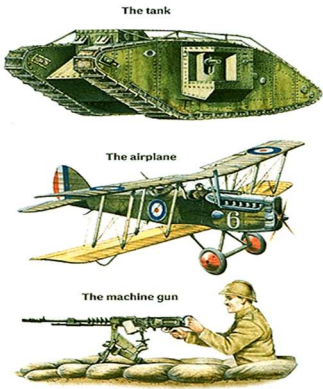


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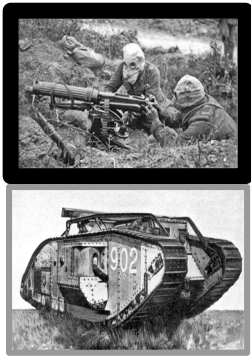
New Technologies & Trench Warfare; America in the War Notes #2

The First Modern War



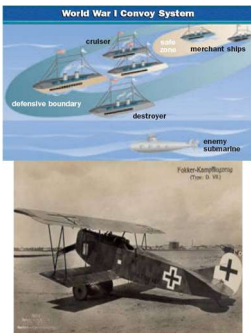
- Considered to be the **first** " _____ " because of the **numerous new weapons** that were introduced
- People thought the war would end quickly, but...
 - New _____ and **weapons led to a** _____
 - **Stalemate: no movement or advance forward**

The Machine Gun & Tanks



- **Machine Guns:**
 - **Led to high casualty rates**
 - **Death or injury**
 - **Much more efficient** than cavalry (horses)
- **Tanks:**
 - Used to try to get across " _____ "
 - **No-man's land: an area between the two armies, over which no control has been established**
 - **Not very effective** - slow speed and could not cross trenches

Convoy Systems & Planes



- **Convoy systems:**
 - **Used to protect cargo & passenger ships** from U-boat/submarine _____
- **Planes:**
 - Used for reconnaissance (_____)
 - **"Dogfights"** in the air
 - First plane was invented in **1903**

Poison Gas & Flamethrowers



- **Poison Gas:**
 - _____ **to control** → hurt both sides of the war
 - Example: **Mustard Gas**
- **Flamethrowers:**
 - Military assault weapon that _____ a stream of _____ or thickened gasoline against enemy positions

German U-Boats



- The Germans' most _____ naval weapon was the U-boat, **a submarine far more sophisticated than those built by other nations at the time**

Trench Warfare

Trench Warfare



- **Machine guns caused trench warfare**
- Both sides had _____ facing each other along **a front that was protected by barbed wire**
 - Dugouts, or underground rooms, were used as officers' quarters and command posts
- The area in between the two trenches was called " _____ "
- **Over 25,000 miles of trenches**
- **Trenches stalled the war for three years since neither side could advance**

Life in the Trenches



- **Life in the trenches was bleak & uncomfortable**
- Trenches were only **wide enough for two people to pass** and **provided little shelter from elements**
- Disease often affected the soldiers:
 - _____:
 - The condition first became known during WWI, when soldiers got trench foot **from fighting in cold, wet conditions in trenches without extra socks or boots to help keep their feet dry**
 - Trench foot killed an estimated 2,000 Americans and 75,000 British soldiers
 - **Trench Fever:**
 - **Fever was caused by body _____** - the bit would ulcerate and become gangrenous
 - The victim would **run a high fever and develop a rash**
 - **If not treated, _____ due to high fever was possible**
 - Many of the soldiers had lice, so the potential for getting the fever was high
 - **Infection**

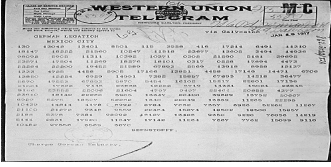
Mobilizing for War: America in the War

American Neutrality



- In 1914, most Americans saw **no reason to join the war**
 - 3,000 miles away
 - **Did not threaten American lives or property**
- Americans _____ for **the Allies over Central Powers**
 - Americans did not want to join the Allies' fight
 - **Public opinion was strong, but divided**

Why did the U.S. join the war?



- R → Russia exits the war
- U → Unrestricted submarine warfare
- N → Zimmerman Telegraph/Note

Raising an Army



- Congress passed the Selective Service Act (_____) in May 1917
 - This required men to register to be _____ selected for military service
- By the end of 1918, 24 million men had registered
 - Of this number, 3 million were called up
 - About 2 million troops reached Europe before the truce was signed, and 3/4 of them saw actual combat

Espionage & Sedition Acts



- Stated a person could be _____ up to \$10,000 and sentences to 20 years in jail for _____ with the war effort or for saying anything against the government

Schenck v. U.S. (1919)



- Charles Schenck was a member of the Socialist Party who felt drafting men was _____ of governmental authority
 - Convicted for distributing literature that encouraged men to _____ the draft
- Schenck claimed his 1st Amendment right to freedom of speech had been violated
 - *His case questioned if the 1st Amendment right was violated if Congress passed a law punishing dissent in wartime*
- Supreme Court ruled that there were limits to free speech - it did not protect words that created a "clear and present danger"
- _____ - opposition to war illegal

War Industry Board



- **War Industry Board**

- Participating in WWI required not only mobilization of people, but of _____ in the U.S.
- The war effort demanded that the industry join the federal government to ensure an _____ **flow of supplies to the war front to keep things moving smoothly on the home front**
- For the duration of the war, **the WIB ran the nation's economy and was responsible for _____ the industrial production**

War Efforts on Home Front



- **War Bonds:**

- Citizens could buy to help _____ the war effort

- **Food Administration:**

- The main agency to help _____ & **conserve food, instituted rationing system**

- **Victory Gardens:**

- Citizens _____ **own fruits & veggies at home to conserve more food for the troops**

Committee on Public Information & Propaganda



- **Committee on Public Information:**

- To _____ the war, **the government set up the nation's first propaganda agency**
- The head of the CPI was former muckraker **George Creel**
 - Creel persuaded the nation's **artists and advertising agencies to _____ paintings, posters, etc. to promote the war**

- **Propaganda:**

- A form of _____ **communication designed to influence people's thoughts and actions**
- Examples: ads in posters, radio, & television

The Great Migration



- **One effect of the war on African Americans was the Great Migration**
 - The movement of _____ of African Americans **from the South to the North**
- They **hoped to escape harsh treatment** in the South and hoped **to find jobs and equality in the North**

Women's Roles



- Although **women were not allowed to _____**, the army reluctantly accepted women in the **Army Corps of Nurses**
 - They were **denied army rank, pay, and benefits**
- Some 13,000 women **accepted _____ positions** in the Navy and Marines
 - They served as nurses, secretaries, and telephone operators with full military rank

Conscientious Objectors



- People who _____ **to participate in war for philosophical, religious, or moral reasons**
- About 3,500 men **obtained legal conscientious objector _____**
 - A smaller number simply **refused to cooperate with the military in any way**
 - Approximately 500 objectors were court-martialed and imprisoned
- **Alvin York → conscientious objector**
 - **Almost avoided military service**
 - **Most _____ American soldier in WWI**
 - Received the Medal of Honor for leading an attack on German machine gun nests