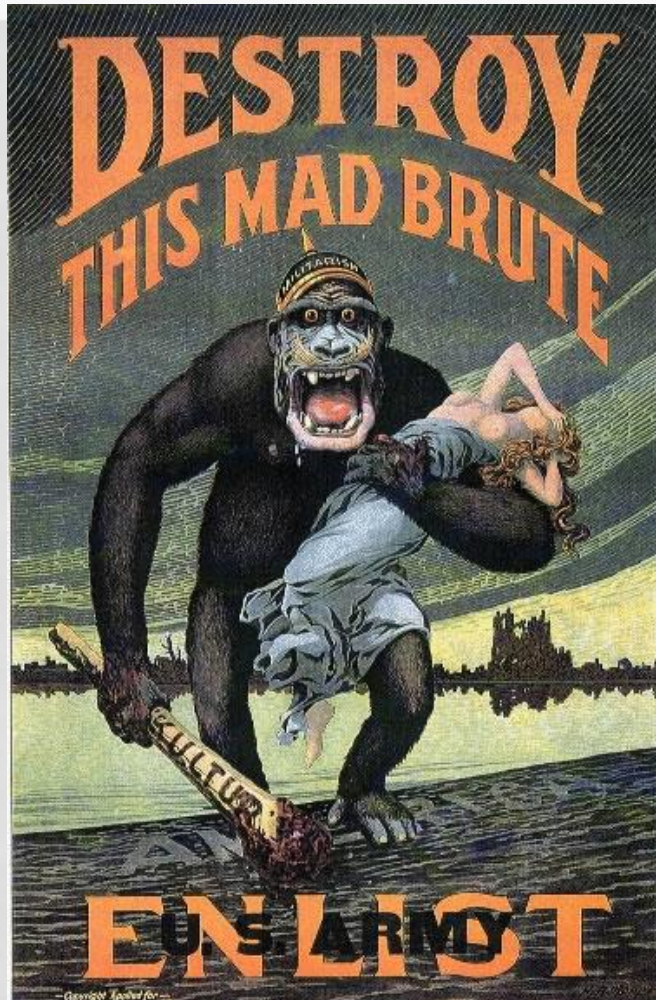
WWI (1914)



WWI (1917)



ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA



WAR'S IMPACT ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- In order to focus all attention on the war effort, President Wilson took steps to assure that American citizens would not interfere with American victory in Europe.
- In 1917, Congress passed the Espionage Act.

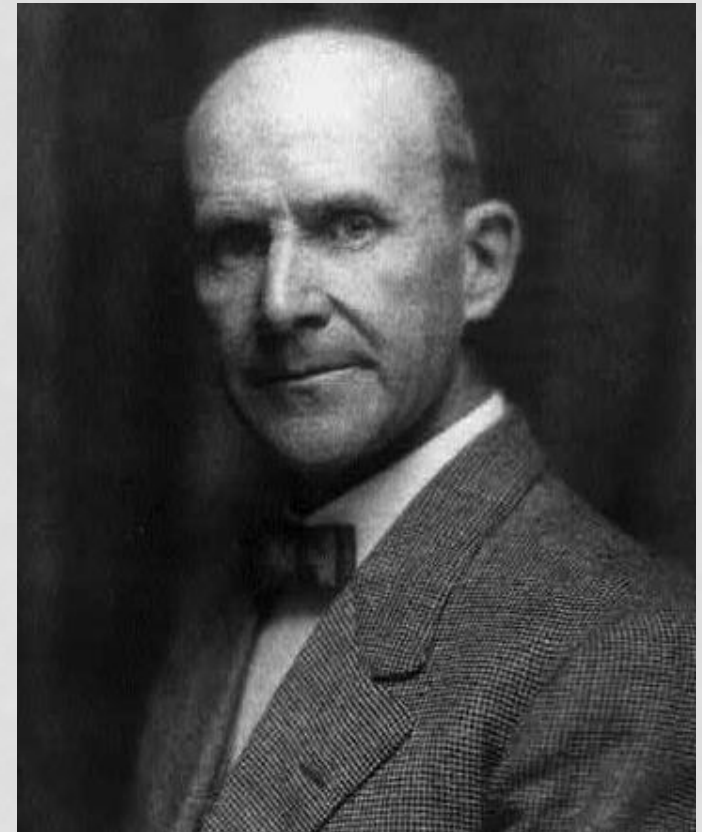
THE ESPIONAGE ACT PROHIBITED THE FOLLOWING



- 1. Interference with military operations or recruitment
- 2. insubordination in the military
- 3. support of US enemies in wartime
- 4. any form of speech that was criticizing of the form of government of the United States

EUGENE DEBS AND THE RISE OF SOCIALISM

- Famous socialist and union leader.
- Socialism – system under which the means of production are publically controlled rather than owned by individuals
- Debs was arrested after making a series of anti-war speeches urging American men not to fight.
- Was convicted under the Espionage Act
 - sentenced to 10 years in prison.
 - Debs and the Socialist Party would be a major player in early 20th century politics.



AMERICA: STORY OF US

- GREAT MIGRATION Video (7:10 mins)
- Answer the questions on your notes

THE WAR ENDS

- In November 1918, Germany officially surrenders.
- Treaty of Versailles officially ends war one year later in 1919



WILSON AND THE FOURTEEN POINTS

- President Wilson wanted “Peace Without Victory” – no winner, no loser
- Wanted the “Great War” to be the war that ended all wars
- READ FOURTEEN POINTS

May 24, 1919

THE LITERARY DIGEST

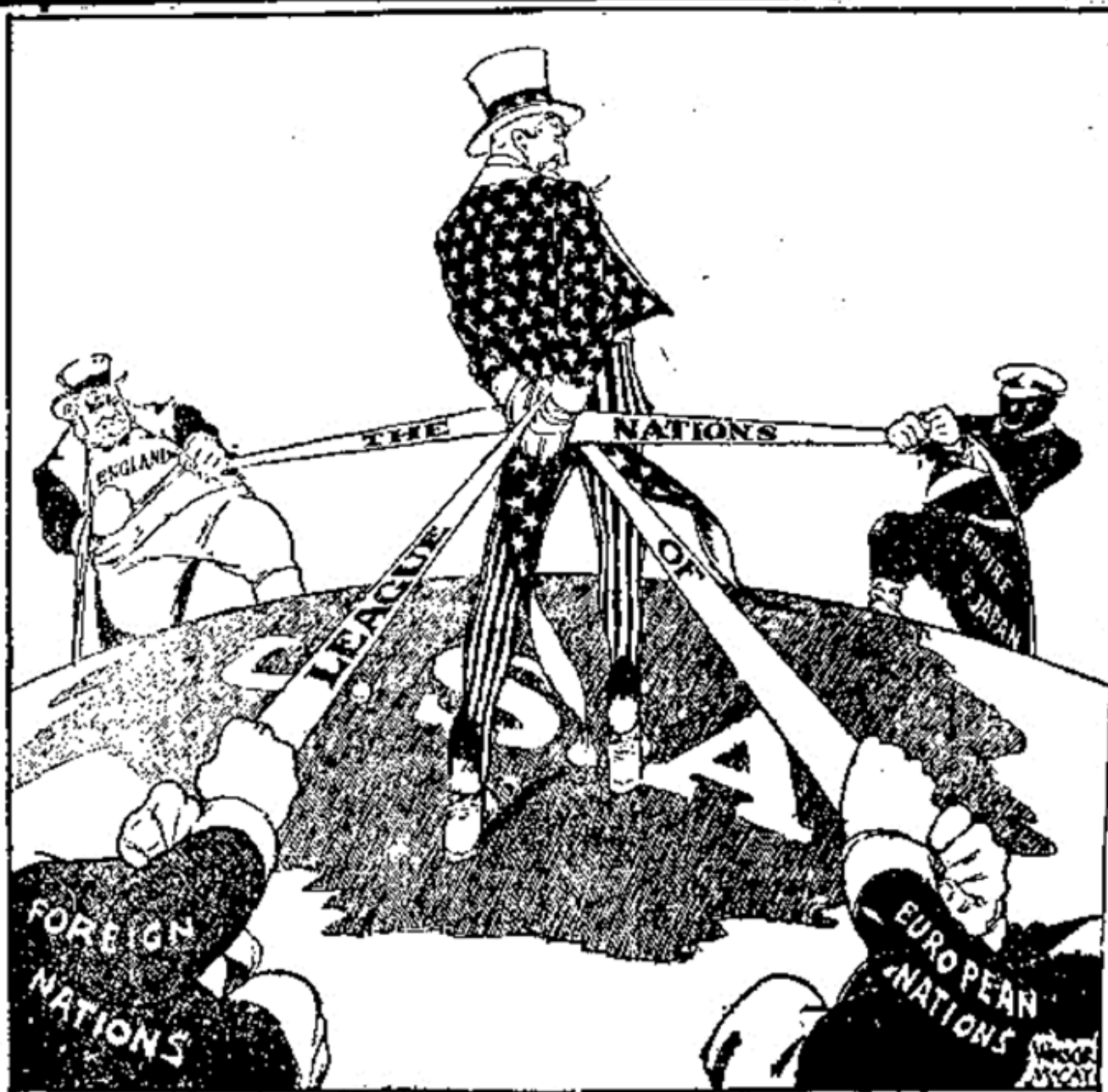
Whole Number 1518
Vol. LXXI No. 8

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, Serbia, 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.

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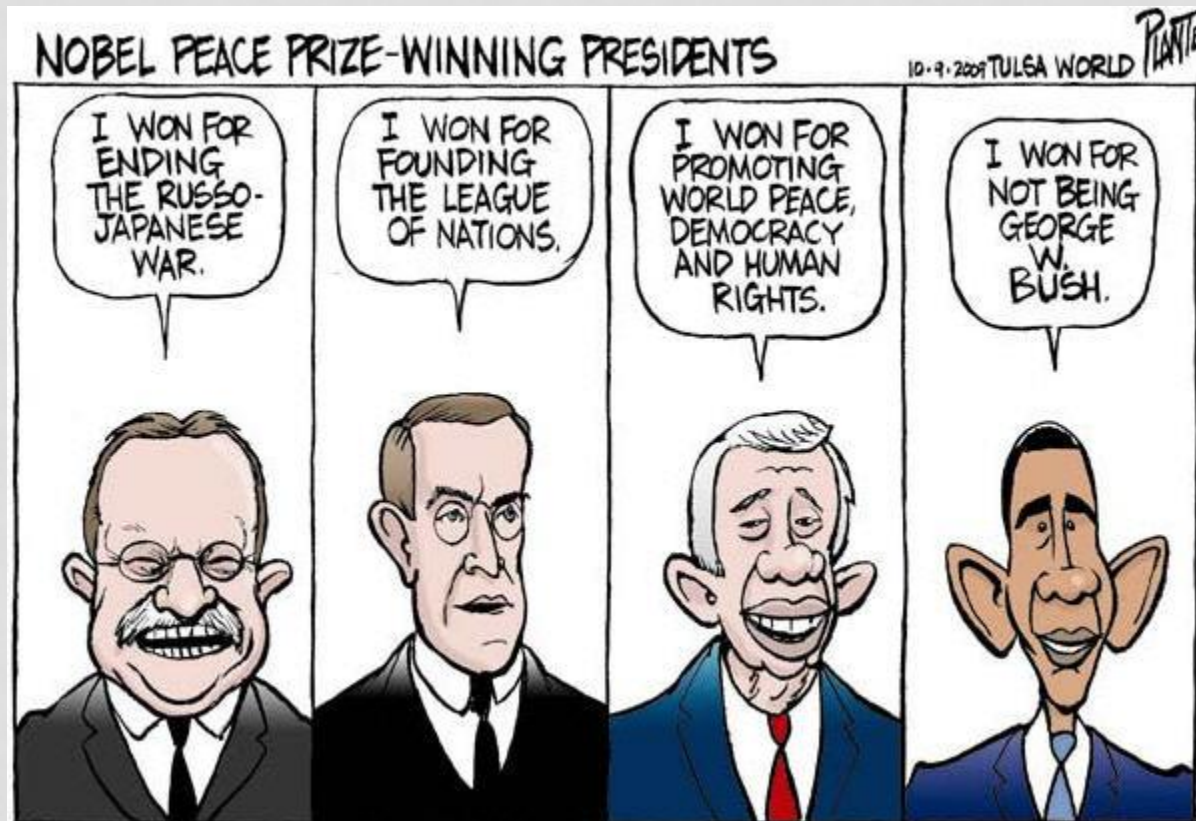


WILSON AND THE FOURTEEN POINTS

- League of Nations – world organization that would increase and support cooperation between countries
- Most of Wilson's ideas were rejected by Allies and the US isolationists
 - Germany forced to pay reparations – payments for war damage

AMERICANS OPPOSE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- In the end, the US never joined the League of Nations.



EXIT TICKET:

- In a sentence, how would you describe today's lesson?

FOLDABLE TIME!!

- Accordion summary!!!

