

Theme: Wilson turned America's participation in World War I into a fervent crusade for democracy that successfully stirred the public to a great voluntary war effort, but at some cost to civil liberties.

Theme: After America's contribution to the Allied victory. A triumphant Wilson attempted to construct a pact based on his idealistic Fourteen Points. But European and senatorial opposition, and especially his own political errors, doomed American ratification of the Versailles Treaty and Participation in the League of Nations.

Summary: Wilson temporarily avoided war by extracting the precarious *Sussex* pledge from Germany. His antiwar campaign of 1916 narrowly won him reelection over the still-quarreling Republicans.

Germany's declaration of unlimited submarine warfare and the Zimmerman note finally forced the United States to declare war. Wilson aroused the country to patriotic heights by making the war an idealistic crusade for democracy and permanent peace based on his Fourteen Points.

Wartime propaganda stirred voluntary commitment to the war effort, but at the cost of suppressing dissent. Voluntary efforts also worked wonders in organizing industry, producing food, and financing the war. Labor, including women, made substantial wartime gains. The beginnings of black migration to northern cities led to racial tensions and riots.

America's soldiers took nearly a year to arrive in Europe, and they fought in only two major battles at the end of the war. America's main contribution to the Allied victory was to provide supplies, personnel, and improve morale. Wilson's immense prestige created high expectations for an idealistic peace, but his own political blunders and the stubborn opposition of European statesmen forced him to compromise his lofty aims.

As Lodge stalled the treaty, Wilson tried to rouse the country on behalf of his cherished League, but his own physical collapse and refusal to compromise killed the League. Republican isolationists effectively turned Harding's victory in 1920 into a death sentence for the League.

Identify and state the historical significance of each of the following:

Neutrality proclamation	Propaganda	Liberty Loans
Kaiser Wilhelm II	George M. Cohan	Conscription
<i>Lusitania</i>	Espionage Act of 1917/Sedition Act of 1918	Chateau Thierry
<i>Sussex</i> Pledge	War Industries Board/Bernard Baruch	General John J. Pershing
Election of 1916	National War Labor Board	Meuse-Argonne offensive
Charles Evans Hughes	Industrial Workers of the World	Alvin C. York
Woodrow Wilson	Nineteenth Amendment	Henry Cabot Lodge
Zimmermann note	Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act of 1921	Treaty of Versailles
Russian Revolution	Herbert Hoover	<i>Lodge</i> reservations
Wilson's Fourteen Points	Eighteenth Amendment	Warren G. Harding
League of Nations		
Committee on Public Information/George Creel		

Answer:

1. Support the authors' assumptions that the United States exploited opportunities to profit from the European war from 1914-1917. To what extent do you think this contributed to America's eventual involvement in the entanglement?
2. What were the reasons to support America's involvement in World War I? What were the reasons to oppose the war?
3. Describe how Wilsonian idealism turned the war into an ideological crusade that inspired fervor and overwhelmed dissent.
4. Explain the consequences of World War I for labor, women, and African-Americans.
5. While the **Treaty of Versailles** was built on Wilson's Fourteen Points, the United States never ratified the agreement and failed to join the League of Nations. Who "defeated" this treaty and what were the long-term political effects of the American government's inability to compromise on this important global agreement?

Identification:

- _____ 1. World War I alliance headed by Germany and Austri-Hungary
- _____ 2. The coalition of powers – lead by Britain, France, and Russia – that opposed Germany and its supporting nations in WWI
- _____ 3. New underwater weapon that threatened neutral shipping and apparently violated traditional norms of international law
- _____ 4. Large British passenger liner whose sinking in 1915 prompted some Americans to call for war against Germany
- _____ 5. Germany’s highly conditional agreement in 1916 not to sink passenger and merchant vessels without warning
- _____ 6. Key electoral state where a tiny majority for Wilson tipped the balance against Hughes in 1916
- _____ 7. Wilson’s appeal to all the belligerents in January 1917, just before the Germans resumed submarine warfare
- _____ 8. Message that contained a German proposal to Mexico for an anti-American alliance
- _____ 9. Wilson’s idealistic statement of American war aims in January 1918 that inspired the Allies and demoralized their enemies.
- _____ 10. American government propoganda agency that aroused zeal for Wilson’s ideals and whipped up hatred for the Kaiser
- _____ 11. Radical antiwar labor union whose members were prosecuted under the Espionage and Sedition Act
- _____ 12. Weak federal agency designed to organize and coordinate U.S. industrial production for the war effort
- _____ 13. Constitutional provision endorsed by Wilson as a war measure whose ratification achieved a long-sought goal for American women
- _____ 14. Treasury Department bond-selling drives that raised about \$21 billion dollars to finance the American war effort
- _____ 15. The nations that dominated the Paris Peace Conference--namely, Britain, France, Italy and the United States
- _____ 16. The proposed international body that, to Wilson, constituted the key provision of the Versailles Treaty
- _____ 17. Controversial peace agreement that compromised many of Wilson’s Fourteen Points but retained his League
- _____ 18. Senatorial committee whose chairman used delaying tactics and hostile testimony to develop opposition to Wilson’s treaty and the League of Nations
- _____ 19. A hard core of isolationist senators who bitterly opposed any sort of league; also called the “Battalion of Death”
- _____ 20. Amendments to the proposed Treaty of Versailles, sponsored by Wilson’s hated senatorial opponent, that attempted to guarantee America’s sovereign rights in relation to the League of Nations
- _____ 21. Wilson’s belief as to what the presidential election of 1920 would be, if it were presented as a direct popular vote on the League

Matching People, Places and Events

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. John J. Pershing | A. Inspirational leader of the Western world in wartime who later stumbled as a peacemaker |
| ___ 2. Belgium | B. Senatorial leader of the isolationist “irreconcilables” who absolutely opposed all American involvement in the League of Nations |
| ___ 3. Serbia | C. Climactic Battle of World War I |
| ___ 4. Kaiser Wilhelm II | D. The “tiger” of France, whose drive for security forced Wilson to compromise at Versailles |
| ___ 5. Haiti | E. Head of the American propaganda agency that mobilized public opinion for World War I |
| ___ 6. Charles Evens Hughes | F. Folksy Ohio senator whose 1920 presidential victory ended the last hopes for U.S. participation in the League of Nations |
| ___ 7. George Creel | G. Hated leader of America’s enemy in World War I |
| ___ 8. Eugene V. Debs | H. Head of the Food Administration who pioneered successful voluntary mobilization methods |
| ___ 9. Bernard Baruch | I. Crucial battle of May 1918 in which American troops defended Paris in their first European engagement |
| ___ 10. Herbert Hoover | J. Site where state police killed 39 striking miners and their families in 1917 |
| ___ 11. Chateau-Thierry | K. Commander of the American expeditionary force in France |
| ___ 12. Meuse-Argonne | L. Site of Wilson’s collapse during his last-ditch trip to win public support for his League of Nations |
| ___ 13. Kaiser Wilhelm II | M. Wilson’s great senatorial antagonist, who succeeded in his goal of keeping America out of the League of Nations |
| ___ 14. Woodrow Wilson | N. Head of the War Industries Board, which attempted to impose some order on U.S. war production |
| ___ 15. Henry Cabot Lodge | O. Socialist leader who won nearly a million votes as a presidential candidate while in a federal prison for antiwar activities |
| ___ 16. Georges Clemenceau | P. Small European nation whose neutrality was violated by Germany in the early days of the war. |
| ___ 17. William Borah | Q. Small European nation in which an Austro-Hungarian heir was killed, leading to the outbreak of World War I. |
| ___ 18. Ludlow, Colorado | R. Autocratic ruler who symbolized ruthlessness and arrogance to many pro-Allied Americans. |
| ___ 19. Pueblo, Colorado | S. Caribbean nation where Wilson sent American Marines in 1915. |
| ___ 20. Warren G. Harding | T. Narrowly unsuccessful presidential candidate whose campaign was plagued by confusion on the issue of American policy toward Germany |

Matching Cause and Effect

Cause

- ___ 1. Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare
- ___ 2. Wilson's Fourteen Points
- ___ 3. The wartime atmosphere of emotional patriotism and fear
- ___ 4. Women's labor in wartime factories
- ___ 5. The migration of African-Americans to northern cities
- ___ 6. American troops' entry into combat in the spring and summer of 1918
- ___ 7. Wilson's political blunder in the fall of 1918
- ___ 8. The strong diplomatic demands of France, Italy, and Japan
- ___ 9. Senator Lodge's tactics of delaying and proposing reservations in the Versailles treaty
- ___ 10. Wilson's refusal to accept any reservations supported by Lodge
- ___ 11. America's close cultural and economic ties with Britain
- ___ 12. Germany's sinking of the *Lusitania*, *Arabic*, and *Sussex*
- ___ 13. Wilson's apparent success in keeping America at peace through diplomacy

Effect

- A. Led to major racial violence in Chicago and East St. Louis, Illinois
- B. Forced Democrats to vote against a modified treaty and prevented any American participation in the League of Nations
- C. Stopped the final German offensive and turned the tide toward Allied victory
- D. Allowed domestic disillusionment and opposition to the treaty and League to build strength
- E. Finally pushed the United States into World War I
- F. Weakened the president's position during the peacemaking process
- G. Caused harsh attacks on German-Americans and other Americans who opposed the war
- H. Lifted Allied and American spirits and demoralized Germany and its allies
- I. Forced Wilson to compromise his Fourteen Points in order to keep the League as part of the peace treaty
- J. Helped pass the Nineteenth Amendment but did not really change society's emphasis on the maternal role
- K. Caused most Americans to sympathize with the Allies rather than the Central Powers
- L. Enabled the Democrats to win a narrow presidential victory in the election of 1916
- M. Caused President Wilson and other outraged Americans to demand an end to the unrestricted submarine warfare

Putting Things In Order

- ___ Germany's resumption of submarine warfare forces the United States onto a declaration of war.
- ___ The Senate's final defeat of the Versailles treaty and a Republican election victory end Wilson's last hopes for America's entry into the League of Nations
- ___ The United States takes the first hesitant steps toward preparedness in the event of war.
- ___ The effectiveness of American combat troops in crucial battles helps bring about an Allied victory in World War I.
- ___ Wilson struggles with other Allied leaders in Paris to hammer out a peace treaty and organize the postwar struggle.
- ___ Wilson extracts a dangerously conditional German agreement to halt submarine warfare.
- ___ The heavy loss of American lives to German submarines nearly leads the U. S. into war with Germany

Answers:

Identification:

1. Central Powers
2. Allies
3. Submarine
4. Lusitania
5. Sussex Pledge
6. California
7. "peace without victory"
8. Zimmerman note
9. Fourteen Points
10. Committee on Public Information
11. Industrial Workers of the World (IWWs)
12. War Industries Board
13. Nineteenth Amendment
14. Liberty Loans
15. Big Four
16. League of Nations
17. Treaty of Versailles
18. Foreign Relations Committee
19. irreconcilables
20. Lodge reservations
21. "solemn referendum"

Matching People, Places and Events

1. K
7. E
8. O
9. N
10. H
11. I
12. C
13. G
14. A
15. M
16. D
17. B
18. J
19. L
20. F

Matching Cause and Effect

1. E
2. H
3. G
4. J
5. A
6. C
7. F
8. I
9. D
10. B
11. K
12. L
13. M

Putting Things in Order

- 4, 7, 3, 5, 6, 2, 1