WWI: Battlefields and Homefront
Schlieffen Plan

-Quick sweep through France to knock the French out of the war then turn east and defeat Russia.
Governments committed all their nation’s resources and took over industry to win the war.

Combatants in World War I quickly began to use total war tactics.
Soldiers were drafted, the media was censored, propaganda was created to support the war
New, industrial weapons were introduced on the battlefield such as machine guns, airplanes, blimps... heavy artillery, tanks, poison gas, flame throwers, submarines. These weapons led to unprecedented deaths and casualties.
To protect soldiers from enemy fire, both the Allies and Central Powers built trenches. Trench warfare made it difficult for either side to gain an advantage, 12,000 total miles.
German Paris
Gun: 81 Mile Range

80 Kills
CHEMICAL WARFARE \ WORLD WAR 1

WORLD WAR ONE IS SEEN AS THE DAWN OF MODERN CHEMICAL WARFARE, WITH A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT CHEMICAL AGENTS BEING EMPLOYED ON A LARGE SCALE, RESULTING IN APPROXIMATELY 1,240,000 NON-FATAL CASUALTIES, AND 91,000 FATALITIES. A VARIETY OF POISONOUS GASES WERE USED THROUGHOUT THE CONFLICT, WITH EACH HAVING DIFFERING EFFECTS UPON VICTIMS.

TEAR GASES
(ethyl bromoacetate, chloroacetone & xylyl bromide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE
Both ethyl bromoacetate and chloroacetone are colourless to light yellow liquids with fruity, pungent odours. Xylyl bromide is a colourless liquid with a pleasant, aromatic odour.

EFFECTS
Tear gases are what is known as ‘lachrymatory agents’ - they irritate mucous membranes in the eyes, mouth, throat & lungs, leading to crying, coughing, breathing difficulties, and temporary blindness.

FIRST USED
In August 1914, the French forces used tear gas grenades against the German army, to little effect.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES
0 fatal

CHLORINE

SMELL & APPEARANCE
Chlorine is a yellow-green gas with a strong, bleach-like odour. Soldiers described its smell as ‘a distinct mix of pepper and pineapple’.

EFFECTS
Chlorine reacts with water in the lungs, forming hydrochloric acid. It can cause coughing, vomiting, and irritation to the eyes at low concentrations, and rapid death at concentrations of 1000 parts per million.

FIRST USED
1915

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES
5,000

PHOSGENE
(carbonyl dichloride)

SMELL & APPEARANCE
Phosgene is a colourless gas with a musty odour comparable to that of newly mown hay or grass. If the odour is detectable, it indicates a hazardous level of phosgene. Its density is four times that of air.

EFFECTS
Reacts with proteins in lung alveoli, causing suffocation. Causes coughing, difficulty breathing and irritation to the throat & eyes. Can cause delayed effects, not evident for 48hrs, including fluid in the lungs & death.

FIRST USED
1915

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES
85% of all gas-related fatalities in World War 1 resulted from phosgene. It was often used in combination with chlorine.

MUSTARD GAS
(bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE
When pure, mustard gas is a colourless and odourless liquid, but it’s used as a chemical agent in impure form. These are yellow-brown in colour and have an odour resembling garlic or horseradish.

EFFECTS
Powerful irritant and vesicant (blistering agent) that can damage the eyes, skin, & respiratory tract. Causes chemical burns on contact with skin. Forms intermediates that react with DNA leading to cell death.

FIRST USED
1917

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES
2-3% of all gas-related fatalities

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For further information & references, see www.comoundchem.com/2014/05/17/chemical-warfare-ww1

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Other Inventions Coming out of WWI
Fighting on the Western Front slowed to a stalemate as neither side could gain an advantage. 2 million soldiers were killed or wounded during the battles of Verdun and Somme. German u-boats patrolled the Atlantic Ocean attacking Allied cargo ships.
Russia was struggling to produce enough weapons or food to support the war effort. Millions of Russian soldiers and civilians died in the war. By 1917, Russia was on the brink of collapse.
In Nov 1917, Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks overthrew the Russian government and established the Soviet Union, the first communist nation.
The USA remained neutral in World War I from 1914 to 1917...

Due to German violations of free trade, the USA declared war in April 1917
After America’s declaration of war in 1917, the U.S. had to mobilize before it could fight in Europe. The army had only 200,000 soldiers and needed a larger military. The military needed massive supplies of armaments. President Wilson and Congress created 5,000 bureaucratic agencies to manage and win the war.
The USA supported the Allied Powers, but the Americans entered the war for their own reasons...

...President Wilson wanted to keep the U.S. military separate from the other Allied forces

The American Expeditionary Force was led by John Pershing as an independent American military
Congress passed the Selective Service Act to draft men between the ages of 18 and 45 into the army.

2.8 million Americans were drafted into the military.

400,000 black soldiers were drafted but served in segregated units.

“True Sons of Freedom”
“Colored Man is No Slacker”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Card</th>
<th>Registrar's Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name:</strong> Herman Albert</td>
<td><strong>Tall:</strong> Taller, medium, or short (specifically?) <strong>Gender:</strong> Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age:</strong> 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hometown:</strong> Wrightsville, Ga</td>
<td><strong>Color of hair:</strong> Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date of Birth:</strong> 17-20-1892</td>
<td><strong>Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specifically)?</strong> No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Place of Birth:</strong> Wrightsville, Ga, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Occupation:</strong> Farming</td>
<td><strong>I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employer:</strong> Farm</td>
<td><strong>By:</strong> Luther Gallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> Farm</td>
<td><strong>City or County:</strong> Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State:</strong> Georgia</td>
<td><strong>By:</strong> Jan 5, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I certify that I have verified above answers and that they are true:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signed:</strong> Herman Albert</td>
<td><strong>Place of Registration:</strong> 1201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional details:
- Occupation: Farming
- Employment: Farm
- Employer: Farm
- Address: Farm
- State: Georgia
- City or County: Johnson
- Signature of witness: Luther Gallow
Name in full: Oney Mosley
Age, in yrs: 24

Home address: 
(No.) (Street) (City) (State)

Date of birth: July 1, 1897

Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?

Where were you born?
(Town) (State) (Nation)

If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?

What is your present trade, occupation, or office?

By whom employed?

Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?

Married or single (which)? Married
Race (specify which)? Caucasian

What military service have you had? Rank; branch; years; Nation or State

Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Signature or mark: 

Registrar's Report:

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Signature of registrar: 

Precinct: 43
City or County: Troup
State: Ga
Date of registration: 4/10/17
The War Industries Board (WIB) was created to oversee the production of military supplies. The WIB encouraged mass-production of war equipment and set production quotas.
The Food Administration was created to ration food and encourage Americans to grow “victory gardens.”
The Fuel Administration was created to ration coal and oil and to encourage “lightless nights”
The Committee on Public Information (CPI) was created to make propaganda to support the war effort.

The CPI created posters, movies, speeches and censored the press.

The CPI encouraged bond drives to raise money for the war.
With the military and economy mobilized for war, the first U.S. troops were sent to Europe in 1918.
To combat German u-boats, the USA used a convoy system to deliver soldiers and supplies to Europe.
The arrival of fresh American soldiers and war supplies helped the Allies at a crucial time.
U.S. soldiers saw their first action in May 1918 outside Paris, helped resist a German offensive, and participated in a counter-attack into Germany.
Throughout 1918, the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) fought with Allied forces to turn the tide of the war.
By October 1918, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire surrendered. On Nov 9, German Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated his throne.
On November 11, 1918 Germany signed an armistice with the Allies and **World War I came to an end**.
The USA reluctantly entered WWI and played only a supportive role in the fighting, but the war changed America.
America fought for only 8 months (not 4 years) and had 7% casualties (not 52% like most Allied Powers)
The commitment to “total war” stimulated American industry and transformed lives on the home front.
World War I had a huge impact on the United States.

**Domestic Consequences of World War I**

- accelerated America’s emergence as the world’s greatest industrial power
- contributed to the movement of African Americans to Northern cities
- intensified anti-immigrant and anti-radical sentiments among mainstream Americans
- brought over one million women into the work force

Examine how World War I impacted Americans at home by analyzing each document. Take notes on the chart provided.
Women During WWI: Document A
Women During WWI: Document C

- "Kaiser Wilson
Have you forgotten your sympathy with the poor Germans because they were not self-governed?
20,000,000 American women are not self-governed.
Take the beam out of your own eye."

- "Woman Suffrage
"I take great pleasure in introducing to you my newly-adopted daughter."
Women’s roles changed due to World War I

Women did “men’s work” on railroads, coal mines, shipbuilding, munitions to meet war-related demand and to replace soldiers.

For the first time, women served in the Army in noncombat roles as telephone operators, nurses, typists, drivers.

Women worked with the Food Administration by planting “victory gardens,” volunteered in the Red Cross, and sold war bonds.

The gov’t acknowledged the role women played in the war by passing the 19th Amendment (women’s suffrage).
African-Americans in WWI: Document A

COLORED MEN
The First Americans
Who Planted Our Flag on the Firing Line

TRUE SONS OF FREEDOM

"Liberty and Freedom Shall Not Perish"
A. Lincoln
African-Americans in WWI: Document B

African American Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>109.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>152.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>81.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>134.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Map of African American migration:

- States with darker shading indicate higher migration concentration.
- Urban centers such as Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia are marked with circles.

States represented: AZ, NM, TX, LA, MS, AL, GA, SC, FL, NC, VA, WV, OH, PA, NJ, NY, CT, MA, RI, VT, NH, ME, WI, MI, IL, IN, OH, MI, TN, KY, WV, VA, NC, SC, GA, FL, TX, LA, MS, AL, AR, OK, KS, CO, NM, AZ, NV, CA, OR, WA, ID, AK, HI, PR, VI.
FRENZIED THOUSANDS JOIN IN ORGY OF BLOOD AND FIRE

Douglas County Court House Fearfully Damaged as Howling Avengers Storm Jail With Bullet and Flame—One Man Killed and Many Injured—Police Overwhelmed and Soldiers Summoned.

CROWDS SEARCH THROUGH STREETS, ATTACKING NEGROES EVERYWHERE
African Americans saw changed due to the war

367,710 blacks were drafted, but only 10% served in combat duty; Most blacks worked as laborers in Army Services of Supplies (SOS) units.

World War I led to the Great Migration of blacks for war-related jobs in Northern cities.

Northern manufacturers distributed free railroad passes to bring Southern blacks into Chicago, New York, Philadelphia.

The 40,000 black soldiers who saw combat fought in segregated divisions; Over 600 black soldiers were commissioned as officers in the U.S. Army.

Blacks faced violence, discrimination, and race riots in Northern cities.
Socialism and the Red Scare: Document B
Socialism and the Red Scare: Document C
America experienced a Red Scare as a result of the war.

In 1917, Vladimir Lenin and his Bolsheviks created the Soviet Union.

The USSR was based on communism, a single-party dictatorship in which the government controls all factories, railroads, and businesses.

Americans feared a world-wide communist revolution and experienced a Red Scare.

In America, Eugene Debs formed the Socialist Party calling for an end to the war, government control of factories, and an increase in unions; Every strike fueled fears of a Bolshevik-style socialist revolution in America.
DON'T TALK

THE WEB IS SPUN FOR YOU WITH INVISIBLE THREADS

KEEP OUT OF IT HELP TO DESTROY IT

STOP = THINK

ASK YOURSELF IF WHAT YOU WERE ABOUT TO SAY MIGHT HELP THE ENEMY

SPIES ARE LISTENING
“Protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting ‘Fire!’ in a theatre and causing a panic”

—Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in *Schenck v US* (1919), a case about government restrictions on free speech during World War I
“I remember when they smashed out store windows at Uniontown that said Kraut on it. Nobody would eat Kraut. I remember even the great Williamson store, he went in and gathered up everything that was made in Germany, and had a big bonfire out in the middle of the street.”

—Lola Gamble Clyde on anti-German Sentiment in Idaho during World War I
Personal liberties were restricted during World War I

Congress passed the Espionage and Sedition Acts which made it illegal to interfere with the war or saying anything disloyal about the war effort.

During the war, over 2,000 citizens were prosecuted including newspaper editors, Socialists, anarchists, union leaders, and critics of the draft.

Charles Schenck, a socialist and anti-war critic, was arrested and sued arguing that the laws violated free speech.

In Schenck v US (1919), the Supreme Court ruled that in wartime, speech that presents a “clear and present danger” is not protected.

Anti-German sentiment was high across the nation.
The American Economy: Document A

Average Annual Income

1914: $627
1915: $633
1916: $708
1917: $830
1918: $1,047
1919: $1,201
1920: $1,407

Source: Historical Statistics of the United States
The American Economy: Document B

U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1914-1920

GDP is an indicator of economic health because it is the value of all goods and services made in the USA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual GDP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>$38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>$49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>$59.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>$75.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>$78.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>$88.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“America’s present need is not heroics, but healing; not nostrums, but normalcy”

—President Warren Harding, campaign speech in 1920 after World War I ended
World War I stimulated the American economy

War-time production increased hourly wages by 20% in some industries; The average household income nearly doubled from 1916 to 1919

Americans had money to spend and a desire for consumer goods; This led to a decade of spending in the 1920s called the "Roaring Twenties"

When WWI ended, the USA was the wealthiest nation in the world

Before the war, the USA owed $3 billion to foreign nations; At the end of the war, foreign nations owed the U.S. $13 billion

When World War I ended, Americans were ready to "return to normalcy" and elected Republican President Warren Harding