

World War I

1914-1919



U.S. soldiers on the battlefield



WOODROW WILSON
1913-1921

PRESIDENTS

U.S. Events

World Events

★ 1914
Millions of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe enter U.S.

★ 1915
Germany torpedoes the *Lusitania*

- Zimmermann telegram angers United States
- United States enters World War I
- Selective Service Act passed

★ 1917

1914

1916

★ 1914
Franz Ferdinand assassinated

★ 1914
World War I begins

★ 1915
International Congress of Women held at The Hague

Lenin addresses a crowd, 1917 ▶



★ 1917
Lenin leads Bolshevik Revolution



Section 1: War in Europe

Essential Question How did militarism contribute to the outbreak of World War I?

Section 2: America's Road to War

Essential Question Why did the United States enter World War I?

Section 3: Americans Join the Allies

Essential Question How did the United States help the Allies win the war?

Section 4: The War at Home

Essential Question How did the United States mobilize its resources to fight the war?

Section 5: Searching for Peace

Essential Question Why did Wilson's peace plan fail?

FOLDABLES® Study Organizer

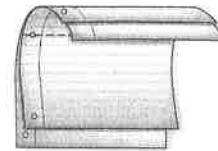
Organizing Information

Make this Foldable to help organize what you learn about World War I.

Step 1 Place two sheets of paper on top of one another about one inch apart.



Step 2 Fold the papers to form four equal tabs.



Step 3 Staple the sheets and label each tab as shown.



Reading and

Writing As you read the chapter, list the key events of World War I in Europe and in the United States.



◀ President Woodrow Wilson on tour to promote the League of Nations

★ 1918
National War Labor Board established

★ 1919
President Woodrow Wilson wins Nobel Peace Prize

★ 1920
Senate rejects League of Nations

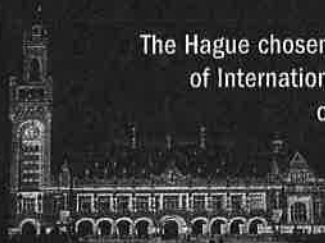
1918

1920

1918 ★ 1918
World War I ends
Flu epidemic kills more than 20 million people



★ 1919
Treaty of Versailles signed



1920 ★ 1920
The Hague chosen as seat of International Court of Justice
League of Nations headquarters moves to Geneva

Essential Question

- How did militarism contribute to the outbreak of World War I?

Reading Guide**Content Vocabulary**

nationalism (p. 263)	alliance system (p. 264)
ethnic group (p. 263)	balance of power (p. 264)
militarism (p. 264)	U-boat (p. 267)

Academic Vocabulary

dimension (p. 267)	equip (p. 267)
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Key People and Events

Archduke Franz Ferdinand (p. 263)

Battle of Verdun (p. 266)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read, use a diagram like the one below to list the new technologies used in World War I.

**American Diary**

In the spring of 1914, President Woodrow Wilson sent his chief adviser, Colonel E. M. House, to evaluate the political situation in Europe. Relations were hostile between Europe's nations and were growing worse. His attempt at maintaining peace, however, failed.

Colonel House reported:

"The situation is extraordinary. It is militarism run stark mad. . . . There is too much hatred, too many jealousies."

—from The Intimate Papers of Colonel House

German men march through the streets of Berlin in response to the call to mobilize.

Troubles in Europe

Main Idea Several factors led to the outbreak of World War I.

History and You Why might one country defend another country that was attacked? Read about why most European nations went to war in 1914.

.....

On the morning of June 28, 1914, the people of Sarajevo, Bosnia, crowded the city streets to see **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, who was the next in line to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The archduke and his wife were on a state visit to Bosnia, an Austrian province. Suddenly shots rang out. The royal couple were shot and died soon after.

The assassination destroyed the delicate balance of European stability. Within weeks Europe was at war. The tensions that led to World War I, however, went back many years. The conflicts grew as European nations pursued dreams of new empires, built up their armies, and formed alliances.

Nationalism

Nationalism, a feeling of intense loyalty to one's country or group, caused much of the tension in Europe. Nationalism encouraged new nations, such as Italy and Germany, to unify and establish their power in the world. Italy became a kingdom in the 1860s, and the German states united in the 1870s. Their actions threatened the power of older nations such as Great Britain and France.

Nationalism also inspired certain groups of people to break away from existing nations. Some of these **ethnic groups**—people who share a common language and traditions—demanded independent nations of their own.

Imperial Expansion

Tension in Europe increased as nations expanded their empires. Nations competed for colonies in Africa, Asia, and other parts of the world. These colonies not only provided new markets and raw materials, they also boosted a nation's status.

Primary Source Forming Alliances

Taking Sides European nations made alliances with one another for mutual self-defense. Alliances were sometimes broken or dissolved and new ones created. This 1915 propaganda poster ridicules Italy for changing sides. Italy allied with Germany and Austria-Hungary at first, then formed an alliance with France, Russia, and Great Britain.

Critical Thinking

Making Inferences Should a country form military alliances with other nations? Explain.



Great Britain and France already had large overseas empires, but both nations wanted to expand them even more. Germany, Italy, and Russia wanted to increase their colonial holdings as well. Expansion by one European nation often brought it into conflict with another country.

Military Buildup

As European nations competed for colonies, they strengthened their armies and navies to protect their interests. If one nation increased its military strength, its rivals felt threatened and built up their military. In this atmosphere of **militarism**, Germany, France, and Russia developed huge armies in the early 1900s.

Great Britain had the world's largest and strongest navy. Germany began to challenge Britain's naval power in the early 1900s. A bitter rivalry grew between the two nations. The rivalry led to an arms race that threatened the peace of Europe.

Formation of Alliances

As a result of military buildups, an **alliance system** developed. When a country joined an alliance, it agreed to defend other alliance countries if they were attacked. By 1914, two major alliances were established. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. Great Britain, France, and Russia formed the Triple Entente. An entente is an understanding among nations.

The purpose of alliances was to keep peace by creating a **balance of power**. This system prevents any one country from dominating the others. However, the alliance system posed a great danger because an attack on one nation could easily trigger a war involving many countries.

Europe was like a keg of gunpowder. One American diplomat noted that it would take "only a spark to set the whole thing off." That spark was ignited in the Balkans.

Reading Check **Describing** What was the purpose of the alliance system?

Crisis in the Balkans

Main Idea War spread throughout Europe as a result of the alliance system.

History and You When your friends argue, is it difficult for you not to take sides? Read to learn how World War I began in Europe.

The Balkan Peninsula was a hotbed of nationalist and ethnic rivalries in the early 1900s. Several nations argued over territory. Slavic nationalists hoped to unite all Slavic peoples in the region. One conflict was especially bitter. The Slavic people in Austria-Hungary wanted independence, and Serbia supported them.

An Assassination Leads to War

Gavrilo Princip, Franz Ferdinand's assassin, belonged to a Serbian nationalist group. Princip and other terrorists plotted the mur-

Europe Goes to War

Time of Crisis Despite more than 40 years of general peace, tensions among European nations were building in 1914. Militarism was on the rise. Rival countries had formed alliances. Because of the way the alliances were set up, an attack on one nation by another was all that was needed to trigger a war.



◀ The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, provided the incident that ignited Europe into war.

der of Ferdinand to bring down the Austro-Hungarian Empire and unite the Slavs.

Austria-Hungary moved to crush Serbia. With Germany's support, it gave Serbia a list of harsh demands, which Serbia refused. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914.

Europe's alliance system caused the war to spread quickly. Russia, which was Serbia's protector, prepared for war. Germany then came to the side of its ally Austria-Hungary. Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, 1914, and then declared war on France, Russia's ally, on August 3.

A day later, Germany invaded Belgium, violating a treaty that guaranteed Belgium's neutrality. Great Britain, honoring a pledge to protect Belgium, declared war on Germany.

Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect How did nationalism contribute to the outbreak of World War I?

A World War Begins

Main Idea World War I was a long, deadly war as a result of new technologies and battle strategies.

History and You Think about the technology you use as you go about your everyday routines. Read to learn how new technology affected armies during World War I.

The "Great War" had begun. On one side were the Allied Powers, or the Allies. They included Great Britain, France, and Russia. On the other side, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire made up the Central Powers.

Japan, a rival of Germany in Asia, joined the Allies in late August 1914. Italy refused to honor its alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Instead, it joined the Allies in 1915 after being promised territory in Austria after the war.



- 1 June 28 Franz Ferdinand assassinated
- 2 June 28 Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
- 3 July 30 Russia mobilizes armed forces
- 4 Aug. 1 Germany declares war on Russia
- 5 Aug. 3 Germany declares war on France
- 6 Aug. 4 Germany invades Belgium
- 7 Aug. 4 Britain declares war on Germany
- 8 Aug. 6 Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia
- 9 Aug. 12 France and Britain declare war on Austria-Hungary

Map Skills
Regions What nations made up the Central Powers in 1914?

Primary Source Deadly Technology

Changing Nature of Warfare Warring nations employed several weaponry innovations during World War I. Machine guns, modern artillery, poison gas, tanks, aircraft, and submarines produced horrific casualty rates.



◀ Both sides used aircraft for observation, ground support, and bombing missions.

Armies on both sides used poison gas. Soldiers without gas masks faced death or damage to the lungs. ▼



▲ The British introduced the tank in 1916.

◀ German soldiers fire a machine gun.



Critical Thinking

Explaining How did new technology affect the deadliness of combat?

Fighting on the Western Front

Germany launched its offensive through Belgium because it hoped to defeat France and then move troops east against Russia. The plan almost succeeded. The Belgians, however, held out for nearly three weeks against the powerful German army. This delay gave the French and British time to prepare their armies for war.

After defeating the Belgians, the Germans marched into France. They advanced to within 15 miles (24 km) of Paris. The British and French met the Germans at the Marne River just a few miles east of the city. The Battle of the Marne, fought between September 5 and 12, 1914, stopped the German advance and boosted French morale. The battle also made it clear that neither side was capable of winning the war quickly or easily.

The fighting in western Europe reached a stalemate, where neither side made any military advances. For the next three years, the opposing armies faced each other across a complex network of deep trenches. Trenches along the front lines provided protection

from flying bullets and artillery shells. Trenches behind the lines served as first-aid stations, headquarters, and storage areas.

To break the standstill, both sides launched major offensives in 1916. The German offensive, the **Battle of Verdun** in northeastern France, began in February. It continued until December. At first the Germans made small gains, but these gains were lost after the French counterattacked. Verdun was one of the longest and bloodiest battles of the war. When it was over, more than 750,000 French and German soldiers had lost their lives.

While the Battle of Verdun raged, the Allies launched their own offensive in July. This was known as the Battle of the Somme. Again the number of casualties was high. The Allies gained only 7 miles (11.2 km) in the offensive.

Technology of War

New deadly weapons caused large numbers of injuries and deaths. Improved cannons and other artillery fired larger shells at great distances. Better rifles enabled soldiers to hit targets with greater accuracy.

The Germans first used poison gas against Allied troops in April 1915. The gas could kill or seriously injure anyone who breathed it. A British officer said:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"They fought with their terror, running blindly in the gas cloud, and dropping . . . in agony."

—quoted in *Avoiding Armageddon*

The Allies began to use poison gas as well. Soldiers started to carry gas masks.

The armored tank, first used in World War I in January 1916, could cross battle lines and fire on the enemy at close range. By crushing barbed wire, tanks also provided an easier route for advancing troops. After seeing the effectiveness of the Allies' tanks, the Germans produced them, too.

The most dramatic new weapon—the airplane—added a new **dimension**, or magnitude, to fighting in World War I. Both sides used airplanes to watch the movements of enemy troops and bomb targets. Daring pilots waged duels in the skies called "dogfights."

The first fighter planes were **equipped**, or outfitted, only with machine guns fastened to the top wing. The most famous pilots included Germany's Baron von Richthofen—the "Red Baron"—and Eddie Rickenbacker, an American who served in the French air force. The Germans used the zeppelin, or blimp, to bomb Allied cities.

On the Seas

With their land armies deadlocked in western Europe, both sides turned to the sea. Great Britain blockaded all ports under German control, eventually causing severe shortages. Many Germans went without food and other supplies.

Germany had an effective naval weapon of its own: the submarine. Known as **U-boats**—from the German word *Unterseeboot*—submarines sunk ships carrying supplies to Britain. U-boat attacks on ships at sea eventually brought the United States into the war.

Reading Check **Explaining** What did both sides realize after the Battle of the Marne?

Section 1 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

1. Define the following terms in a sentence: nationalism, ethnic group, militarism, alliance system, balance of power, dimension, equip, U-boat.

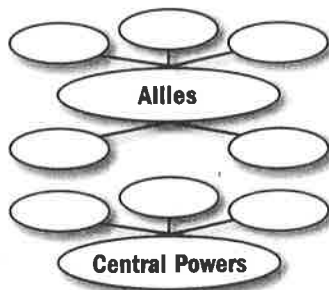
Main Ideas

2. **Stating** Why did nations form alliances with other nations?
3. **Discussing** Discuss the role of the Slavic nationalist movement in Austria-Hungary in the early 1900s.

4. **Explaining** How did the Central Powers and the Allies try to break the deadlock caused by trench warfare?

Critical Thinking

5. **Organizing** Use a diagram like the one below to identify the Allies and the Central Powers.



6. **Expository Writing** Write a paragraph to explain why the airplane became an important weapon during World War I.

Answer the Essential Question

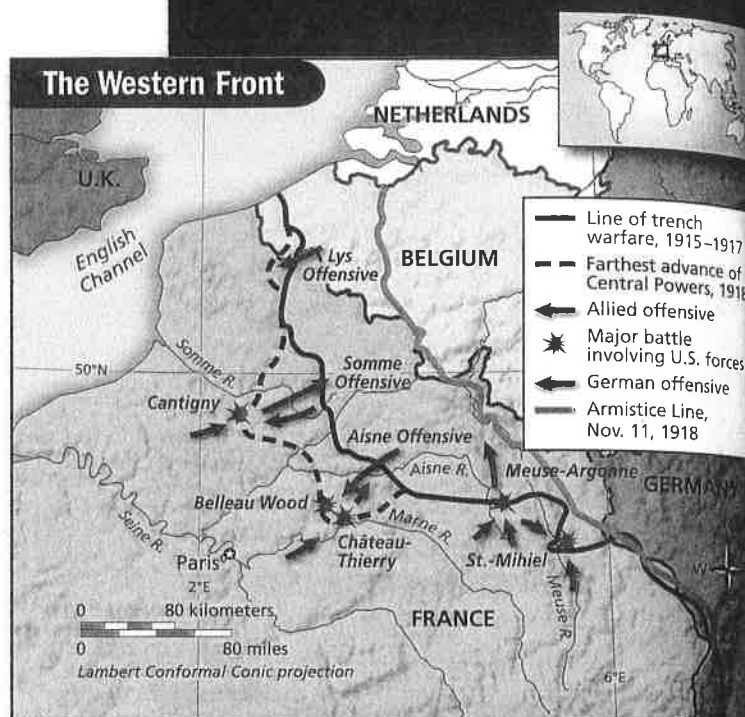
7. How did militarism contribute to the outbreak of World War I?

World War I and Trench Warfare

The Germans were determined to hold onto the parts of France and Belgium that they still occupied after the Battle of the Marne. They dug trenches for protection from the advancing French and British troops. The Allies could not break through the German trenches and began digging their own. For the next three years, neither side advanced more than a few miles along the line of trenches that became known as the Western Front.

How Did Geography Affect Trench Warfare?

The nature of trench warfare resulted in the development of its own unique form of geography. In the forward zone, traditional methods of transportation such as roads and rail were replaced by a network of trenches and light tramways. Occupying the high ground was critically important. Savage battles were fought just to gain possession of a small hill. Many farmhouses and groves of trees were fought over simply because they were the largest identifiable features of the landscape.



▲ On the Western Front where Allied and German armies faced each other, the troops dug a network of trenches that stretched from the English Channel through parts of France and Germany.

◀ American artist Mal Thompson served in France as a lieutenant with the U.S. Army. After the war, he published a volume of his sketches of war life entitled *In France with the American Expeditionary Forces*.



War Poetry British soldier and poet Wilfred Owen became famous for his realistic verses about life in the trenches. He was killed just one week before the end of the war. This is an excerpt from his poem "Dulce et Decorum Est." The title is taken from a Latin phrase: *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori* ("How sweet and lovely it is to die for your country").

*Gas! Gas! Quick, boys!—An ecstasy of fumbling,
Fitting the clumsy helmets just in time;
But someone still was yelling out and stumbling
And flound'ring like a man in fire or lime . . .
Dim, through the misty panes and thick green light,
As under a green sea, I saw him drowning.*

Aircraft were used to assess enemy troops before an attack.



Long range artillery 4–5 miles (6–8 km) behind the front line fired on advancing enemy troops.

Rows of barbed wire slowed down advancing troops.

Concrete block house for a machine gun

Reserve trench

Front-line trench

Support trench

No Man's Land was the area between the trenches of opposing sides. Churned mud and hardened ruts made it difficult for troops to cross.

Front-line dugouts provided some protection but could be hit by an artillery shell from above.

A deep dugout could protect from artillery shells but could trap soldiers underground.

American nurses in France make their way through a trench carrying gas masks. Poison gas attacks could cause vomiting, blindness, and suffocation. Gas masks were a necessary part of equipment for soldiers and nurses. ▶



Today the trenches at Vimy Ridge in northern France are preserved in a memorial park. ▼



▲ Soldiers set up living quarters in dugouts and caves that were joined to the trenches. This picture from 1915 shows makeshift beds lined up against the walls of a dugout. In many cases, soldiers tried to make dugouts as much like home as possible.



Analyzing Geography

- 1. Location** Use the text and map to determine in which countries the Western Front of World War I was located.
- 2. Human-Environment Interaction** Why was it a tactical advantage for troops in World War I to occupy the high ground?

America's Road to War

Essential Question

Why did the United States enter World War I?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

propaganda (p. 271) autocracy (p. 274)

Academic Vocabulary

stress (p. 271) revolution (p. 274)

Key People and Events

Lusitania (p. 272)

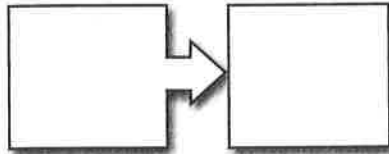
Selective Service Act (p. 275)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read, use a diagram like the one below to compare how Germany's policy on submarine warfare changed between 1915 and 1917.

Policy in 1915

Policy in 1917



American Diary

In 1914 many Americans believed that the war in Europe was a European conflict in which the United States should not be involved. Mississippi Congressperson Percy E. Quin strongly opposed building an army just to be ready because "When our country really needs soldiers to defend it, millions of patriots will rush to arms and rally to the flag." That time was drawing near.

—from *America's Great War: World War I and the American Experience*



U.S. members of the Women's Peace Party arrive in Europe to call for negotiations to end the war.

American Neutrality

Main Idea The United States tried to remain neutral in the war in Europe.

History and You Do you think the newspaper in your city or town reports on national events accurately? Read how propaganda influenced people's ideas about the war in Europe.

President Wilson had to make some difficult decisions. He declared that the United States would be neutral in the war in Europe. Most Americans did not think that the war concerned them. Many shared the view expressed in an editorial in a New York newspaper.

PRIMARY SOURCE

"There is nothing reasonable in such a war . . . and it would be [foolish] for this country to sacrifice itself to . . . a clash of ancient hatreds which is urging the Old World to destruction."

—from the *New York Sun*

Despite pleas for neutrality, Americans soon began to take sides. More than one-third

of the nation's 92 million people were either foreign-born or the children of immigrants. Many naturally favored their countries of origin. Some of the 8 million Americans of German or Austrian descent and the 4.5 million Irish Americans—who hated the British because they ruled Ireland—favored the Central Powers.

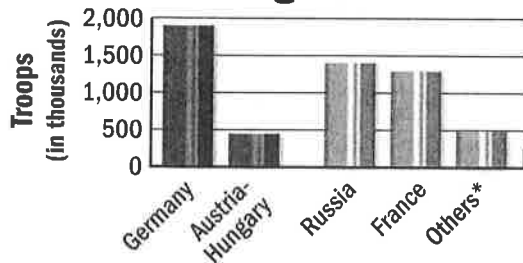
Even more Americans, however, including President Wilson, favored the Allies. Ties of language, customs, and traditions linked the United States to Great Britain. President Wilson told the British ambassador: "Everything I love most in the world is at stake." A German victory "would be fatal to our form of government and American ideals."

Using Propaganda

To gain support, both sides in the war used **propaganda**. This term describes information used to influence opinion. Allied propaganda **stressed**, or called attention to, the German invasion of neutral Belgium and included horror stories of German atrocities. It called the Germans "Huns" and barbarians.

By the Numbers Land Forces

Size of Armies, August 1914



Central Powers Allied Powers

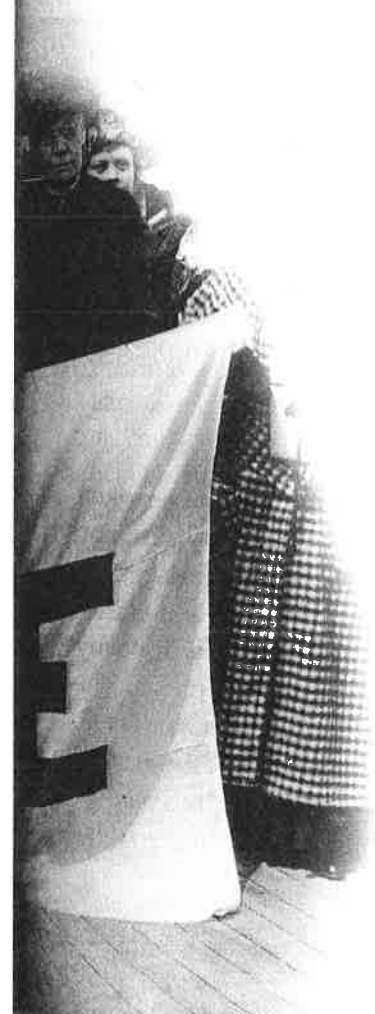
*Although not yet involved in the war, American troops totaled about 119,250 enlisted men.

Source: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; U.S. Census Bureau

German soldier, 1916 ▶

Critical Thinking

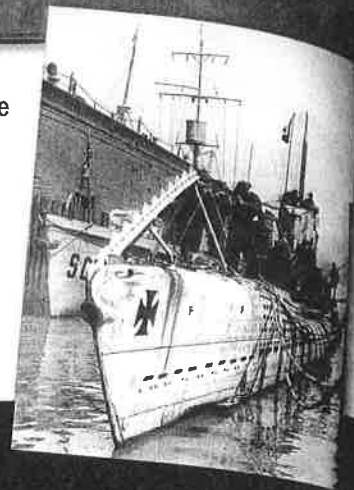
Analyzing How did the armies of the Central and Allied powers compare in size?



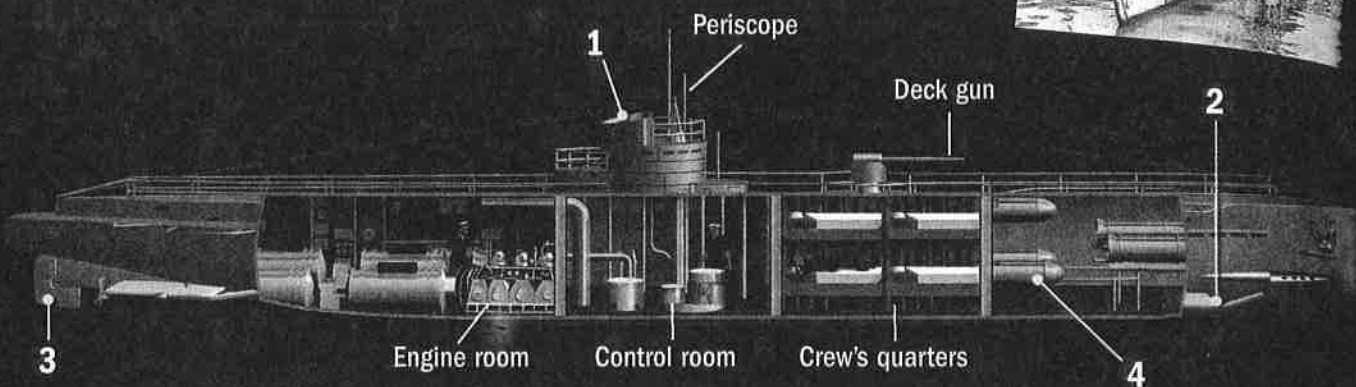
War at Sea: The Submarine

The United States began building its own submarine fleet during the war. The fastest American submarines reached a top surface speed of 14 knots (a little more than 16 miles per hour).

Captured German submarine on display in Hoboken, New Jersey, 1919 ▶



- 1 The **conning tower** is the attack center.
- 2 The **diving rudders** guide the submarine to different depths.
- 3 The **rudder** steers the vessel.
- 4 About 12 **torpedoes** could be carried at a time.



Critical Thinking

1. **Naming** What part of the craft guided the submarine up and down?
2. **Predicting** How might submarine warfare lead to U.S. entry into the war?

The propaganda from the Central Powers was equally horrible, but because of sympathy for the British, Allied propaganda was more effective in influencing Americans.

America's Early Involvement

Trade between the United States and the Allies helped build support for the Allied cause. As a neutral nation, America sought to trade with both sides. However, Britain's blockade of Germany made this difficult.

Stopping and searching American ships headed for German ports, the British navy often seized the ships' goods. The United States protested that its ships should be able to pass without interference. The British responded with the defense that they were fighting for their survival. "If the American shipper grumbles," wrote a London newspaper, "our reply is that this war is not being conducted for his pleasure or profit." The U.S. government could do nothing about the

blockade. Barred from trading with Germany, it continued trading with Britain.

Indeed, American trade with the Allies soared. In addition, Great Britain and France borrowed billions of dollars from American banks to help pay for their war efforts. All this business caused an economic boom in the United States. It also upset the Germans, who watched the United States—supposedly a neutral nation—helping the Allies.

Submarine Warfare

To stop American aid to Britain, Germany stated in February 1915 that it would sink any vessels that entered or left British ports. President Wilson warned that the United States would hold Germany responsible for any American lives lost in submarine attacks. The Germans ignored Wilson's threat. On May 7, 1915, a German U-boat torpedoed the British passenger liner *Lusitania* near the coast of Ireland. The captain reported:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"I saw a torpedo speeding toward us, and immediately I tried to change our course, but was unable to [maneuver] out of the way. There was a terrible impact as the torpedo struck the starboard side of the vessel, and a second torpedo followed almost immediately."

—from W. T. Turner, captain of the *Lusitania*

More than 1,000 people died, including 128 American citizens, when the *Lusitania* sank. Americans were outraged, and President Wilson denounced the attack. Later it was learned that the ship carried war materials.

Within a few months, several Americans were injured when a German U-boat attacked the unarmed French passenger ship *Sussex*. Germany feared that the Americans might enter the war. To pardon itself, Germany offered money to people who were injured on the *Sussex* and promised to warn neutral ships and passenger vessels before attacking. The *Sussex* Pledge seemed to resolve the issue.

Reading Check

Describing What is the purpose of propaganda?

The End of Neutrality

Main Idea Relations with Germany worsened, and the United States entered World War I.

History and You Why did the United States enter into a war with Iraq in 2003? Read to learn why the United States finally entered World War I.

The crisis over submarine warfare led Congress, in the summer of 1916, to pass legislation to strengthen the military. Congress doubled the size of the army and provided funding for the construction of new navy warships. President Wilson still hoped, however, to stay out of the war.

Antiwar sentiment remained very strong. Some Americans saw the nation's military buildup as a step toward entering the war. The phrase "He [Wilson] Kept Us Out of War" became the Democrats' campaign slogan in 1916. Wilson, however, only narrowly defeated the Republican candidate, Charles Evans Hughes.

People IN HISTORY

Jeannette Rankin

First Female Member of the U.S. Congress

Rankin voted against the declaration of war on Germany just a few days after taking office in 1917. During the vote, she said, "I want to stand by my country—but I cannot vote for war." Her pacifism probably cost her the Republican Senate nomination in 1918. She was reelected to Congress in 1940 on an antiwar platform. She was the only member of Congress to vote against the declaration of war on Japan after the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941. The vote met with wide disapproval, and Rankin did not seek reelection the following year.

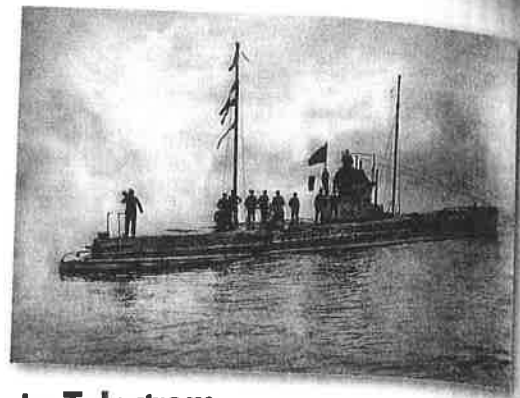


CRITICAL Thinking

- Analyzing** Why do you think Rankin made the statement "I want to stand by my country" at the time she voted against a declaration of war on Germany?
- Synthesizing** Did voters agree or disagree with Rankin's position on war? How do you know?

What If the British Had Not Intercepted the Zimmermann Note?

In January 1917, German foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann proposed that Mexico help Germany if the United States entered the war. A British official intercepted Zimmermann's telegram.



The Telegram

"We shall endeavor . . . 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."

Reaction to Telegram

The Zimmermann telegram angered Americans and helped build popular sentiment for the war. Then, in mid-March, four American merchant ships were sunk without warning. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany.

Critical Thinking

Analyzing If there were no Zimmermann note, do you think the United States would have: (a) entered the war when it did in April; (b) entered the war at a later time; or (c) not been drawn into the war at all? Explain.

On the Brink of War

In January 1917, Germany announced that it would sink on sight all merchant vessels, armed or unarmed, sailing to Allied ports. The Germans knew they risked bringing Americans into the war. However, the Germans believed they could defeat the Allies before the United States became too involved. An angry President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Then a few weeks later, British agents intercepted a secret telegram sent by the German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmermann. It offered an alliance with Mexico against the United States if war broke out. Newspapers published the Zimmermann telegram, and Americans reacted angrily to the German offer. The telegram set off a new wave of anti-German feeling.

Revolution in Russia

Dramatic events continued to push the United States into the war. First, in March 1917 a **revolution**—a war to overthrow the government—took place in Russia. The Rus-

sian people overthrew the monarchy and established a temporary government that promised free elections. The new Russian government also vowed to continue the fight to defeat Germany.

This change from an **autocracy**, in which one person with unlimited powers rules, to a more democratic government, raised Allies' hopes. Wilson could now argue that the Allies were fighting a war for democracy.

Other critical events took place at sea. In March 1917, within a few days' time, the Germans attacked and sank four American merchant ships. Thirty-six lives were lost.

President Wilson continued to struggle with his conscience. His cabinet, on the other hand, strongly favored war. One government official later explained:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"If we had stayed out of the war and Germany had won there would no longer have been a balance of power in Europe or a British fleet to support the Monroe Doctrine and protect America."

—from "The Duties of the Citizen," 1917

America Enters the War

President Wilson decided that the United States could no longer remain neutral. On the cold, rainy evening of April 2, 1917, he asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"The world must be made safe for democracy. . . . It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars. . . . But the right is more precious than peace."

—from *Democracy Today: An American Interpretation*

Congress did not agree at once to a war resolution. In the end, however, most members agreed that the nation must defend its rights if it wished to remain a great world power. As a result, Congress passed a declaration of war, and Wilson signed it on April 6. Fifty-six members of the House and Senate voted against war. One of those 56 was Jeanette Rankin of Montana—the first woman to serve as a representative in Congress.

The United States had to raise an army quickly. On May 18, Congress passed the **Selective Service Act**, setting up a military draft. Men aged 21 to 30 registered by the millions. By war's end, some 24 million men had registered. Of them, about 3 million were called to serve. Another 2 million joined voluntarily. In addition, for the first time, women enlisted in the armed forces. They served in noncombat roles, such as radio operators, clerks, and nurses.

More than 300,000 African Americans joined the armed forces, but they faced discrimination and racism. Most held low-level jobs at military bases. Among the 140,000 African American soldiers sent to Europe, 40,000 fought in combat. Many served with honor, including a regiment that received medals for bravery from France. One of its members, Henry Johnson, was the first American to receive the French Croix de Guerre [Cross of War], a medal for bravery.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What was the purpose of the Selective Service Act?

Section 2 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

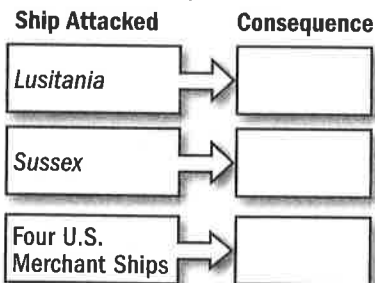
1. Define each of the following terms in a sentence:
propaganda, stress, revolution, autocracy.

Main Ideas

2. **Summarizing** Why did many Americans favor the Allies?
3. **Explaining** Why did the revolution in Russia push the United States toward entering the war?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing** How is propaganda used as a "weapon" in war?
5. **Determining Cause and Effect** Use a diagram like the one below to show the consequences of Germany's attacks on various ships.



6. **Persuasive Writing** Write a letter to President Wilson to persuade him to keep the United States out of the war.

7. Answer the Essential Question

Why did the United States enter World War I?

Americans Join the Allies

Essential Question

- How did the United States help the Allies win the war?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

convoy (p. 277) kaiser (p. 281)
armistice (p. 281)

Academic Vocabulary

proceed (p. 278) consent (p. 281)

Key People and Events

Bolsheviks (p. 277)

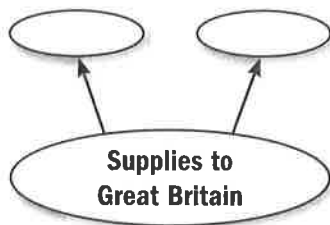
Vladimir Lenin (p. 277)

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (p. 278)

John J. Pershing (p. 278)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read, use a diagram like the one below to describe how the U.S. Navy helped get much-needed supplies to Great Britain.



American Diary

"Late one afternoon our captain . . . formed the company and, with great solemnity [seriousness], announced: 'This company is going to France. We are going right away. Is there a man here who does not want to go?' No one replied. He commanded: 'Dismissed.' I have often wondered if that company did not have a pack of silent liars."

—quoted in *Doughboy War: The American Expeditionary Force in World War I*

A French couple greets U.S. soldiers.

Supplying the Allies

Main Idea Russia withdrew from the war, but the American troops helped turn the tide in favor of the Allies.

History and You Can you complete a task more quickly by working alone or by working with a team? Read to learn how the American soldiers fought with the Allies in the war.

In 1917 the Allies desperately needed the help of American soldiers. Years of trench warfare had exhausted the Allied armies. Some French troops refused to continue fighting after a failed offensive in 1917. The British started to run out of war supplies and food, so their people were starving. Furthermore, German submarines were taking a deadly toll on Allied shipping. They sank one of every four ships that left British ports.

American entry into the war made an immediate difference. To ensure that needed supplies reached Great Britain, the U.S. Navy helped the British destroy German submarines. Then **convoys**, or teams, of navy destroyers escorted groups of merchant ships across the Atlantic.

If German submarines wanted to attack a merchant ship, they had to get past the American ships protecting it. The convoy system worked well. In one year it reduced Allied shipping losses from 900,000 to 300,000 tons per month. With the convoy system, not one American soldier bound for Europe was lost to submarine attack.

Russian Withdrawal

The Allies also needed more troops because of a second revolution in Russia. In March 1917, Czar Nicholas II, leader of the Russian Empire, gave up his throne in the first revolution. Political leadership was handed to a temporary government that supported the war. This government, however, was unable to solve major problems, such as food shortages, that plagued the nation.

In November 1917, riots broke out over the government's handling of the war and over the scarcity of food and fuel. The **Bolsheviks**, a group of Communists, overthrew the democratic Russian government and established a Communist government. Led by **Vladimir Lenin**, the Bolsheviks wanted to pull out of the war so they could concentrate their efforts on setting up a new Communist state.

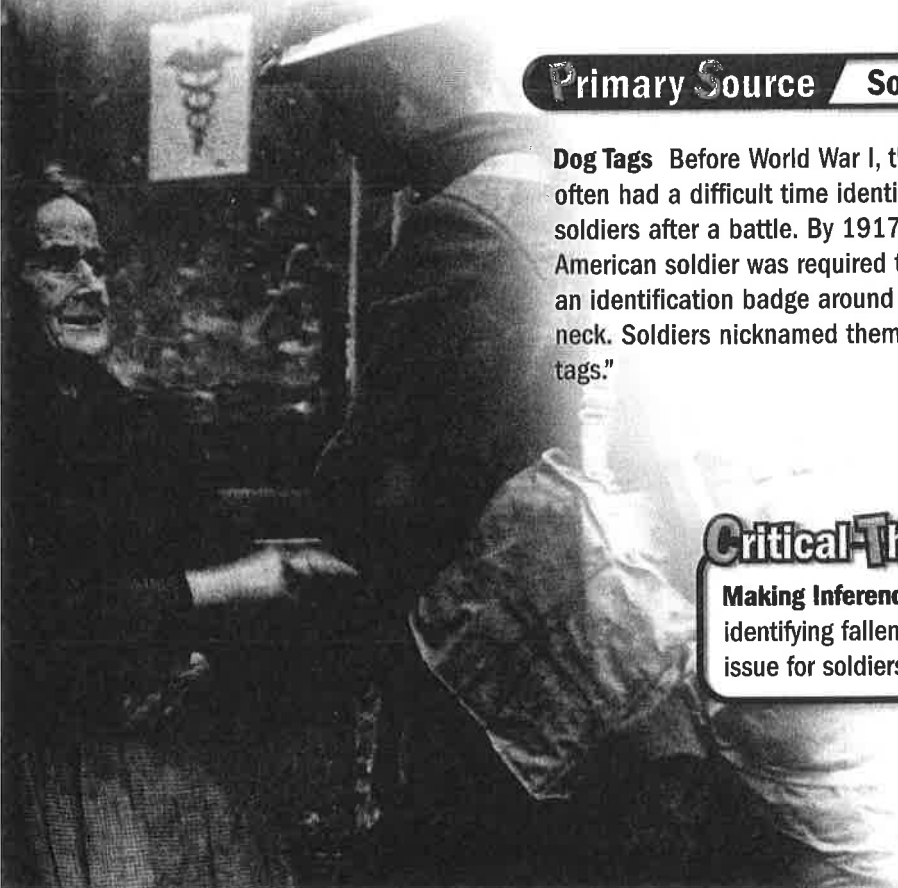
Primary Source Soldiers' IDs

Dog Tags Before World War I, the U.S. military often had a difficult time identifying dead soldiers after a battle. By 1917, each American soldier was required to wear an identification badge around the neck. Soldiers nicknamed them "dog tags."



Critical Thinking

Making Inferences Why do you think identifying fallen soldiers was an important issue for soldiers and their families?



Lenin took Russia out of the war, and in March 1918, he signed the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** with Germany. As a result of this treaty, Russia lost substantial territory to the Germans. Russia's withdrawal from the war allowed the Germans to move thousands of troops from the Eastern Front, or line of battle, to the Western Front in France.

New German Offensive

In March 1918, the Germans launched a massive attack along the Western Front. German military leaders hoped to drive a wedge in the Allied lines. They wanted to capture the city of Amiens before **proceeding** to Paris. Between March and June 1918, the Germans hammered at Allied lines. They pushed the Allies back to within 40 miles (64 km) of

Paris. After years of stalemate along the Western Front—the area along the French-German border—it looked as if Germany might win the war.

American Troops Arrive in France

In May 1917, General **John J. Pershing** was named supreme commander of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), the American army in Europe. American correspondent Floyd Gibbons described the welcome for the first American troops to arrive in France:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"The sooty girders of the Gare du Nord [railroad station] shook with cheers when the special train pulled in. . . .

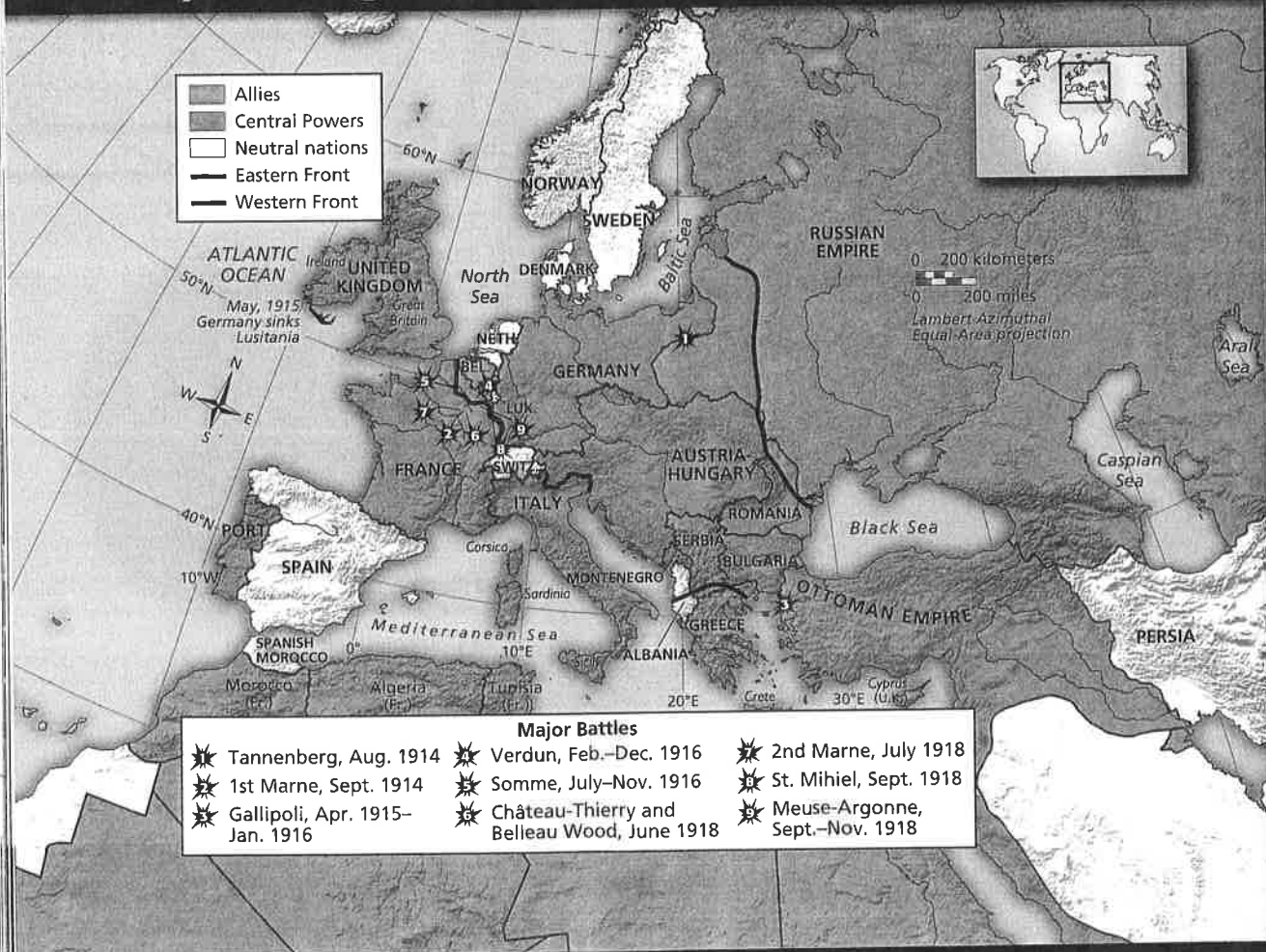
. . . A minute later, there was a terrific roar from beyond the walls of the station. The crowds outside had heard the cheering within. . . . Paris took Pershing by storm."

—from *"And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight"*

History ONLINE

Student Web Activity Visit glencoe.com and complete the Chapter 9 Web Activity about World War I.

Europe During World War I, 1914–1918



The AEF was ready for battle in Europe by the spring of 1918. The French and British wanted to use the American soldiers to build up their own troops. However, General Pershing refused. He preferred to keep the AEF a separate force.

Doughboys in Battle

American soldiers, or “doughboys,” saw their first serious fighting in early June 1918. They were nicknamed “doughboys” because of their brass uniform buttons that resembled boiled dough dumplings, a popular food. In June, the AEF helped turn back a German offensive at Château-Thierry on the Marne River east of Paris. The American troops then advanced to nearby Belleau Wood. For 24 hours a day for the next three weeks, American forces fought their way through the forest against a solid wall of German machine-gun fire.

The Americans and the French fought back German attacks on Allied forces along the Marne and the Somme Rivers and stopped the German offensive. General Pershing wrote that the battles had “turned the tide of war.”

The Battle of the Argonne Forest

The Allies now began an offensive of their own. In mid-September, about 500,000 American soldiers fought and defeated the Germans at Saint Mihiel, east of Verdun. Later that month, more than 1 million American troops joined the Allies in the Battle of the Argonne Forest. It became the most massive attack in American history.

The Battle of the Argonne Forest raged for nearly seven weeks. Soldiers struggled over the rugged, heavily forested ground. Rain, mud, barbed wire, and fire from German machine guns hindered the Allies’ advance. Many lives were lost.

African Americans in World War I

World War I gave African Americans the opportunity to show their loyalty and patriotism. In 1917 the War Department created two divisions of primarily African American combat units. Discrimination remained, however. Units were forced to train separately. Four regiments fought alongside the French, where they were treated as equals and fought valiantly.

“These Negroes are American citizens. Naturally I cannot and will not discriminate against these soldiers.”

—General John Pershing’s response to British protest of using African American troops



The 369th regiment fought on the front lines for 191 days, five days longer than any other U.S. regiment. The entire unit received the French Croix de Guerre medal for bravery. ▶



Critical Thinking

Making Inferences Why do you think some African American soldiers wanted to stay in Europe after the war?

People IN HISTORY



General John J. Pershing

Commander of the American Expeditionary Force during World War I

Pershing was a skillful military leader. He insisted that the American Expeditionary Force remain independent from the French and British armies. In a message he recorded for the American people during the battle of Picardy and Flanders in April 1918, he said, "Three thousand miles from home, an American army is fighting for you. Everything you hold worthwhile is at stake. . . . Invoking the spirit of our forefathers, the army asks your unflinching support, to the end that the high ideals for which America stands may endure upon the earth."

CRITICAL Thinking

1. **Analyzing** What was the purpose of Pershing's message?
2. **Evaluating** How does Pershing appeal to his listeners' emotions?

The Battle of the Argonne Forest ended in early November. The Allies had pushed back the Germans and broken through the enemy lines. The Germans now were faced with an invasion of their own country.

Although the war led to many acts of bravery, the actions of two Americans captured the nation's imagination. During the fighting at Argonne Forest, Corporal Alvin York killed several German soldiers, captured machine guns, and took 132 prisoners. Captain Eddie Rickenbacker was a member of the 94th Aero Squadron. He fought in 134 air battles and shot down 26 aircraft. Both York and Rickenbacker were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions.

✓ **Reading Check** **Summarizing** Why was the Battle of the Argonne Forest important?

The End of the War

Main Idea By late 1918, Germany was losing the war and appealed for an armistice to end the fighting.

History and You Think about the reasons a nation decides to stop fighting a war. Read to learn why Germany asked for peace.

.....

While fighting raged along the Western Front, Germany's allies faced certain defeat. In late 1918, the Ottoman Empire was on the brink of collapse, and a revolution engulfed Austria-Hungary. Street protests in Vienna, Budapest, and other cities led to the end of the centuries-old empire. In October 1918, the ethnic territories within the empire began to break away. Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, for example, declared independence.

By early in November, the governments of Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire had surrendered to the Allied Powers.

Request for an Armistice

Meanwhile, military leaders in Germany realized they had little chance of winning the war. American troops and supplies had fortified and added new determination to the Allied war effort. In addition, the Germans on the home front were suffering greatly from severe shortages of food and other needed supplies.

On October 4, 1918, the German government appealed to President Wilson for an **armistice**. An armistice is an agreement to end the fighting. Wilson **consented**, or agreed, but only under certain conditions. Germany must accept his plan for peace and promise not to renew hostilities. All German troops must leave Belgium and France. Finally, Wilson would deal only with civilian leaders, not with the military.

While German leaders considered Wilson's demands, political unrest erupted in Germany. On November 3, sailors in Kiel, the main base of the German fleet, revolted. Within days,

groups of workers and soldiers seized power in other German towns. As the revolution spread, the German **kaiser**, or emperor, decided to step down. On November 9, Germany was declared a republic. The new leaders of Germany agreed to Wilson's terms for an armistice.

Peace Begins

The armistice began on November 11, 1918—the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month. Germany agreed to withdraw all land forces west of the Rhine River, withdraw its fleet to the Baltic Sea, and surrender huge amounts of equipment. The fighting stopped, and the Great War ended. President Wilson said:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of a just democracy throughout the world."

—from "Proclamation of the Armistice with Germany"

Reading Check **Describing** What conditions did Germany accept to end the fighting?

Section 3 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

1. Define the following terms in a sentence: *convoy*, *proceed*, *armistice*, *consent*, *kaiser*.

Main Ideas

2. **Explaining** Why did the war intensify on the Western Front after the second Russian revolution?
3. **Determining Cause and Effect** What factor led to Germany's acceptance of a peace agreement?

Critical Thinking

4. **Predicting** If the war had continued on the Eastern Front, do you think the Allies still could have won? Why or why not?
5. **Determining Cause and Effect** Draw a diagram like the one below to list three reasons the Allies needed the help of U.S. forces.



6. **Creative Writing** Think about what it was like for a soldier serving on the front line in WWI. Write a letter home describing battle conditions.

Answer the Essential Question

7. How did the United States help the Allies win the war?

The War at Home

Essential Question

- How did the United States mobilize its resources to fight the war?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

mobilization (p. 283) pacifist (p. 285)
 ration (p. 284) dissent (p. 285)
 socialist (p. 285)

Academic Vocabulary

consume (p. 284) perceive (p. 285)

Key People and Events

Great Migration (p. 283)

Espionage Act (p. 285)

Sabotage Act (p. 285)

Sedition Act (p. 285)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read, use a chart like the one below to describe how these three acts controlled public opinion.

	Description
Espionage Act	
Sabotage Act	
Sedition Act	

American Diary

As American men left their homes for war, American women grabbed tools and went to work. Ella May Stumpe, in her early twenties, described her contribution: "When the harvest time came, there weren't enough young men left to work the fields. So an old bachelor organized a bunch of us, about a dozen young women, and came with a wagon and took us out to the fields to shuck grain. He told us we were helping the war effort."

—quoted in *Centenarians: The Story of the 20th Century by the Americans Who Lived It*



Workers prepare missiles in a factory.

Mobilizing the Nation

Main Idea The United States prepared to fight the war.

History and You If you have a summer job, do you manage the work for someone who is on vacation? Read to learn how the United States had to adjust its workforce during World War I.

After the United States declared war on Germany in 1917, Americans began focusing their energies on getting ready to fight the war. **Mobilization**, or the gathering of resources and the preparation for war, affected almost every part of American life.

To ensure production of vital war materials, the government created the National War Labor Board in April 1918. The board pressured businesses to grant some of the most important demands of workers. As a result, workers won an eight-hour working day. They also received overtime pay, equal pay for women, and the right to form unions. In return, workers agreed not to go on strike.

Workers During the War

To pay for the war, the United States government sold war bonds and increased taxes. Then industries had to expand in order to produce war materials. During this time, however, there was a labor shortage. Millions of men left their jobs to serve in the armed forces. Also, immigration slowed during the war. Fewer immigrants were arriving to take on the jobs.

The labor shortage provided new job opportunities for women. Many women joined the workforce for the first time by taking on jobs previously held by men.

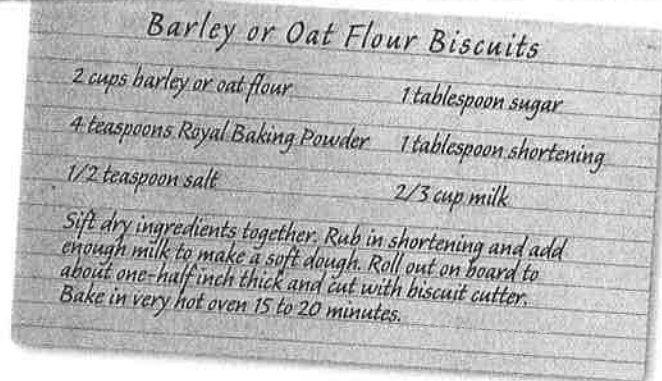
The prospect of finding good jobs also brought hundreds of thousands of African Americans to Northern cities from the rural South. From 1914 to 1920, between 300,000 and 500,000 African Americans left their homes in the rural South to settle in Northern cities and find jobs. This huge population movement was known as the **Great Migration**. In addition, thousands of Mexicans migrated to the United States in search of jobs.

Primary Source Saving Resources

Make-Do Recipes

The Food Administration enlisted 20 million housewives to promote awareness of the need to follow the rules for conserving food.

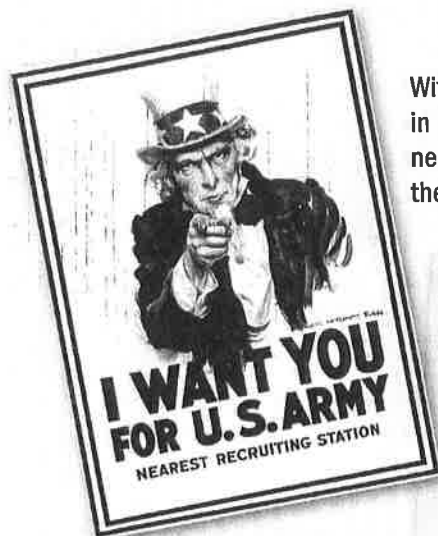
Eggs, butter, milk, and wheat flour were to be used sparingly so that enough food was available to feed the soldiers. In 1918 the Royal Baking Company even published a book of recipes that identified ingredients that could be substituted for those that were needed for the troops.



Critical Thinking

Analyzing If you lived in the United States during World War I, how could you have contributed to the war effort?

Building Support The Committee on Public Information launched a massive campaign to build support for the war. Posters were an important part of this campaign.



▲ James Montgomery Flagg's depiction of Uncle Sam for the U.S. Army is the most famous American wartime poster.

With millions of men serving in the military, women were needed to take their places in the labor force. ▼



The government sold war bonds to help pay for the cost of the war. ►



◀ The Food Administration urged people to observe "Wheatless Mondays," "Meatless Tuesdays," and "Porkless Thursdays," and to add to their own store of food by planting "victory gardens." Slogans such as "Serve Just Enough" and "Use All Leftovers" reminded Americans to conserve food.

Critical Thinking

Synthesizing What common message is found in all four posters?

Producing Supplies

The United States had to produce food not only for its own needs but also for the Allies. President Wilson appointed Herbert Hoover to head a new Food Administration. This agency's campaign encouraged American farmers to produce more and persuaded the public to eat less.

The Food Administration also put price controls on many agricultural products to encourage voluntary **rationing**, or the limitation of use. As a result of such efforts, Americans **consumed**, or used, less food, expanded food production, and increased food exports.

Another government agency, the War Industries Board, supervised the nation's industrial production. The board's responsibilities included overseeing the changeover of factories to produce war-related goods and setting prices for key consumer products. Finally, the Fuel Administration managed the nation's coal and oil. To save energy, the

agency introduced daylight savings time and called for "Heatless Mondays."

Mobilizing Support

The federal government also needed to mobilize public support for the war. Antiwar sentiment remained strong even after the United States entered the war. The president appointed journalist George Creel to head the Committee on Public Information. The purpose of the committee was to promote the war as a battle for democracy and freedom.

The Committee on Public Information launched a massive propaganda campaign. The Committee distributed millions of pro-war pamphlets, posters, articles, and books, and it provided newspapers with government accounts of the war and advertisements. The committee hired speakers, writers, artists, and actors to build support for the war.

✓ **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why did the United States face a labor shortage during the early days of World War I?

Public Opinion and the War

Main Idea During World War I, the American government approved legislation to control public opinion.

History and You Have you ever spoken out against a government action? Read to learn how the government tried to stop people from speaking out against the war.

World War I helped the American economy. Yet the war had harmful effects on American society. To create a sense of national unity, the government tried to silence opposition. Some Americans became intolerant of those who were different.

Controlling Public Opinion

Even after America entered the war, opposition to it remained strong. Some German Americans and Irish Americans sympathized with the Central Powers. Many **socialists**—people who believe industries should be publicly owned—opposed the war. They thought it would only help rich business owners and hurt working people. **Pacifists**—people who are opposed to the use of violence—were also against the war.

During the war, the Committee on Public Information began trying to silence **dissent**. Dissent is disagreement or opposition. It portrayed people who were against the war as unpatriotic. The **Espionage Act** of 1917 gave the government a new weapon to combat dissent to the war. The law provided stiff penalties for espionage, or spying. People who aided the enemy or interfered with army recruiting also could be penalized.

Congress passed even harsher measures in 1918—the **Sabotage Act** and the **Sedition Act**. These laws made it a crime to say, print, or write any criticism **perceived**, or recognized, as negative about the government. Such acts were considered sabotage—secret action to damage the war effort. Thousands of people were convicted under the laws.

Some people spoke out against these laws and the intolerance they produced. Most Americans, however, believed that in war-time no measure could be “too drastic” toward traitors and disloyal Americans.

Reading Check Making Inferences Why do you think Congress passed laws to penalize people who criticized the government?

Section 4 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

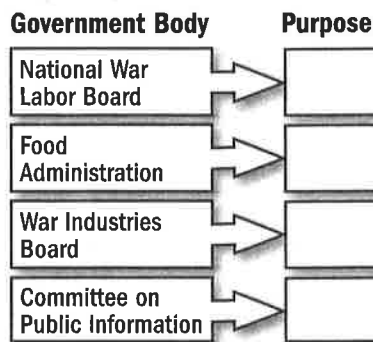
1. Define the following terms in a sentence: mobilization, ration, consumed, socialist, pacifist, dissent, perceive.

Main Ideas

2. **Identifying** How did World War I benefit workers?
3. **Explaining** For what reasons did some people oppose the U.S. involvement in World War I?

Critical Thinking

4. **Organizing** Draw a diagram like the one below that explains why each organization was created.



5. **Persuasive Writing** Make a poster to encourage the people in your town to eat less so more food can be given to the Allied troops.

6. Answer the Essential Question

How did the United States mobilize its resources to fight the war?

Searching for Peace

Essential Question

Why did Wilson's Peace Plan fail?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

national self-determination (p. 287)

reparations (p. 288)

Academic Vocabulary

final (p. 288)

achieve (p. 288)

Key People and Events

Fourteen Points (p. 287)

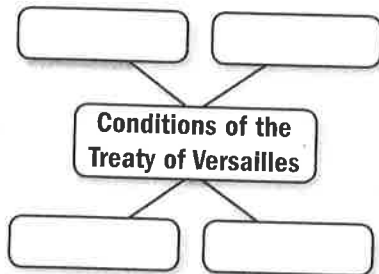
League of Nations (p. 288)

Treaty of Versailles (p. 289)

Henry Cabot Lodge (p. 290)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read, use a diagram like the one below to list the conditions that Germany agreed to under the Treaty of Versailles.



American Diary

"We want Wilson," the war-weary crowd roared. "Long live Dr. Wilson!" British students with American flags smiled, tossing flowers in the president's path. Everywhere in Europe the Wilsons visited—Paris, Rome, Milan—the reception was jubilant. Boosted by the cheers of the European crowds, Wilson walked into the Paris Peace Conference at the Palace of Versailles with confidence. He was sure that his plan for a just and lasting peace would win swift approval in Europe and the United States.



President Woodrow Wilson leads the procession after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

Making a Peace

Main Idea World War I ended, but the Allies opposed Wilson's plan for peace.

History and You Think about the destruction caused by war. Read to learn why the Allies wanted to punish Germany.

.....

World leaders from 27 nations gathered in Paris, France, in January 1919. They met for the peace conference following World War I. When President Woodrow Wilson arrived in the city, huge crowds cheered him. With great hope, Europeans looked to Wilson to help build a better postwar world, but enormous problems lay ahead.

Europe was in ruins. Its landscape, farms, and towns were destroyed. The human losses were huge. France, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary each lost between 1 million and 2 million people in the fighting. Millions more were wounded. More than 50,000 Americans were killed in battle, while another

60,000 soldiers died from disease. Estimates put the number of soldiers killed worldwide at nearly 9 million. Millions of civilians also lost their lives.

Europe faced social and political turmoil. Millions of people were homeless and hungry, and civil war raged in Russia. Poles, Czechs, and other peoples struggled to form their own nations. The search for peace and stability was difficult.

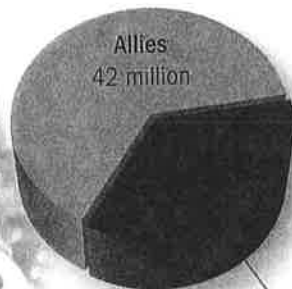
Wilson's Fourteen Points

Woodrow Wilson had a vision of a just and lasting peace. He outlined his peace plan in the **Fourteen Points**. Several of the proposals dealt with adjusting boundaries in Europe and creating new nations. These points reflected Wilson's belief in "**national self-determination**"—the right of the people to decide how they should be governed.

Wilson also proposed a number of principles for conducting international relations. They included calls for free trade and freedom of the seas.

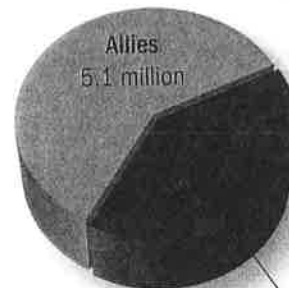
By the Numbers / The Human Cost of War

Total Mobilized Forces



Central Powers
23 million

Military Deaths

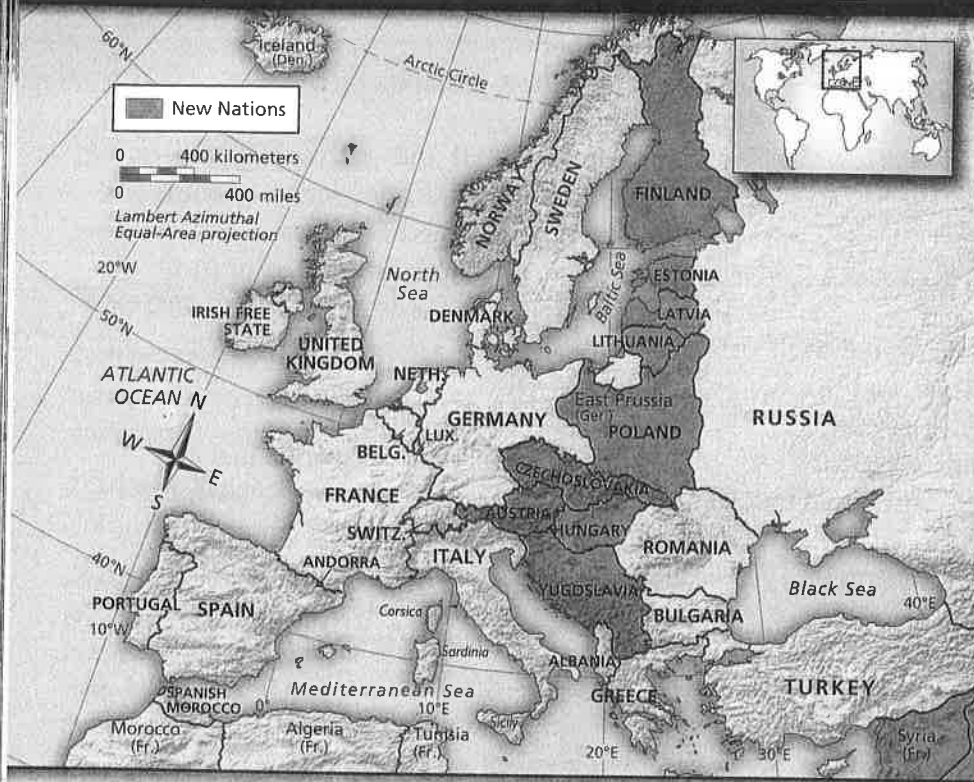


Central Powers
3.4 million

Critical Thinking

Calculating What percent of the Allies' mobilized forces were killed in the war? The Central Powers?





The Postwar World

- Treaties changed the boundaries of Europe.
- Allied nations weakened the Central Powers by dividing their land.
- Germany's land area was greatly reduced.
- New nations emerged in Eastern Europe, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.
- Economic depression aided the rise of dictatorships in Europe and Japan.

Map Skills

Regions Which new nations bordered Germany?

Maps in **MOtion** See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

In addition, Wilson supported an end to secret treaties or agreements among nations. He also called for limits on arms and peaceful settlement of disputes over colonies.

League of Nations

Wilson's final, or last, point was the creation of a **League of Nations**. The League's member nations would help preserve peace and prevent future wars. They would respect and protect one another's independence.

At first, many Europeans welcomed Wilson's ideas, but problems developed when nations put their own interests first. Also, some of Wilson's points did not provide clear solutions to difficult questions, such as how to **achieve**, or accomplish, self-determination in regions where different ethnic groups lived closely together.

The Allies Disagree

The Allies did not invite either Germany or Russia to the peace talks. The major participants were called the Big Four. In this group was President Wilson; Prime Minister David

Lloyd George of Great Britain; France's premier, Georges Clemenceau; and Italian prime minister Vittorio Orlando.

The European leaders showed little enthusiasm for the Fourteen Points. Wilson opposed punishing the defeated nations. In contrast, the Europeans sought revenge.

Clemenceau wanted to make sure that Germany could never invade France again. He believed that Germany should be broken up into smaller countries. Both he and Lloyd George demanded that Germany make large **reparations**, or payments, for the damage Germans caused in the war. Wilson struggled to uphold the principles of his Fourteen Points at the Paris meeting, yet he was forced to compromise or give in to the demands of the other Allies.

At the same time, the Allies had to decide how to deal with the new Bolshevik government of Russia. Fearing the spread of communism, France, Britain, and the United States supported anti-Bolshevik forces fighting in a civil war for control of Russia. All three countries sent troops to Russia.

The Treaty of Versailles

On June 28, 1919, the Allies and Germany signed the **Treaty of Versailles**. The treaty dealt harshly with the Germans but because they were defeated, they had no choice but to sign. Under the treaty's terms, Germany had to accept full responsibility for the conflict. It had to pay billions of dollars in reparations to the Allies. Also, Germany had to disarm completely and give up its overseas colonies and some territory in Europe.

The treaty carved up the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires as well. New nations were created and old nations restored. The new nations fulfilled Wilson's vision of national self-determination. Border disputes, however, would lead to future conflicts.

Wilson succeeded in having the League of Nations included in the treaty. He believed that the League would correct any mistakes in the rest of the treaty.

Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect Why didn't Great Britain, France, and Italy support Wilson's Fourteen Points?

Opposition at Home

Main Idea The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

History and You Think about how Americans might have felt after World War I. Read to learn how the U.S. Senate reacted to the treaty and the League of Nations.

Wilson presented the Treaty of Versailles to the U.S. Senate for ratification in July 1919. "Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?" he asked. In spite of Wilson's plea, a difficult struggle lay ahead.

Many Americans had doubts about the treaty. Some thought it dealt too harshly with Germany, while others worried that the League of Nations marked a permanent American commitment to international affairs.

In 1919 the Republicans controlled the Senate, which had to ratify the treaty. Some Republican senators saw the ratification issue as a chance to embarrass President Wilson.

Primary Sources

INTERPRETING POLITICAL CARTOONS

Under the Covenant (constitution) of the League of Nations, members pledged to defend any member nation attacked by any other nation. Many Americans, however, believed the Covenant violated national sovereignty. It would allow other nations to commit American troops to foreign conflicts.

- Interpreting** What is the League Covenant trying to do in the cartoon?
- Identifying Point of View** Does the cartoon express a view for or against joining the League of Nations? How do you know?



Some Republicans viewed it as an opportunity to weaken the Democratic Party before the upcoming elections of 1920. Other senators had sincere concerns about the treaty, particularly the League of Nations. A few senators opposed signing any treaty.

Lodge vs. Wilson

The most powerful opponent of the treaty was **Henry Cabot Lodge** of Massachusetts. Lodge was head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a longtime foe of President Wilson. Lodge said that membership in the League would mean that:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“American troops and American ships may be ordered to any part of the world by nations other than the United States, and that is a proposition to which I, for one, can never assent.”

—from *Vital Forces in Current Events*, 1920

Lodge delayed a vote on the treaty so that opponents could present their cases. He then proposed a number of reservations that would limit America’s obligations under the treaty.

Wilson went on a national tour in September to rally support for the treaty and League of Nations. When he returned to Washington, he suffered a stroke. During the president’s illness, his wife, Edith Wilson, shielded him from pressures and took a major role in deciding which issues to raise with him.

The Treaty Is Rejected

In the months after Wilson’s stroke, opposition to the treaty grew. In March 1920, the Senate voted on the treaty with Lodge’s changes. Opposed by most Republicans and deserted by former supporters, the Treaty of Versailles was rejected in the Senate.

Wilson hoped the 1920 election would be a “great and solemn referendum” on the League. He even considered running for a third term. In the end, however, Wilson did not run. In 1921 the United States signed a separate peace treaty with each of the Central Powers. The United States never joined the League of Nations.

Reading Check **Explaining** Why did the Senate reject the Treaty of Versailles?

Section 5 Review

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Vocabulary

1. Define the following terms in a sentence: national self-determination, final, achieve, reparation.

Main Ideas

2. **Explaining** Why did Woodrow Wilson think a lasting peace could be achieved in Europe?
3. **Identifying Cause and Effect** What effect did Wilson’s illness have on the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing** Use a diagram like the one below to identify the challenges that the United States and Europe faced after the war.



5. **Expository Writing** If you were in Paris for the peace talks, do you think you would support Wilson’s plan? Why or why not? Write a paragraph that explains your point of view.

Answer the Essential Question

6. Why did Wilson’s Peace Plan fail?

Visual Summary

1914

June Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated

July Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia

Aug. Germany declares war on Russia and France, and invades Belgium; World War I begins

1915

May German U-boat torpedoes the British *Lusitania*, killing 128 Americans



1916

Feb. The Germans launch a major offensive at the Battle of Verdun

July Allies begin their offensive at the Battle of the Somme

Nov. Woodrow Wilson wins presidential reelection



1917

Jan. Germany requests an alliance with Mexico if the U.S. entered the war

March Germany attacks and sinks four American ships

April U.S. Congress declares war against Germany

May Selective Service Act sets up a military draft

Dec. Russia's new Communist government pulls out of the war



1918

March Treaty of Brest-Litovsk shifts German troops to the Western Front

Sept.-Nov. Battle of the Argonne Forest turns war in favor of Allies

Nov. Germany becomes a republic; armistice begins

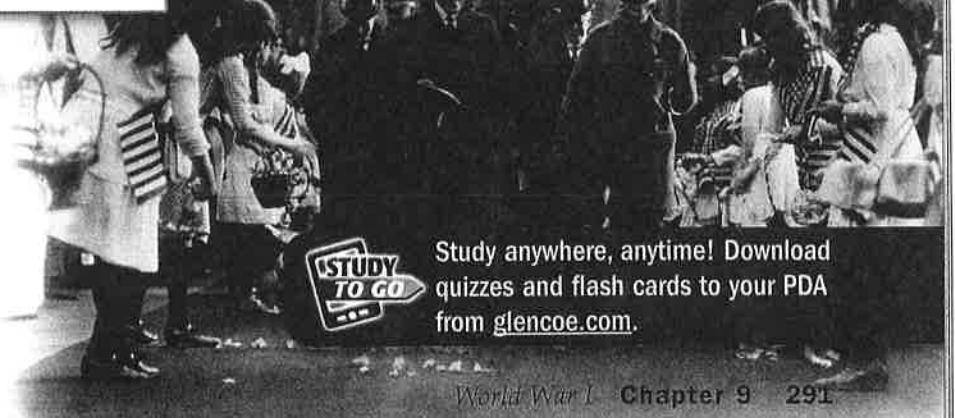
1919

Jan. World leaders meet at Paris peace conference

June Germany and the Allies sign the Treaty of Versailles

1920

March U.S. Senate rejects the Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations



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