**Chapter 30 Focus Question:** to what extent was American involvement in World War I and its aftermath a reflection of Progressive idealism and to what extent was that involvement a reflection of American nativism and provincialism?

**Chapter 30 Objective:**

1. What event caused President Wilson to break diplomatic relations with Germany? Germany going back on the Sussex pledge and the Zimmerman note.
2. What was the message contained in the Zimmermann note, to whom was it proposed, and what was the significance of its appearance in US newspapers? Telegraph intercepted by the US meant for Mexico. Germany had begged Mexico to enter into a war with the US and they would gain all the land lost in the war.
3. Why did the US declare war on Germany? Germany sank two unarmed vessels in March 1917,
4. What two rhetorical points were emphasized by President Wilson in calling the American people to war and to which of the three motives previously discussed was he basing this appeal? “To make the world safe for democracy and shape international order.
5. What were Wilson’s fourteen points for peace? To keep Russia in the war, plan for after the war. 1) no secret alliances 2) freedom of the seas 3) removal of economic barriers 4) reductions of arms & armies 5) adjustment of colonial claims (would create new countries), Others free the Poles from the Germans & Austria-Hungary. League of Nations created, international organization what Wilson dreamed would provide a new system of collective security.
6. Who was George Creel, what committee did he head, and what was its job? The Committee of Public Information, his job was to sell America on the War and sell the world on Wilson’s war aims. Creel organization employed 150,000 workers, his words were weapons, Posters, billboards, leaflets, pamphlets. Propaganda, “Over There,” the illusion was too high to reach and hurt Wilson’s image when he couldn’t live up to everything.
7. Who headed each of the following agencies during WWI and what was the function of each agency: War Industries Board- Bernard Baruch, only feeble powers, and it was disbanded within days after armistice; Food Administration- ; National War Labor Board- Former Pres. Taft, head off labor disputes that might hamper the war effort, pressing employers to grant concessions to labor, including high wages and an 8 hour day, stopped short of main demand to recognize labor unions?
8. How well prepared was the US to fight when we first entered World War I? not really ready, Wilson asked to build up army, shipbuilding. Ignorance was biggest road block.
9. What laws were passed during World War I to limit civil liberties? Espionage Act of 1917- Sedition Act of 1918- these showed the fears about Germans and anti-war Americans, German Americans treated badly.
10. How did the US government deal with labor issues during WWI? labor union leaders Eugene V. Debs was convicted under the Espionage Act, sentenced to 10 years in fed. pen. And William Haywood and 99 associates were similarly convicted. Schenck v. US ruled that freedom of speech could be revoked when such speech provoked “a clear and present danger” to the nation. Taft (National War Labor Board) tried to be fair to labor but would step in if it affected war effort. “work or fight”
11. Who were the Industrial Workers of the World and how did they justify their violent actions? Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies”, Samuel Gompers of the AFL (radical), damaging industrial sabotage, worst working conditions, they protested and many were beaten, arrested or run out of town.
12. What grievances did American workers have by the end of WWI? Wartime inflation was threatening the gains in wages that the workers had earned in previous years.
13. How did the steel strike of 1919 affect the union movement? They wanted it to be recognized that they had the right to organize and collectively bargain. Steel strike, 1919, 250,000 workers walked off jobs. Company refused to bargain and brought in black workers, more than a dozen ended up dead after confrontations; steel strikers caved and set the labor movement back more than a decade.
14. Why did southern African-Americans move north during WWI and how did their lives change? to work in factories and find jobs, sparked interracial violence in neighborhoods that were not use to seeing blacks, East St. Louis riot 9 whites, 40 blacks dead, Chicago blacks took strikers places in factories causing violence for 2 weeks, 15 whites & 23 blacks
15. How did WWI influence the enactment of the 18th and 19th amendments? 18th Amendment: was helped with the Gov’t did restrict foodstuffs to make alcoholic beverages. Many brewers were German which made alcohol more unpopular. 19th Amendment: Women were able to gain the right to vote bc of their help in with the war. Many women though returned to the home after the war. The Sheppard-Tower Maternity Act of 1921 provided federally financed instruction in maternal and infant health. Worked to protect women in the work place and prohibit child labor. Foreshadowed a future for the women’s wage-labor and political power.
16. How much governmental power was used in mobilizing for WWI and how did their lives change? Mobilization was dependent on emotions of patriotism. Hoover didn’t force rations like European countries, voluntary wheatless Wednesdays and meatless Tuesdays, victory gardens, Fuel Administration urged to conserve fuel, heatless Mondays, lightless nights, gasless Sundays,
17. How was WWI financed by the US government and which source, taxation or borrowing was greater? Victory loan campaign, $21B, or 2/3 the cost of the war to the US, remainder raised by tax increases,
18. How did the government deal with railroads during WWI? Took over the RRs and took over merchant vessels.
19. What is conscription and why did some Americans protest it? The draft, Wilson disliked the draft but supported it as a disagreeable and temporary necessity. Registration of all males between 18-45. No purchase of exemption although the law exempted men in key industries, such as shipbuilding. Women were allowed to serve and African Americans in segregated units. US troops were to receive 6 months of training in US and then 2 months training overseas. Doughboys rushed into action and many didn’t know how to use a rifle or handle a bayonet.
20. How did the withdrawal of Russia from WWI impact the war? The US needed to send troops more quickly, the Germans could now send all troops to the Western Front to combat the French and the British.
21. What impact did American forces have on the outcome of WWI? German predictions of American tardiness proved to be rather accurate, as America took one year before it sent a force to Europe and also had transportation problems. Nevertheless, American doughboys slowly poured into Europe, and U.S. troops helped in an Allied invasion of Russia at Archangel to  
    prevent munitions from falling into German hands. 10,000 troops were sent to Siberia as part of an Allied expedition whose purpose was to prevent munitions from falling into the hands of Japan, rescue some 45,000 trapped Czechoslovak troops, and prevent Bolshevik forces from snatching military supplies. Bolsheviks resented this interference, which it felt was America’s way of suppressing its infant communist revolution. Late May 1918, US troops landed when Germany was just 40 miles from Paris.
22. What condition did Wilson lay down to Germany in order to begin peace negotiations late in the war? The Kaiser must step down before they would discuss an armistice. Kaiser fled to Holland and remained there they rest of his life. November 11, 1918 at 11:11am.
23. Other than supplying fresh troops, what other contributions did America make to Allied Powers victory? Foodstuffs, munitions, credits for oil for the 1st mechanized war, manpower, but not battlefield victories. Only 2 major battles in the last few months of the war, Black Jack Pershing, endless troops, French and British supplies and airplanes.
24. What mistakes did Wilson make before he left Washington to lead American delegation to the Versailles treaty conference? At the end of the war, Wilson was at the height of his popularity, but when he appealed for voters to give a Democratic victory in 1918, American voters instead gave Republicans a narrow majority, and Wilson went to Paris as the only leader of the Allies not commanding a majority at home. When Wilson decided to go to Europe personally to oversee peace proceedings, Republicans were outraged, thinking that this was all just for flamboyant show. When he didn’t include a single Republican, not even Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a very intelligent man who used to be the “scholar in politics” until Wilson came along and was therefore jealous and spiteful of Wilson, the Republicans got even more angry.
25. How did the Parliamentary leaders of Britain, France, and Italy have a major advantage over Wilson when it came to negotiation strength? (hint-checks and balances) Power fell to the Big 4, Wilson (US), Premier Vittotio Orlando (Italy), Prime Minister David Lloyd George (GB) and Premier Georges Clemenceau (FR).
26. What were Wilson’s major goals at Versailles and which one was paramount? Wilson wanted to heal and prevent another war, the other countries were looking to blame. The War Guilt Clause was passed doing two things, (1) it formally placed blame on Germany, a proud and embarrassed people, and (2) it charged Germany for the costs of war, $33 billion. LEAGUE OF NAIONS & no blame!
27. How was Wilson’s view of right of national self-determination limited and reflective of his southern upbringing?
28. How did Senate opposition to the League of Nations affect Wilson’s bargaining position at the Versailles Conference? Upon seeing Wilson’s lack of support, the other European nations had stronger bargaining chips, as France demanded the Rhineland and Saar Valley (but didn’t receive it; instead the League of Nations got the Saar Basin for 15 years and then let it vote to determine its fate) and Italy demanded Fiume, a valuable sea port inhabited by both Italians and Yugoslavs. Treaty was forced upon the Germans and didn’t contain many of the 14 points.
29. How did both US liberals and imperialists react to the Treaty of Versailles? Both sides didn’t like the treaty. Sen. Lodge tried to delay the treaty, read all 264 pages aloud in the Committee, Wilson went on a trip around the nation to lobby for the treaty.
30. What was the most controversial part of the Treaty of Versailles? The League of Nations, the Congress didn’t want to give up power to other countries, they thought we could get pulled into unnecessary wars. We should make our own decisions to enter wars.
31. What two camps developed among the Republican majority in the Senate concerning the Treaty of Versailles, what were their ideas, and who were the leaders of each?
32. What was Wilson’s best chance of gaining ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and what decision did he make? Agreeing with some of the compromises that the Congress had made to the treaty.
33. How did Wilson’s health affect the chance that he could gain ratification of the Treaty of Versailles? Wilson wasn’t there to talk with Congress like he had done throughout his presidency.
34. After recovery from his illness, Wilson choose to make the Treaty of Versailles an issue in the presidential campaign of 1920. How did the election turn out and what did it mean for the Treaty of Versailles? Teddy Roosevelt died in 1919 bringing the Republican party back together, ambiguous plan to have platform that appealed to pro-League and anti-league factions of the party and choose Harding as candidate (Coolidge as VP).
35. What was the greatest factor in the failure of the League of Nations to ever become a strong force for world peace? The US was supposed to lead the League and we never approved the Treaty of Versailles. Wilson would not compromise and we didn’t approve any part of the treaty.