THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR I: THE BATTLEFRONT AND HOME FRONT

I. FIGHTING WORLD WAR I
A. Combatants in World War I quickly began to use __________________________ tactics
   1. Governments committed all their nation’s ___________________ and took over industry to ____________________
   2. Soldiers were ___________________, the media was censored, ____________________ was created to support the war
   3. New, industrial weapons were introduced on the battlefield such as ____________________, airplanes, ____________________ heavy artillery, ____________________, poison gas, flame throwers, ____________________
   4. These weapons led to unprecedented ___________________ and ____________________
   5. To ______________________ soldiers from enemy fire, both the Allies and Central Powers built _____________________. Trench warfare made it difficult for either side to gain an ____________________

B. Fighting on the Western Front slowed to a ___________________________ as neither side could gain an advantage
   i. ________________ soldiers were ________________ or wounded during the battles of Verdun and Somme
   ii. German ________________ patrolled the Atlantic Ocean attacking Allied ________________ ships

C. On the Eastern Front, the Russian army was struggling to hold on against the German military
   i. Russia was struggling to produce enough ______________________ or ________________, to support the war effort
   ii. Millions of Russian soldiers and civilians ________________ in the war. By 1917, Russia was on the ________________
   iii. In Nov 1917, ________________ ________________ and the ________________ overthrew the Russian government and established the Soviet Union, the first ________________ nation

II. AMERICAN ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR I
A. The USA remained ___________________________ in World War I from 1914 to 1917. Due to German violations of ____________________, the USA declared war in April 1917

B. After America’s declaration of war in 1917, the U.S. had to ___________________________ before it could fight in Europe
   i. The army had only ___________________________ and needed a larger ____________________
   ii. The military needed massive supplies of ___________________________
   iii. President Wilson and Congress created 5, ___________________________ to manage and win the war
      a. Congress passed the ___________________________ Act to draft men between the ages of 18 and 45 into the army
         i. ________________ Americans were drafted into the military
         ii. ________________ soldiers were drafted but served in ________________ units
      b. War Industries Board (WIB)
         i. The War Industries Board (WIB) was created to oversee the production of ___________________________
         ii. The WIB encouraged ___________________________ of war equipment and set production __________________
      c. The ________________ Administration was created to ________________ food and encourage Americans to grow “victory gardens”
         i. The Administration was created to ration ________________ and ________________ and to encourage “lightless nights”
         ii. The Committee on Public Information (CPI) was created to make ___________________________ to support the war effort
            i. The CPI created posters, ___________________________ and censored the press
            ii. The CPI encouraged ___________________________ to raise money for the war
C. With the military and economy mobilized for war, the first ___________________________ were sent to Europe in 1918
   i. To combat German ____________________, the USA used a ____________________ system to deliver soldiers and supplies to Europe
   ii. The arrival of fresh American ____________________ helped the Allies at a crucial time
      a. U.S. soldiers saw their first action in May 1918 outside ________________, helped resist a German offensive, and participated in a ________________ into Germany
      b. Throughout 1918, the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) fought with ________________ to turn the tide of the war
         i. By October ________, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire ___________________________
         ii. By November 11, 1918, Germany signed an ________________ with the Allies and World War I came to an __________
D. The USA reluctantly entered WWI and played only a ___________________ role in the fighting, but the war changed America
   i. America fought for only ____________________ (not 4 years) and had __________% casualties (not 52% like most Allied Powers)
   ii. The commitment to "__________________" stimulated American ____________________ and transformed lives on the home front
### III. The Home Front During World War I

#### A. African Americans

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| 1. Women did "__________________" on railroads, coal mines, shipbuilding, __________________ to meet war-related demand and to replace __________________.  
2. Women worked with the _________________________ by planting "victory gardens," volunteered in the __________________ and sold __________________.  
3. For the first time, women served in the ___________________ in noncombat roles as telephone operators, ____________________, typists, drivers.  
4. The govt acknowledged the role women played in the war by passing the ___________________________ (women's ___________________). |

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| 1. 361,780 blacks were _____________, but only ________% served in combat duty. Most blacks worked as ______________ in Army Services of Supplies (SOS) units.  
2. The 40,000 black _______________ who saw combat fought in ________________________ divisions; Over 600 black soldiers were commissioned as ______________ in the U.S. Army.  
3. World War I led to the ___________________________ of blacks for war-related jobs in ___________________________.  
4. Northern manufacturers distributed free ________________________ passes to bring Southern blacks into Chicago, New York, Philadelphia.  
5. Blacks faced ________________________, discrimination, and ___________________________ in Northern cities. |

#### B. Socialism and the Red Scare

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| 1. In 1917, Vladimir Lenin and his ______________ created the _____________________________.  
2. The USSR was based on ____________, a single-party ____________________________, in which the government controls all ________________________, railroads, and businesses.  
3. Americans feared a ________________ communist revolution and experienced a ___________________________.  
4. In America, _________________________ formed the Socialist Party calling for an end to the war, government control of factories, and an increase in unions.  
5. Every ________________________ fueled fears of a Bolshevik-style ___________________________ in America. |

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| 1. Congress passed the ___________________________ Acts which made it illegal to interfere with the __________________ or saying anything ___________________ about the war effort.  
2. During the war, over ______________ citizens were prosecuted including _________________________ editors, Socialists, anarchists, _____________ leaders, and critics of the draft.  
3. Charles Schenck, a ________________ and anti-war critic, was arrested and _________________________ arguing that the laws violated free speech.  
4. In Schenck v US (1919), the Supreme Court ruled that in wartime, speech that presents a "__________________" is not protected.  
5. ______________________________ sentiment was high across the nation. |

#### C. Civil Liberties

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| 1. War-time production increased ___________________ by 20% in some industries. The average household _______________ nearly doubled from 1913 to 1919.  
2. Americans had a __________, to spend and a desire for ____________________ goods.  
3. When WWI ended, the USA was the ________________ nation in the world.  
4. Before the war, the USA owed $__________ billion to foreign nations; At the end of the war, foreign nations owed the U.S. $__________ billion.  
5. When World War I ended, Americans were ready to "__________________ ________________" and elected Republican President Warren Harding. |