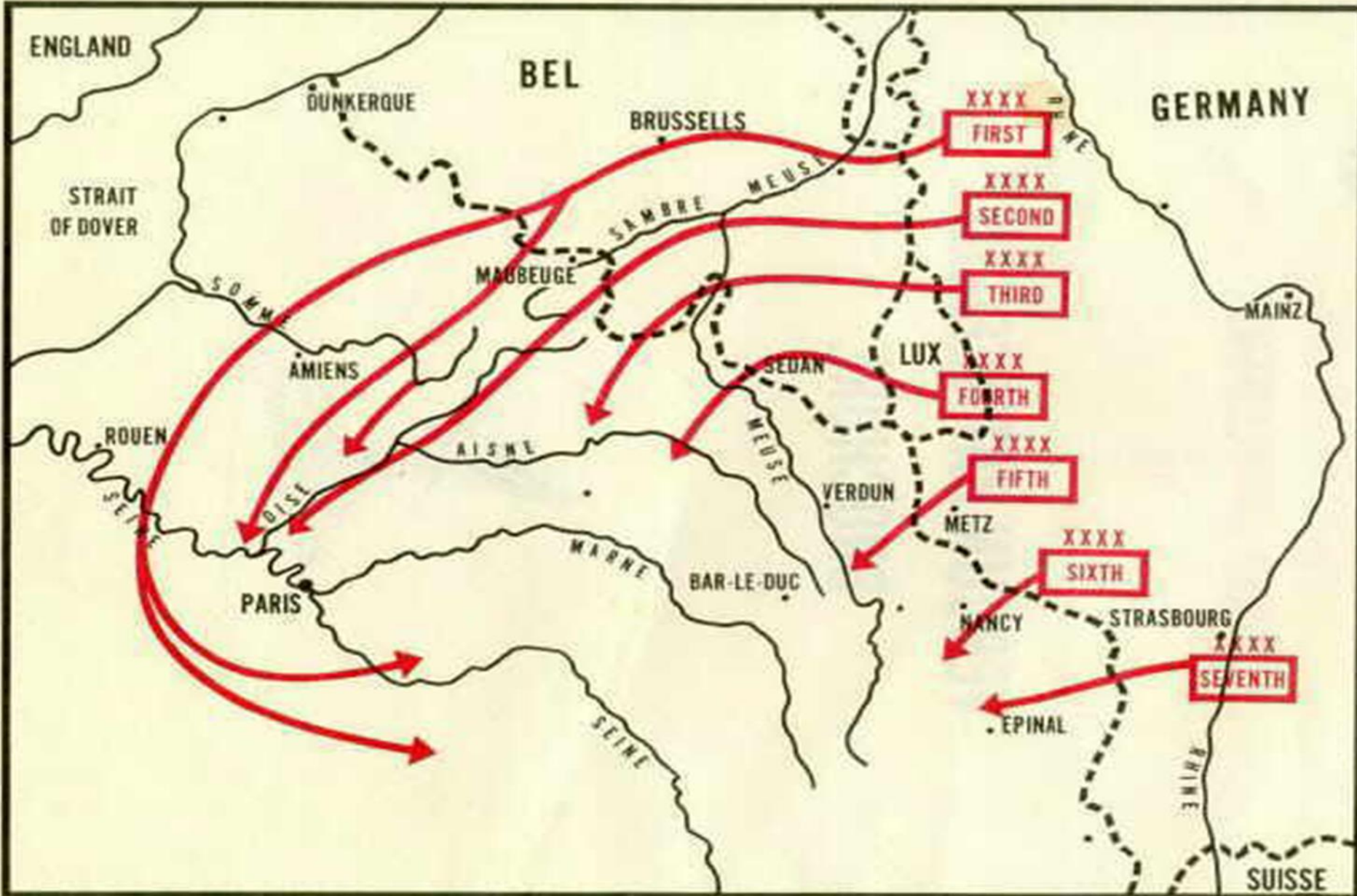




WWI: Battlefields and Homefront

Schlieffen Plan

-Quick sweep through France to knock the French out of the war then turn east and defeat Russia.



Combatants in World War I quickly began to use total war tactics



Governments committed all their nation's resources and took over industry to win the war

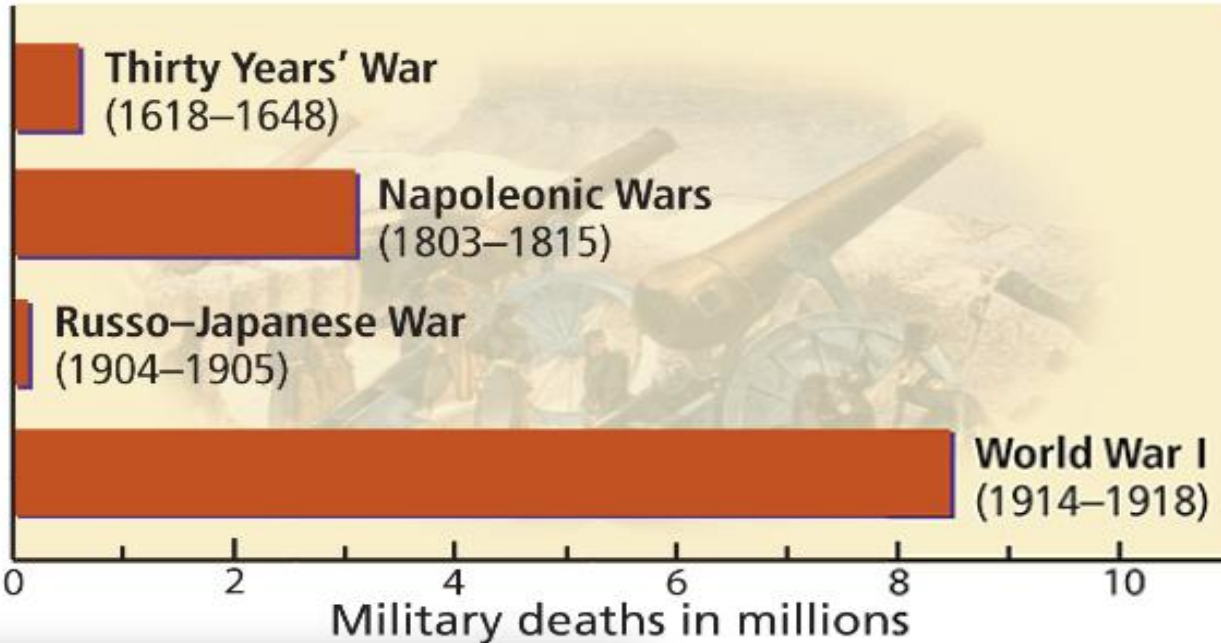
es
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s victory
Nov. 1918

1918
1916

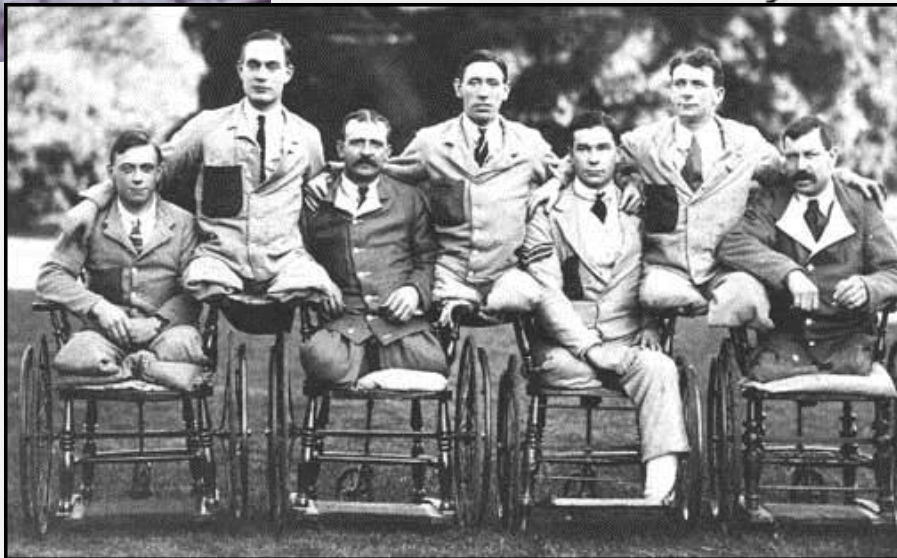
Soldiers were drafted, the media was censored, propaganda was created to support the war



New, industrial weapons were introduced on the battlefield such as machine guns, airplanes, blimps...



light tank, were used wire and soldiers.

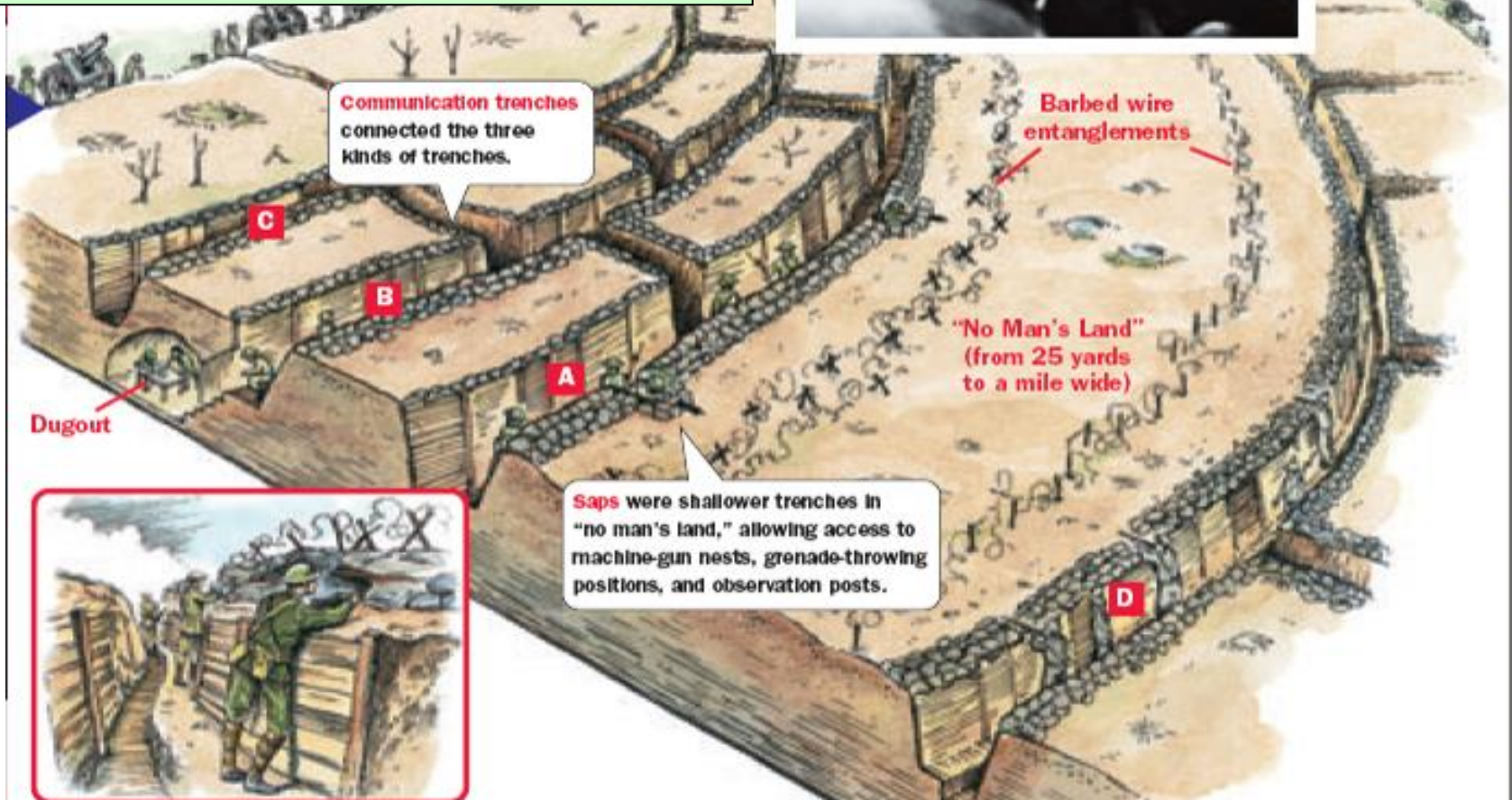


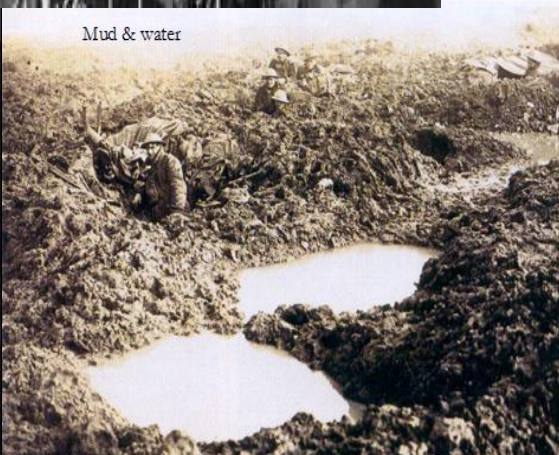
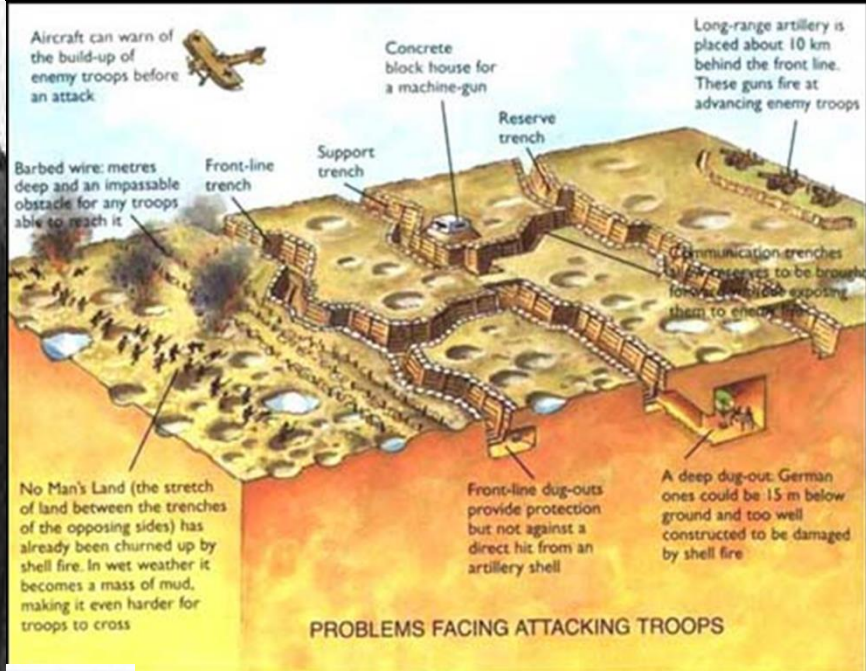
...heavy artillery, tanks, poison gas, flame throwers, submarines

These weapons led to unprecedented deaths and casualties

To protect soldiers from enemy fire, both the Allies and Central Powers built trenches

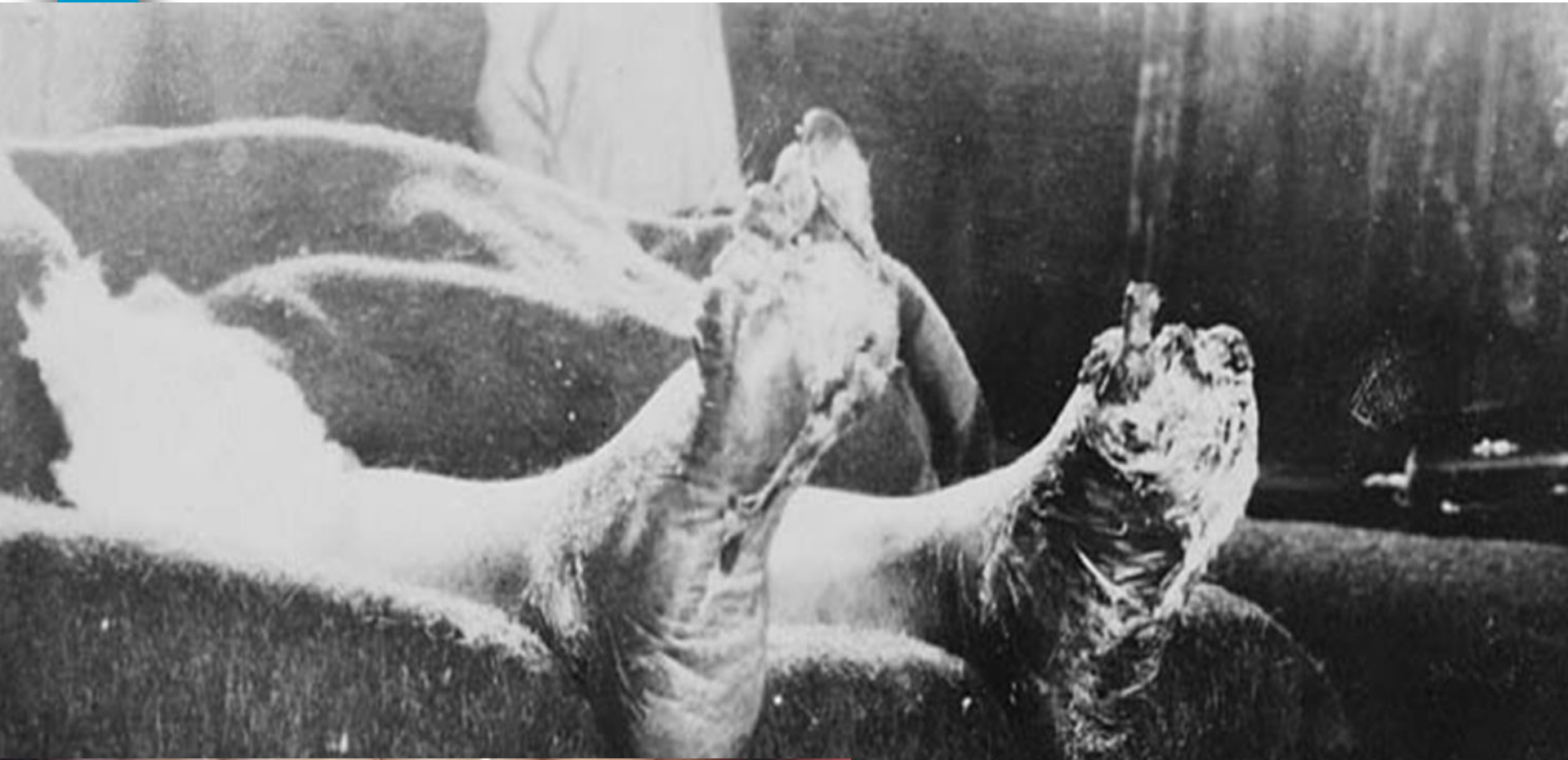
Trench warfare made it difficult for either side to gain an advantage, 12,000 total miles.

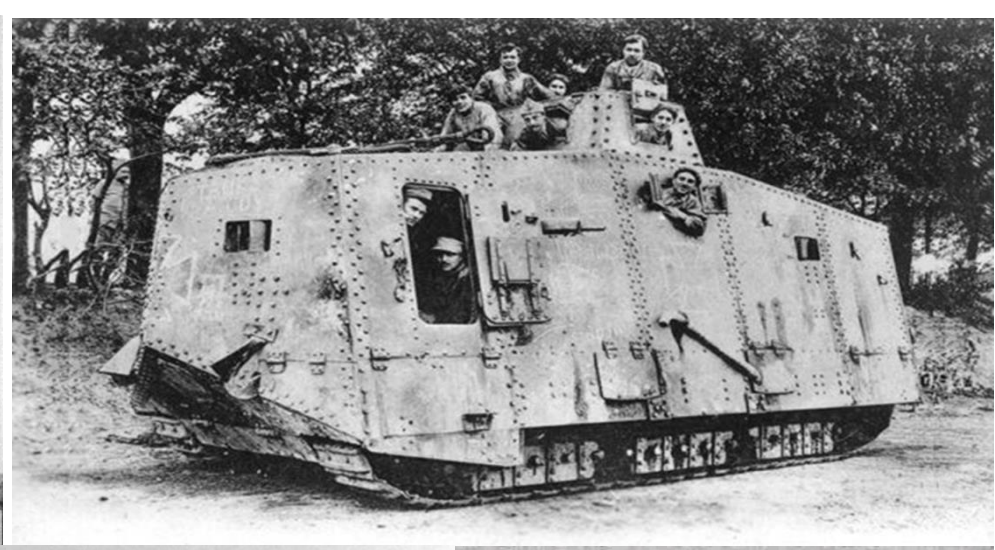






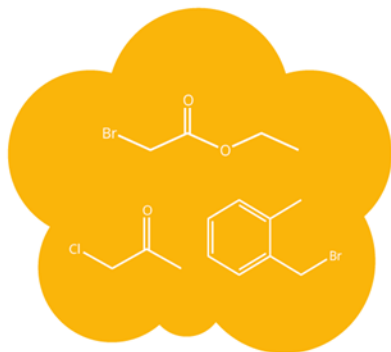
Trench foot





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 & xylil bromide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Both ethyl bromoacetate and chloroacetone are colourless to light yellow liquids with fruity, pungent odours. Xylil 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

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

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

0 fatal These gases were used to incapacitate enemies rather than to kill; symptoms commonly resolved within 30 minutes of leaving the affected area.



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

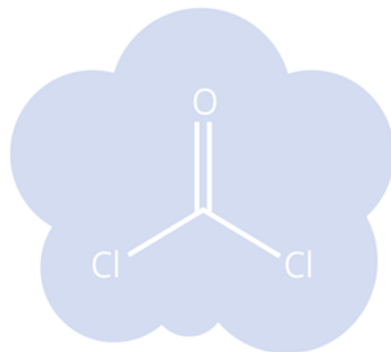
Chlorine reacts with water in the lungs, forming hydrochloric acid. It can cause coughing, vomiting, and irritation to the eyes at low concentrations, and rapid death at concentrations of 1000 parts per million.

FIRST USED

1915 Used by German forces at Ypres in April 1915. British forces used it for the first time at Loos in September.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

5,000 Chlorine was devastating as troops were initially unequipped to deal with it. Later, gas masks limited its effectiveness.
number of fatalities in first use of chlorine at Ypres



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 In December 1915, the German forces used phosgene against the British at Ypres.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

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



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 On 12th July 1917, German forces used mustard gas against the British at Ypres.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

2-3% The mortality rate of mustard gas casualties was low - but its effects were debilitating, and patients required elaborate care.
mortality rate of mustard gas casualties

Other Inventions Coming out of WWI

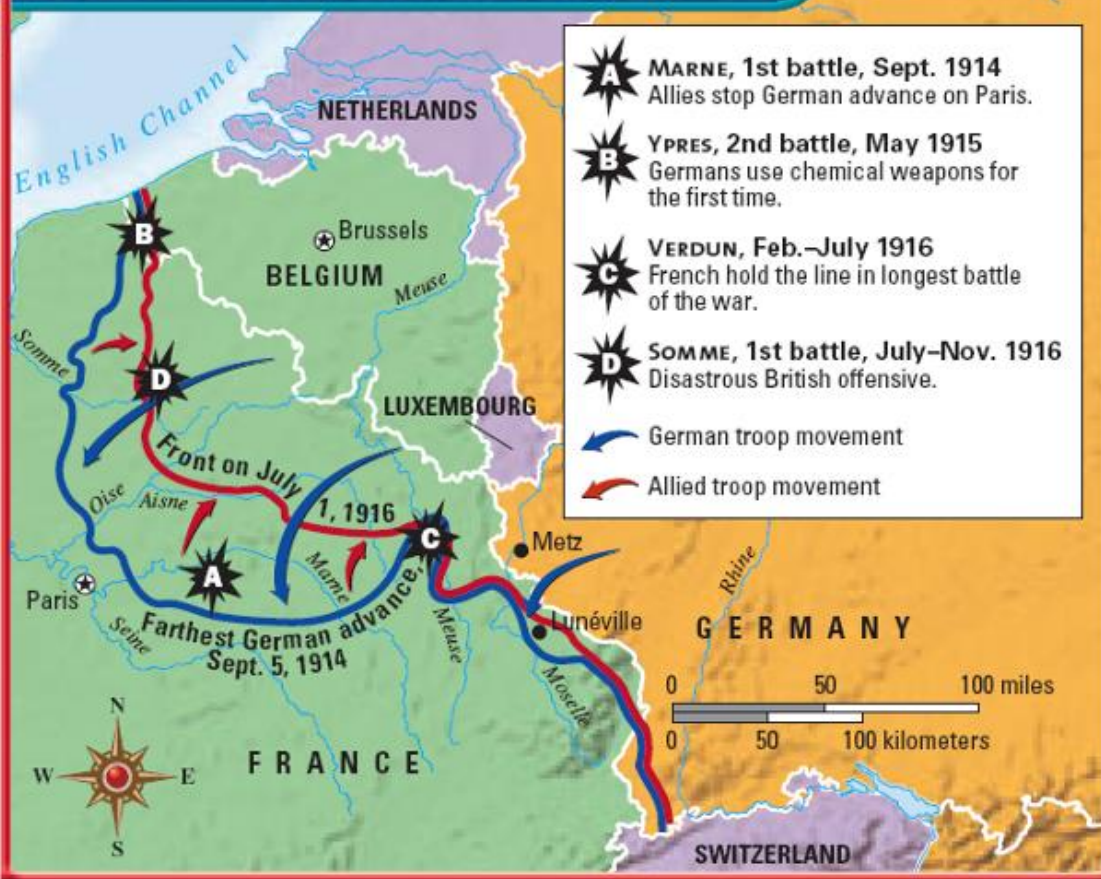


wiseGEEK



Fighting on the Western Front slowed to a stalemate as neither side could gain an advantage

The Western Front 1914–1916



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

is assassinated.

On the Eastern Front, the Russian army was struggling to hold on against the German military

Russian women training for combat



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

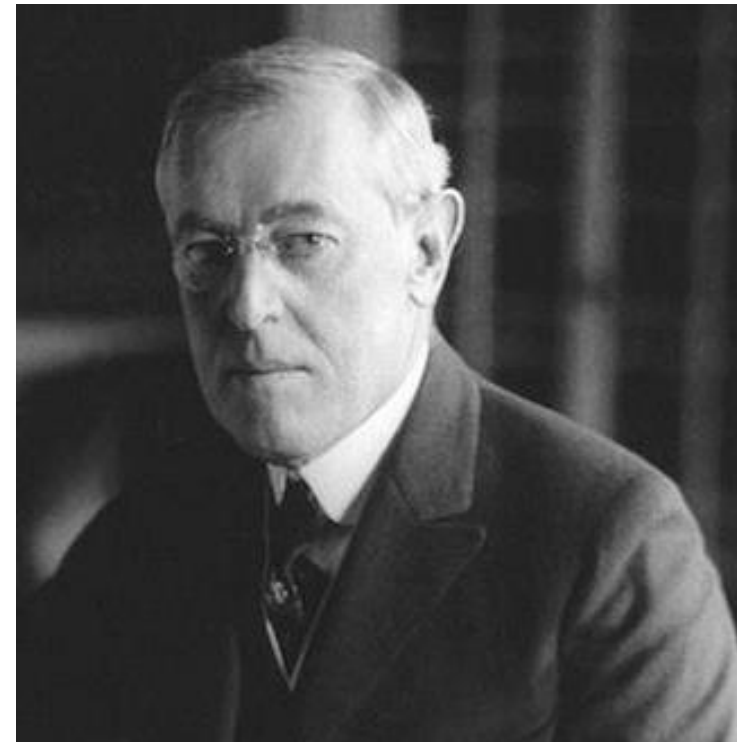


After America's declaration of war in 1917, the U.S. had to mobilize before it could fight in Europe

The army had only 200,000 soldiers and needed a larger military

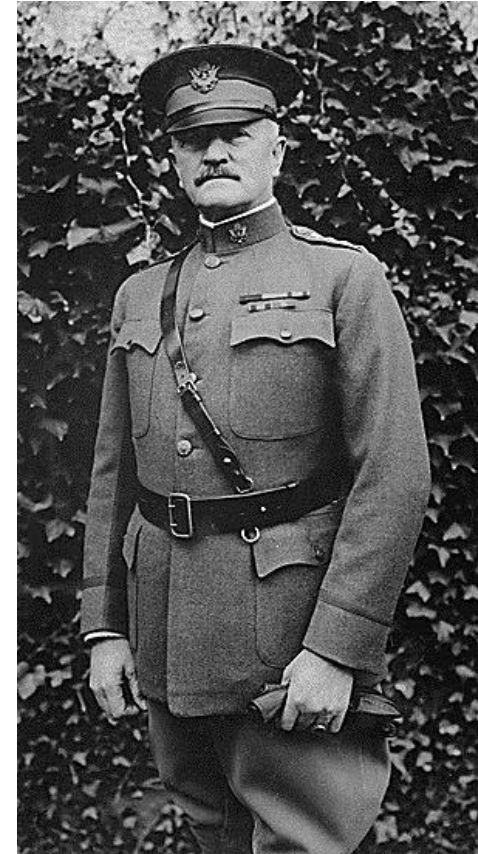
The military needed massive supplies of armaments

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

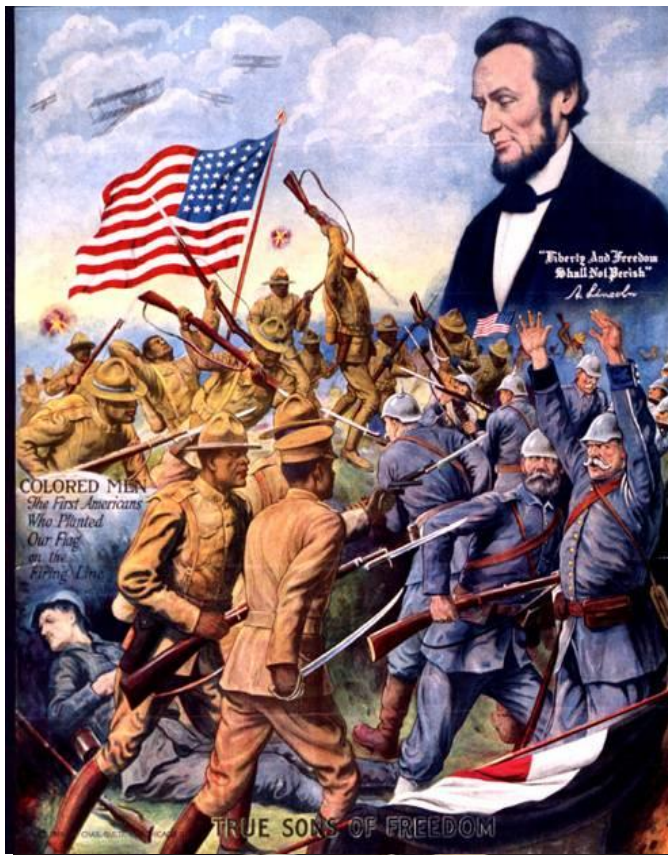


The American Expeditionary Force was led by John Pershing as an independent American military

Congress passed the Selective Service Act to draft men between the ages of 18 and 45 into the army

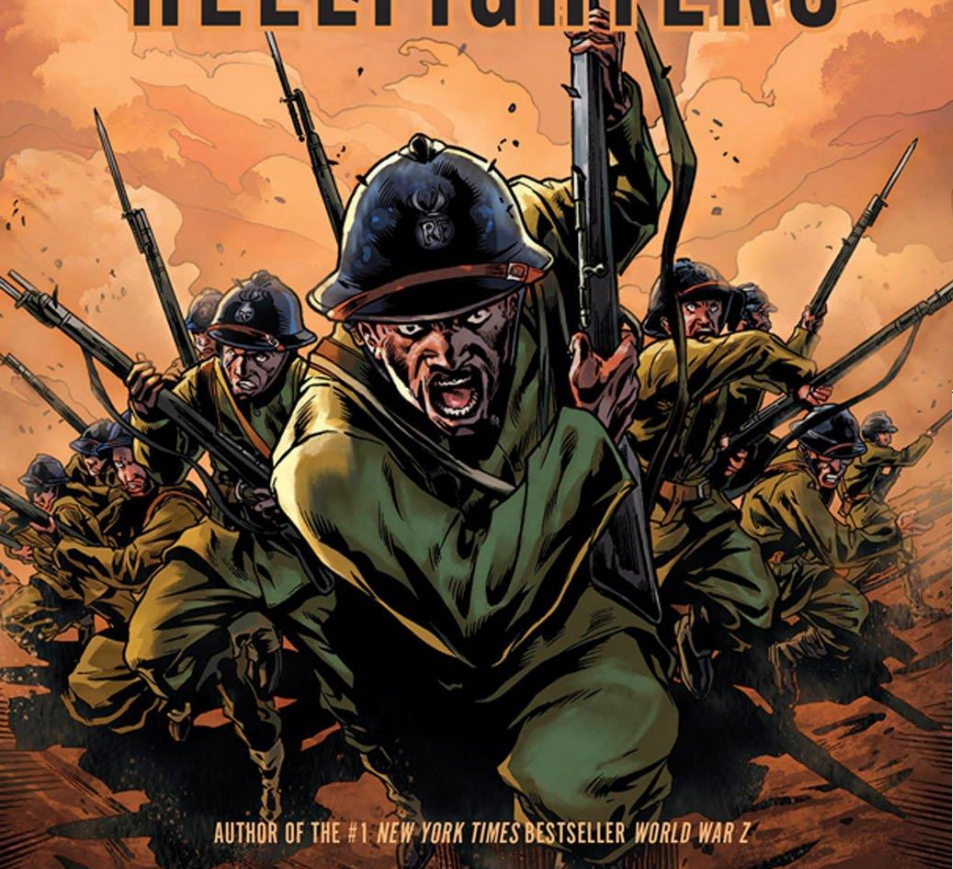
2.8 million Americans were drafted into the military

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



“True Sons of Freedom” “Colored Man is No Slacker”

THE HARLEM HELLFIGHTERS



AUTHOR OF THE #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER *WORLD WAR Z*

MAX BROOKS

Illustrated by Caanan White



1046 REGISTRATION CARD No. 12

1 Name in full Herman Albert Burns Age in yrs 24
(Given name) (Family name)

2 Home address P. O. #1 Wrightsville Ga
(Street) (City) (State)

3 Date of birth 12 20 1892
(Month) (Day) (Year)

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

5 Where were you born? P. O. #1 Wrightsville Ga. U.S.A.
(City) (State) (Country)

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

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Farming

8 By whom employed? Self

9 Where employed? P. O. #1 Wrightsville Ga.

10 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 18, or a sister or brother under 18, wholly dependent on you for support (specify which)? Wife and 3 children

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

12 What military service have you had? Rank 0 branch 0
 years 0 Nation or State 0

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?

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

Herman Albert Burns
(Signature or mark)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT 3-17-A

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? Tall Hair, medium, or wavy (which)? Wavy

2 Color of eyes? gray Color of hair? black Bald? no

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both ears, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? 0

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:

Lester Lillard
(Signature of registrar)

precinct 1301
 City or County Johnson
 State Georgia

June 5th 1917
(Date of registration)



1 Name in full **Oney Mosley** Age, in yrs. **24**
(Given name) (Family name)

2 Home address **Walds Ga**
(No.) (Street) (City) (State)

3 Date of birth **July 1 1892**
(Month) (Day) (Year)

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

5 Where were you born? **Lynox Ga**
(Town) (State) (Nation)

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

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? **Farming**

8 By whom employed? **-**
 Where employed? **-**

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

10 Married or single (which)? **married** Race (specify which)? **Caucasian**

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

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? **-**

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? **medium** Slender, medium, or stout (which)? **medium**

2 Color of eyes? **Brown** Color of hair? **red** Bald? **no**

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? **no**

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:

J. A. Canney
(Signature of registrar)

Precinct **43**
 City or County **Tombles**
 State **Ga**

4/10/17
(Date of registration)



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

Oney Mosley
(Signature or mark)

If person is of African descent, tear off this corner

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”

Uncle Sam says -

GARDEN

To Cut Food Costs



Ask the
U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D.C.
For a **FREE** Bulletin on Gardening - *It's food for thought*



The Fuel Administration was created to ration coal and oil and to encourage “lightless nights”



**UNCLE SAM
NEEDS
THAT
EXTRA
SHOVELFUL**

Help Uncle Sam to Win the War
by following these Directions:

1. Fire small amounts of coal often.
2. Keep fuel bed even by putting coal on thin spots. Avoid raking and slicing.
3. Keep fuel bed about six inches thick.
4. Look out for air leaks in brickwork.
5. Increase or decrease steam pressure by opening or closing draft damper in uptake.
6. Clean fires when the demand for steam is small, and while cleaning have the draft damper partly closed.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION



**Save
Gasoline**

★ ★ ★
*It's a **WAR** necessity*

Don't spill any
♦♦ permit leaks
♦♦ use for washing
♦♦ run engine while standing
♦♦ leave tanks or cans open
♦♦ waste lubricating oils

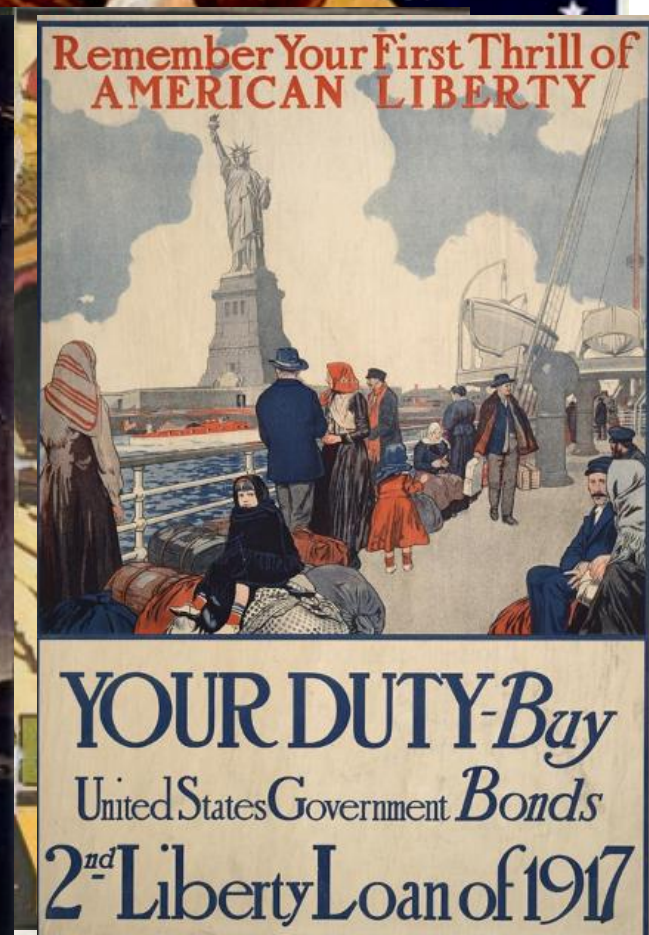
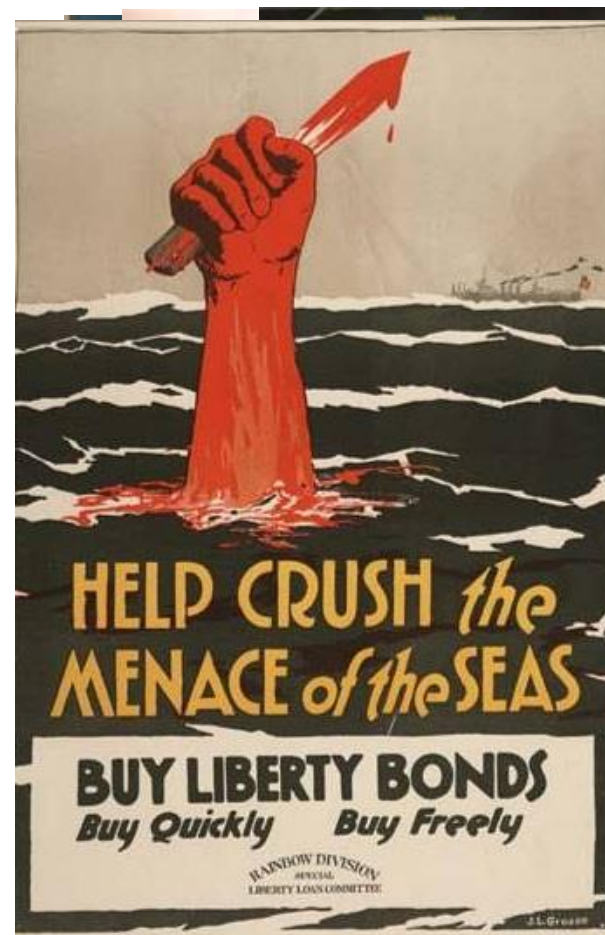
Stop the leaks
and save the drops

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

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

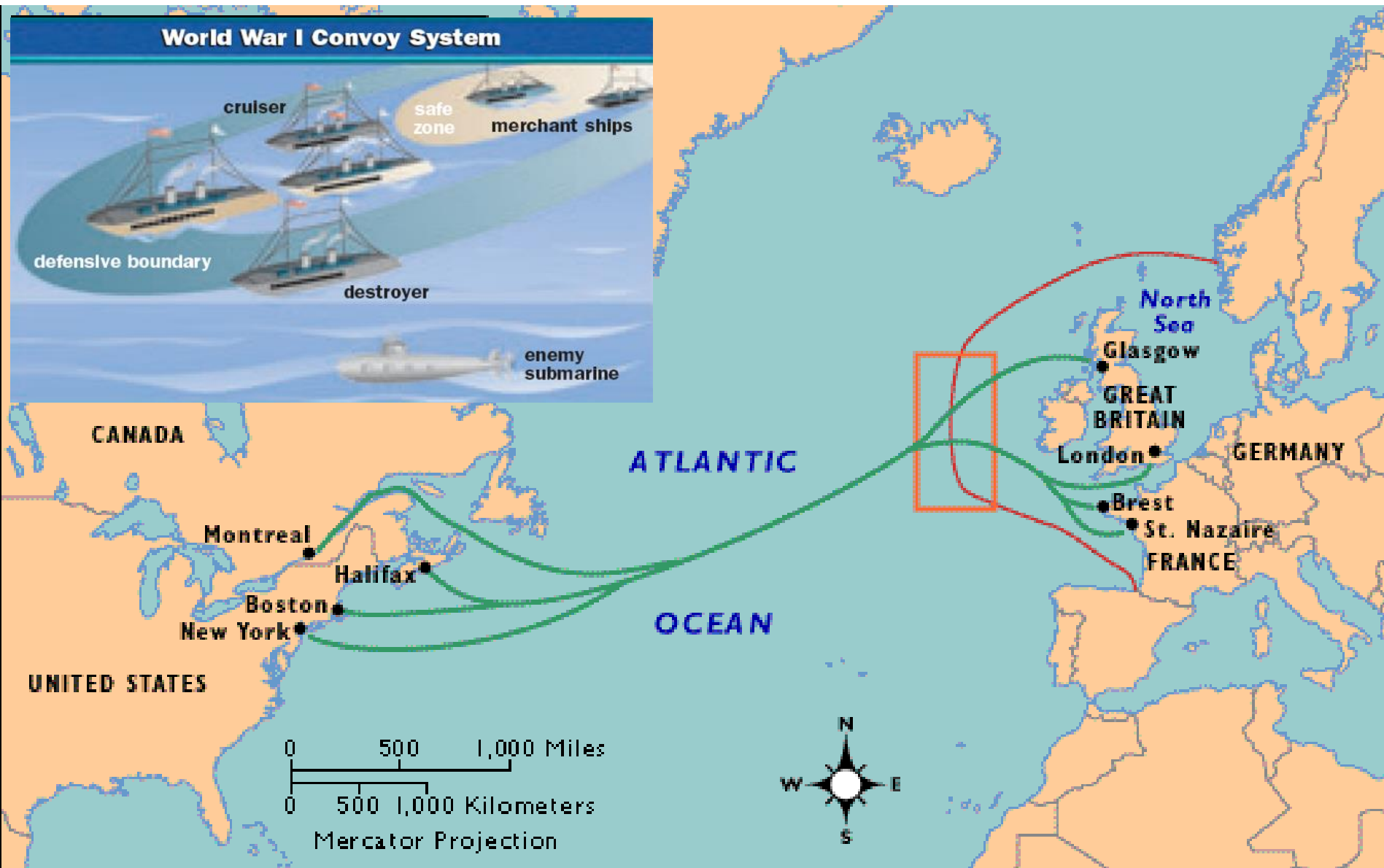
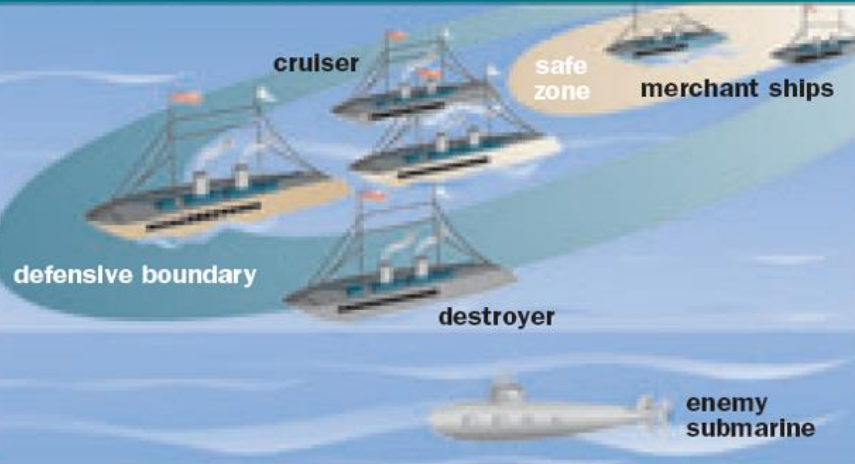


With the military and economy mobilized for war, the first U.S. troops were sent to Europe in 1918

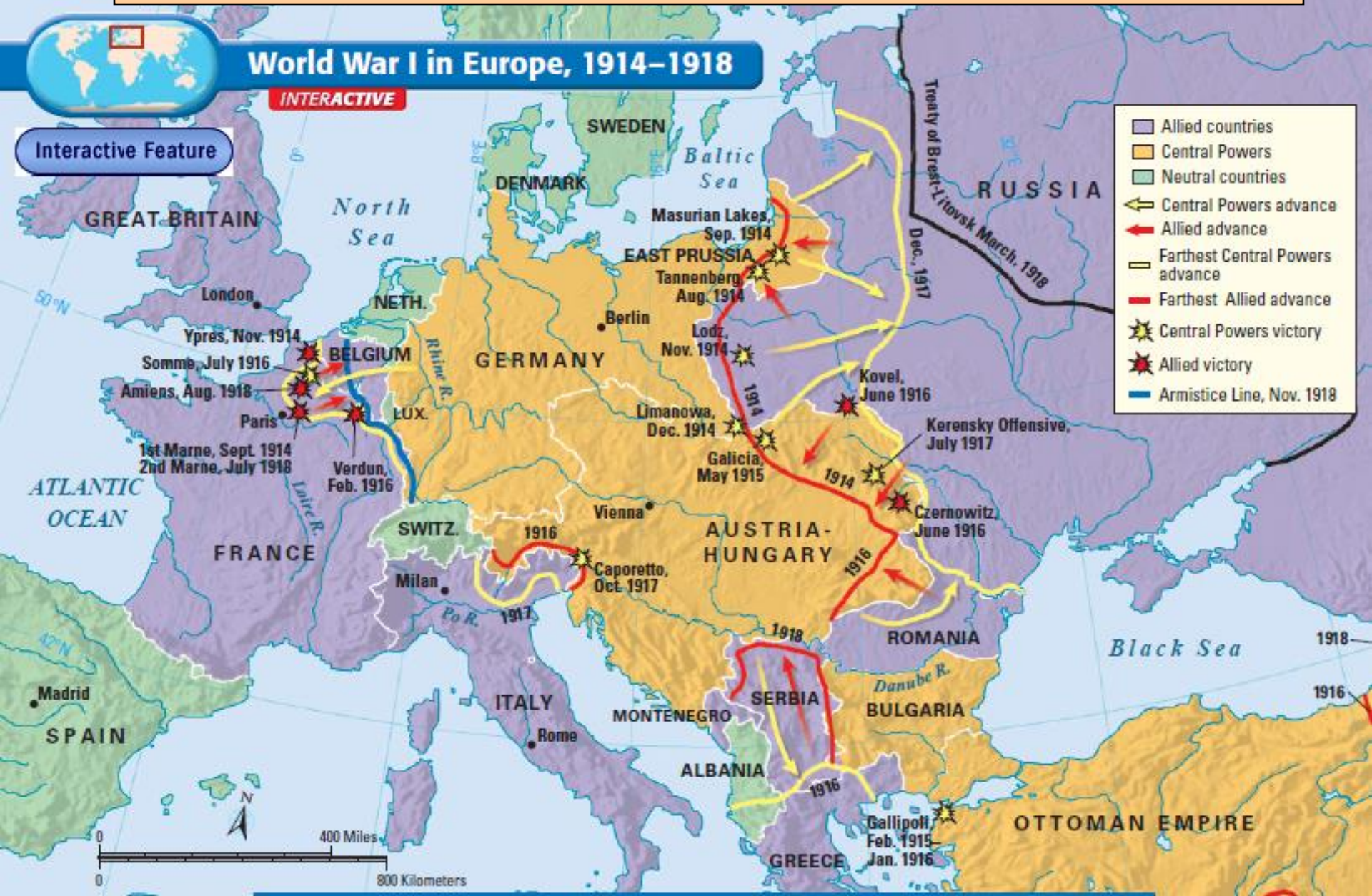


To combat German u-boats, the USA used a convoy system to deliver soldiers and supplies to Europe

World War I Convoy System



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

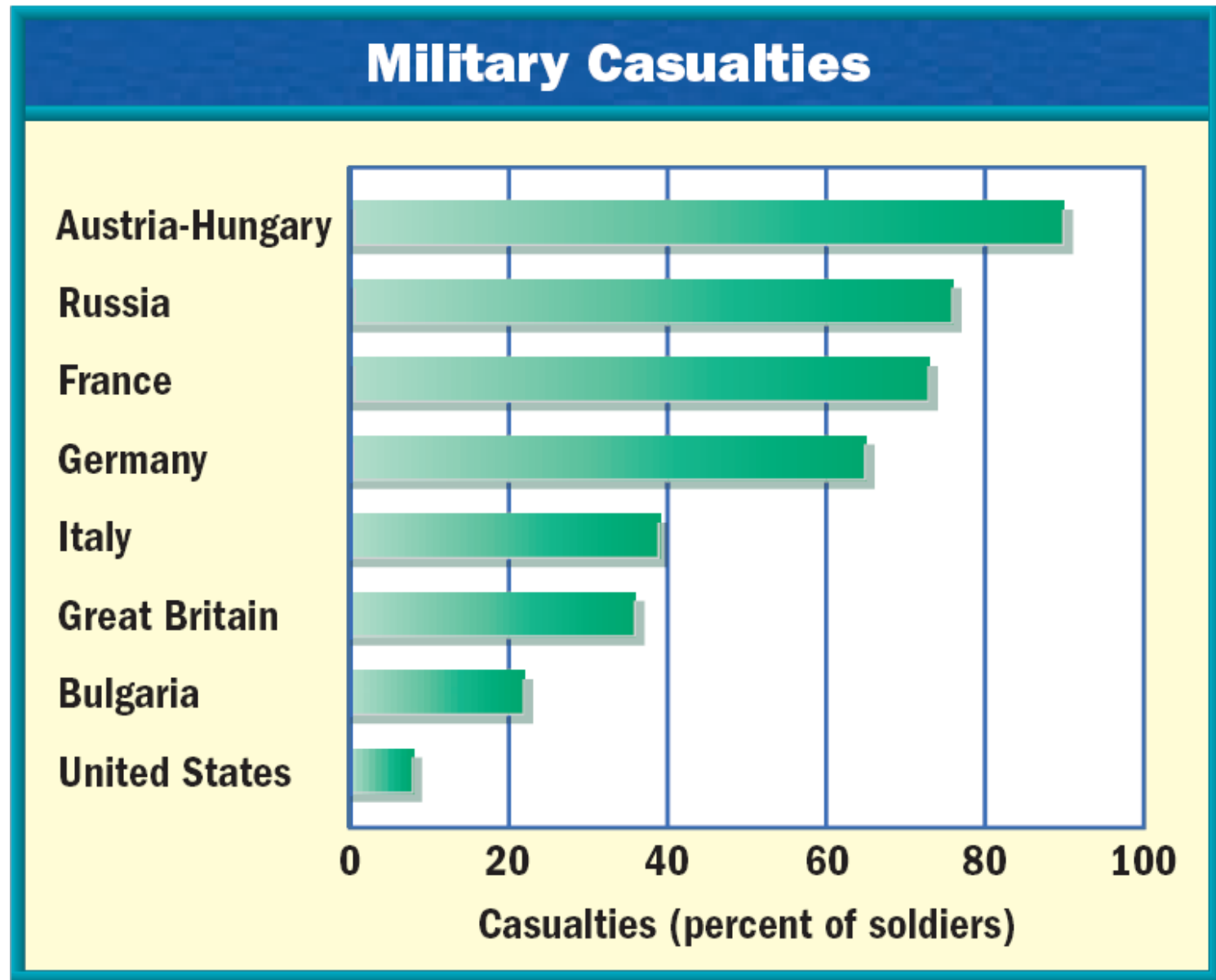




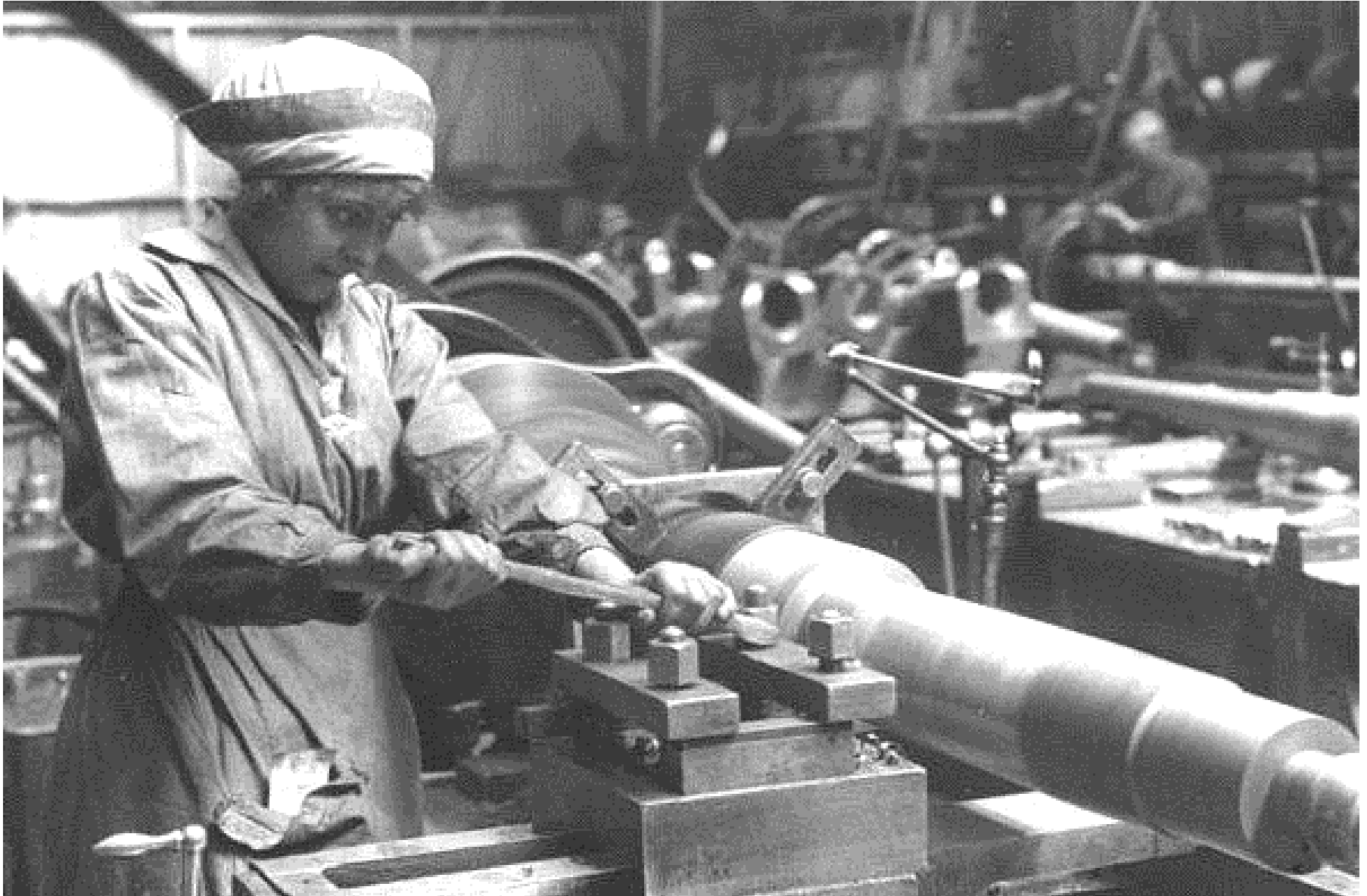
The USA reluctantly entered WWI and played only a supportive role in the fighting, but the war changed America



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

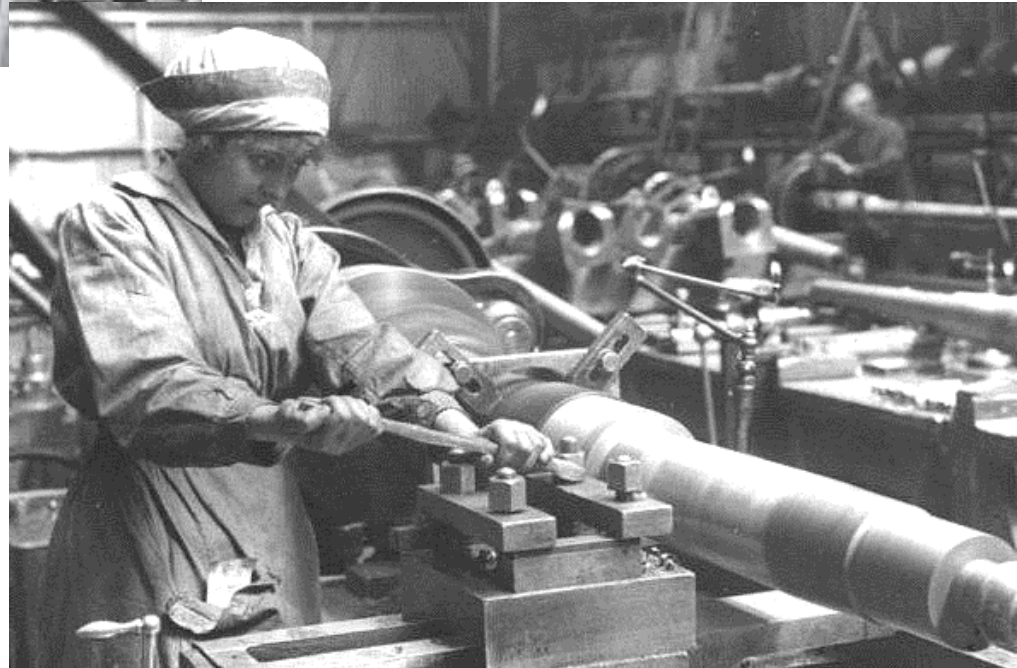
Domestic Consequences of World War I

- 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 B



**Back our
girls over there**
United War Work Campaign

Y.W.C.A.



The
GREATEST MOTHER
in the **WORLD**

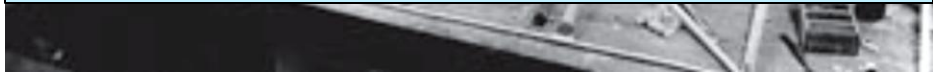
Women During WWI: Document C



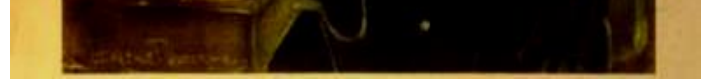
Women's roles changed due to World War I



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



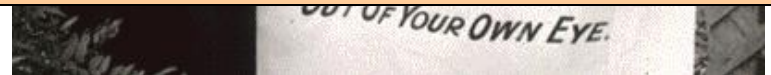
For the first time, women served in the Army in noncombat roles as telephone operators, nurses, typists, drivers



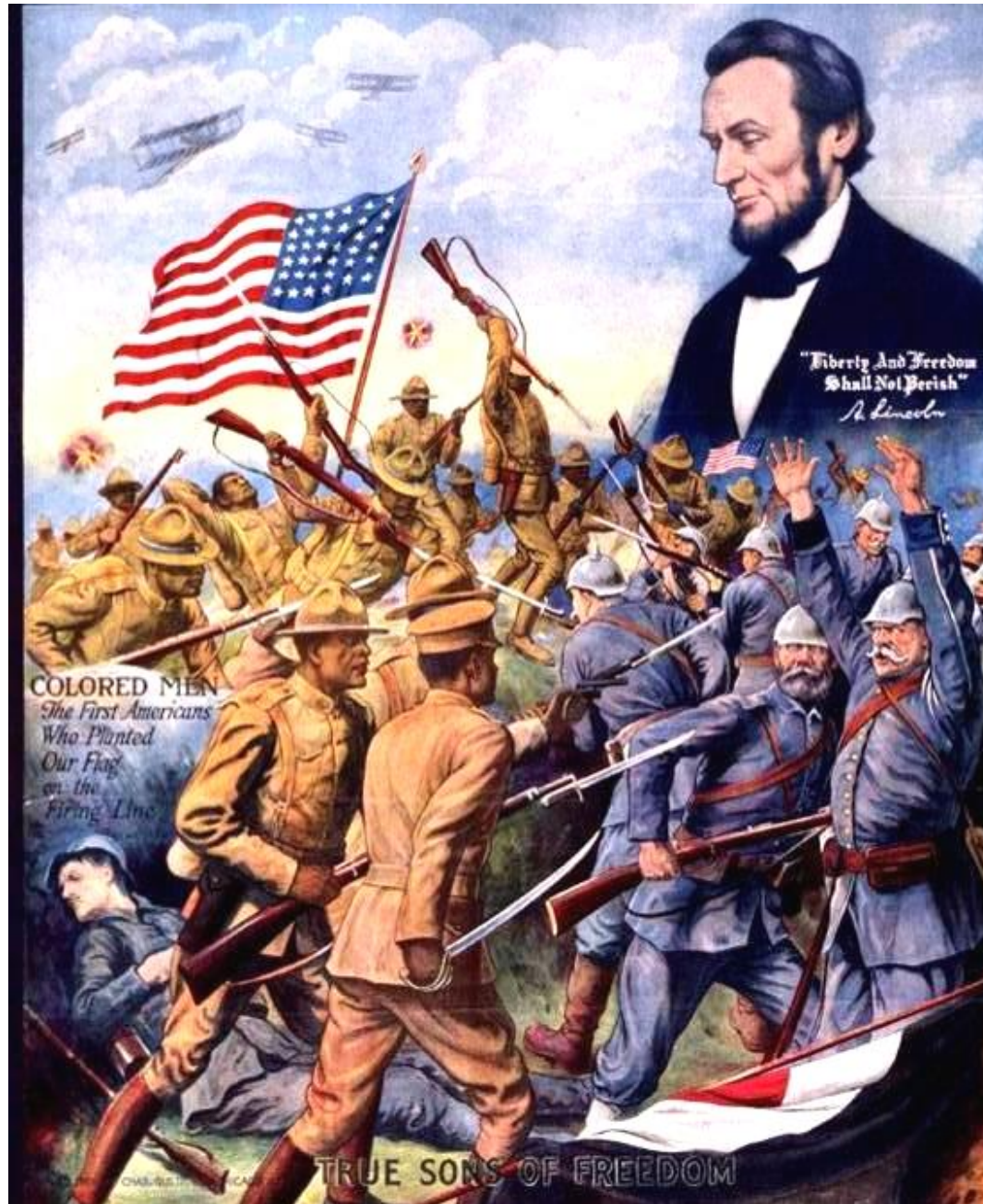
Women worked with the Food Administration by planting “victory gardens,” volunteered in the Red Cross, and sold war bonds



The gov’t acknowledged the role women played in the war by passing the 19th Amendment (women’s suffrage)

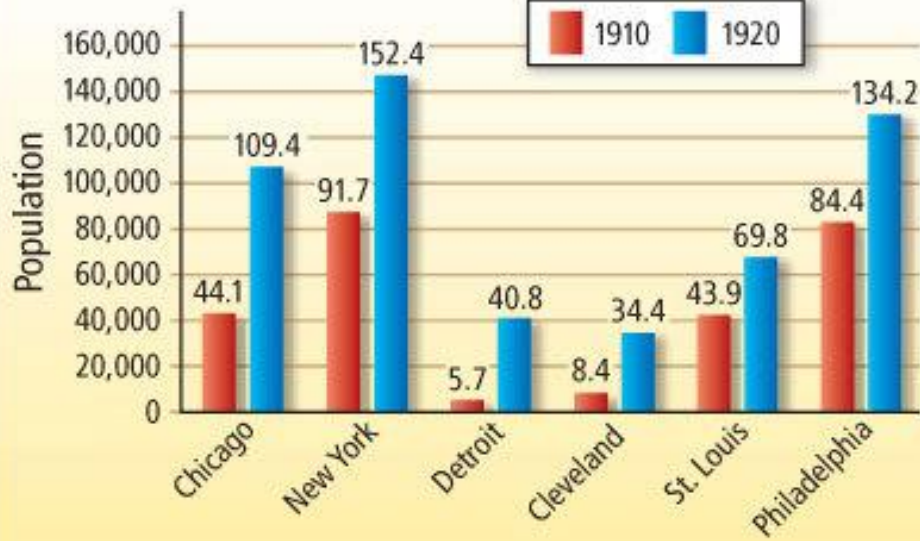


African-Americans in WWI: Document A

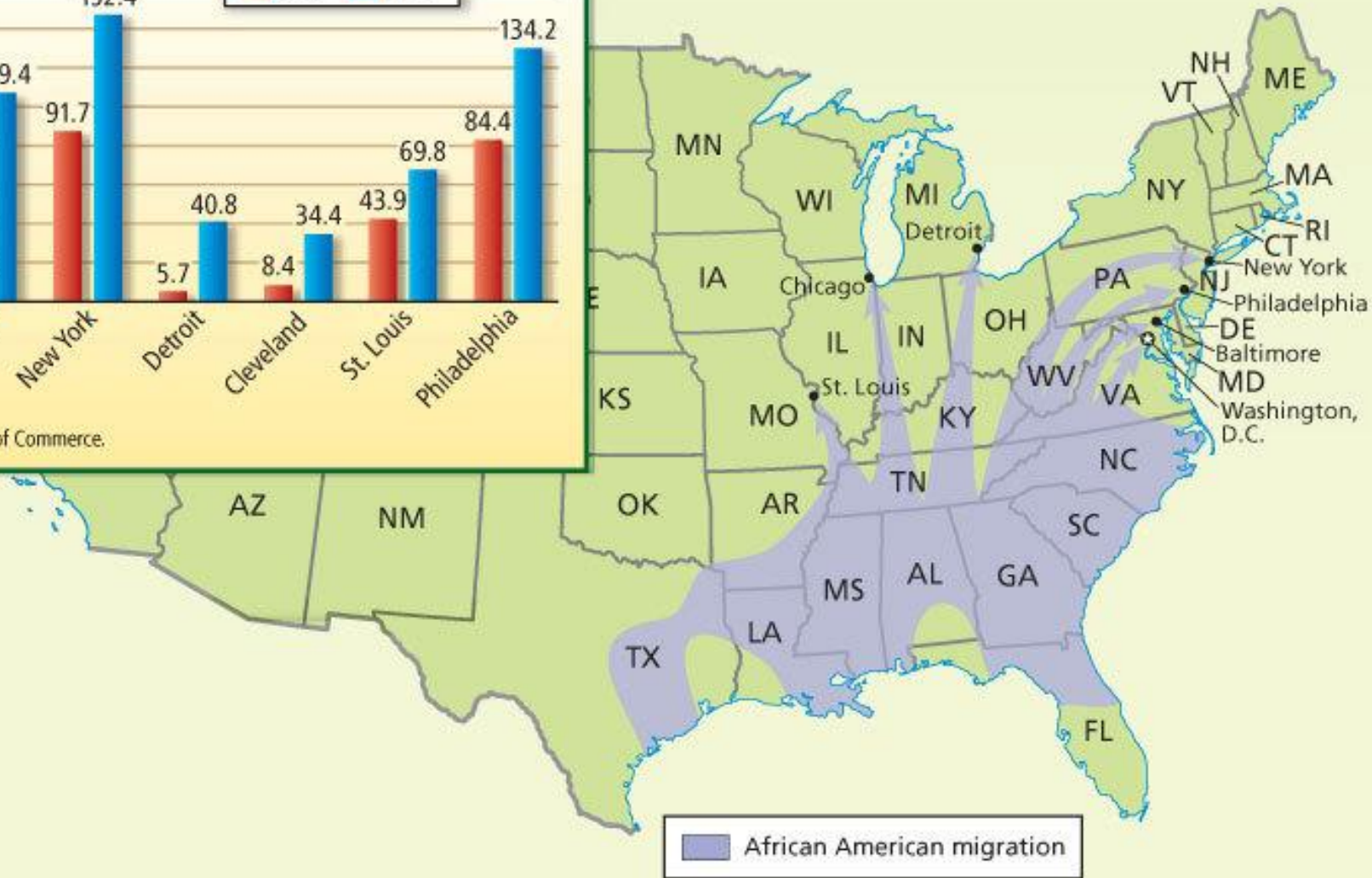


African-Americans in WWI: Document B

African American Population



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.



African-Americans in WWI: Document C

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

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

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

FRENZIED THOUSANDS JOIN
IN ORGY OF BLOOD AND FIRE

Blacks faced violence, discrimination, and race riots in Northern cities

CROWDS SEARCH THROUGH STREETS,
ATTACKING NEGROES EVERYWHERE

Population

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

D.C.

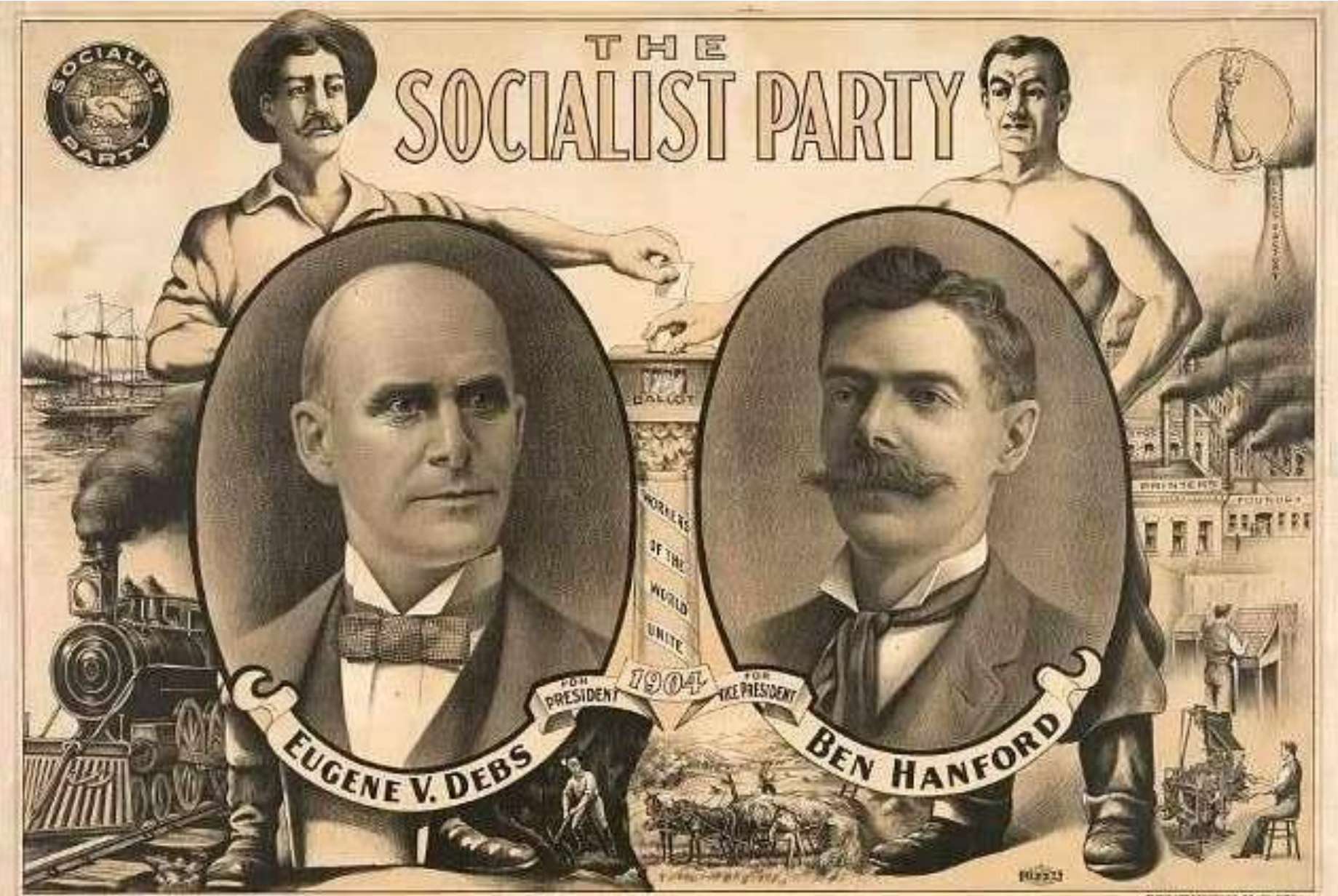
Socialism and the Red Scare: Document A



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

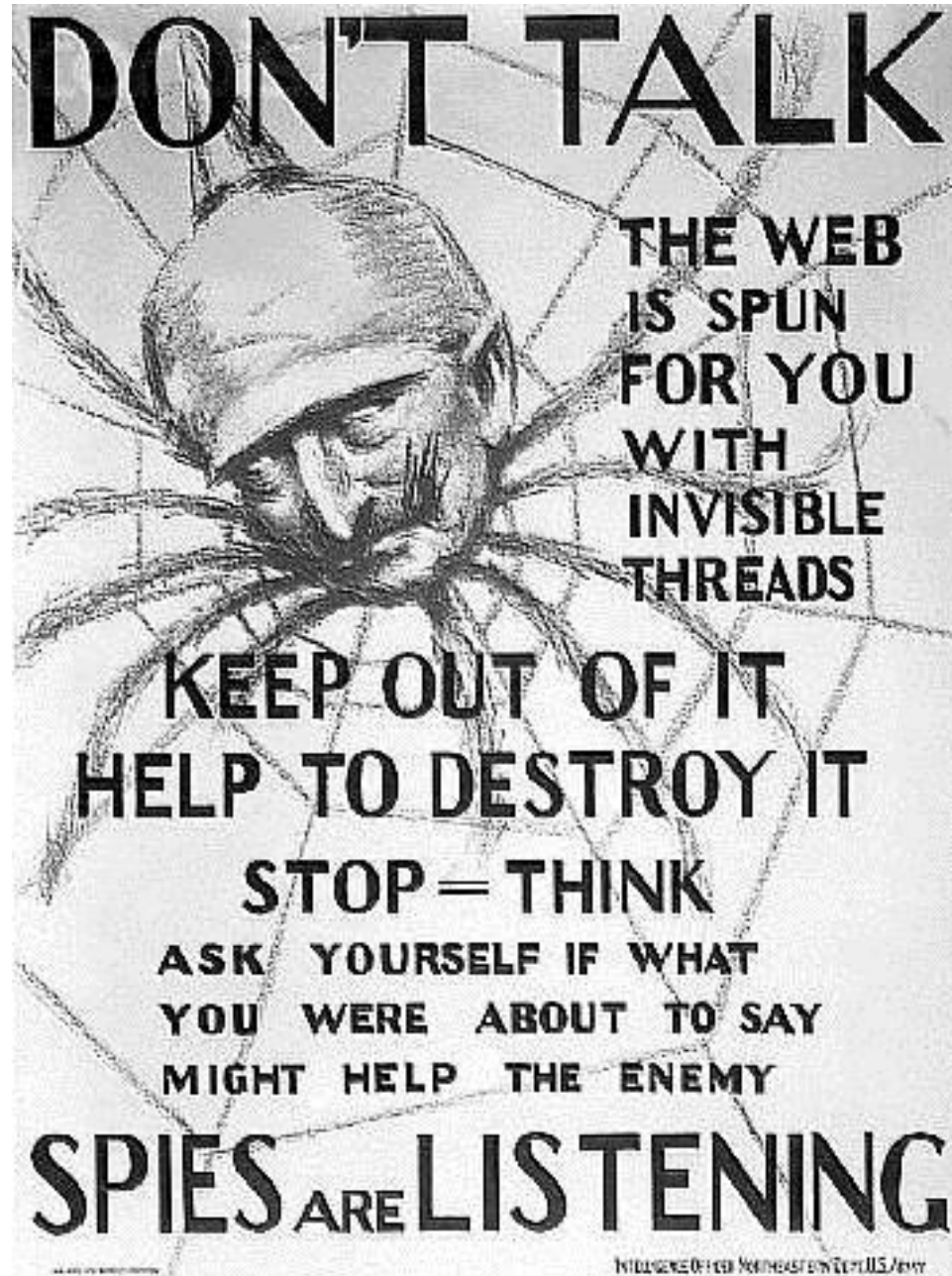


Americans feared a world-wide communist revolution and experienced a Red Scare



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

Civil Liberties During WWI: Document A



Civil Liberties During WWI: Document B



“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

Civil Liberties During WWI: Document C

“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

A black and white photograph of a sign that says "DON'T TALK". The sign is partially obscured by a yellow text box.

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

A black and white photograph of a sign that says "SPIES ARE LISTENING". The sign is partially obscured by a blue text box.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NORTH EAST DIVISION, U.S. ARMY

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

the capitalist system.

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

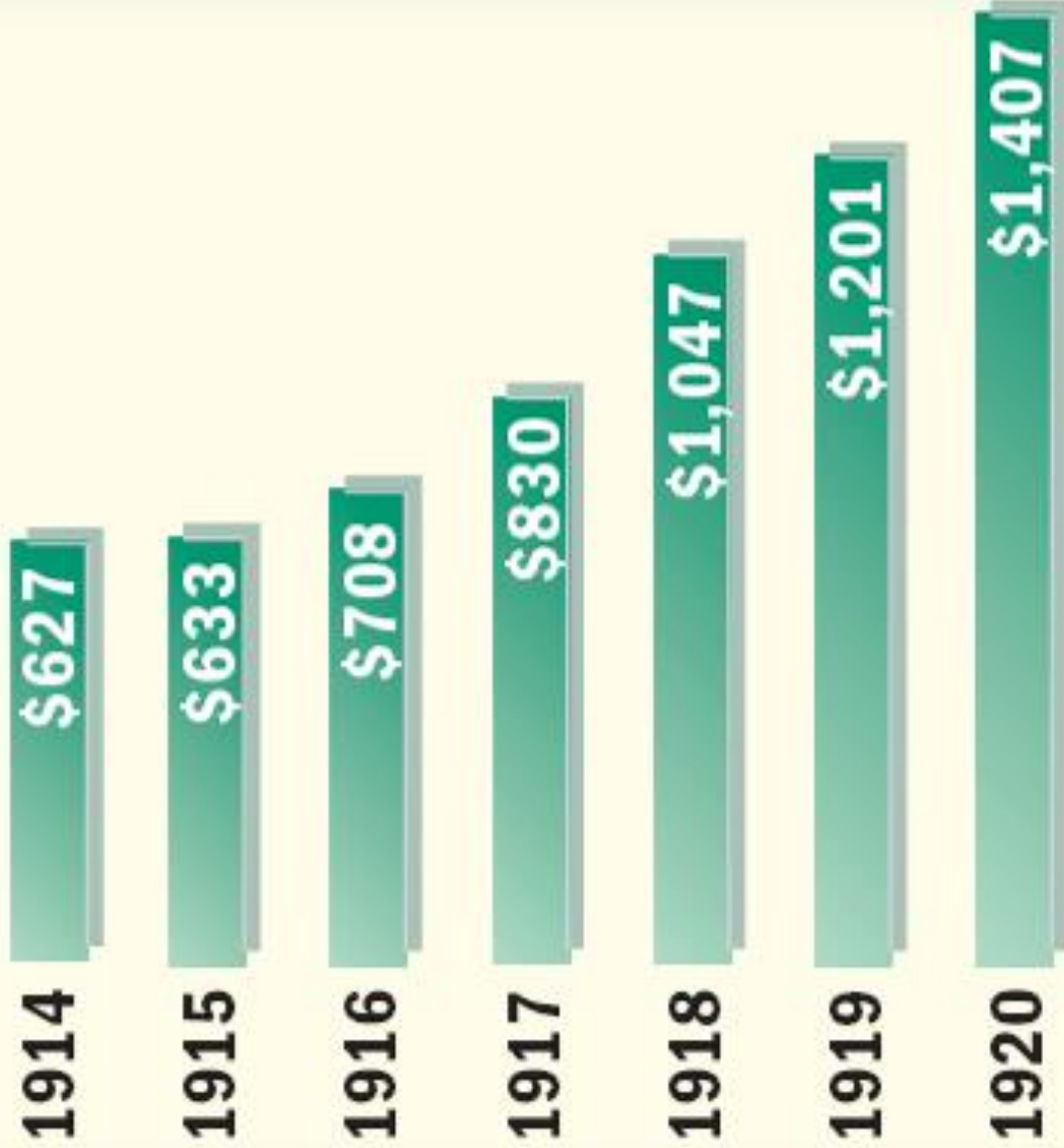


Anti-German sentiment was high across the nation



The American Economy: Document A

Average Annual Income

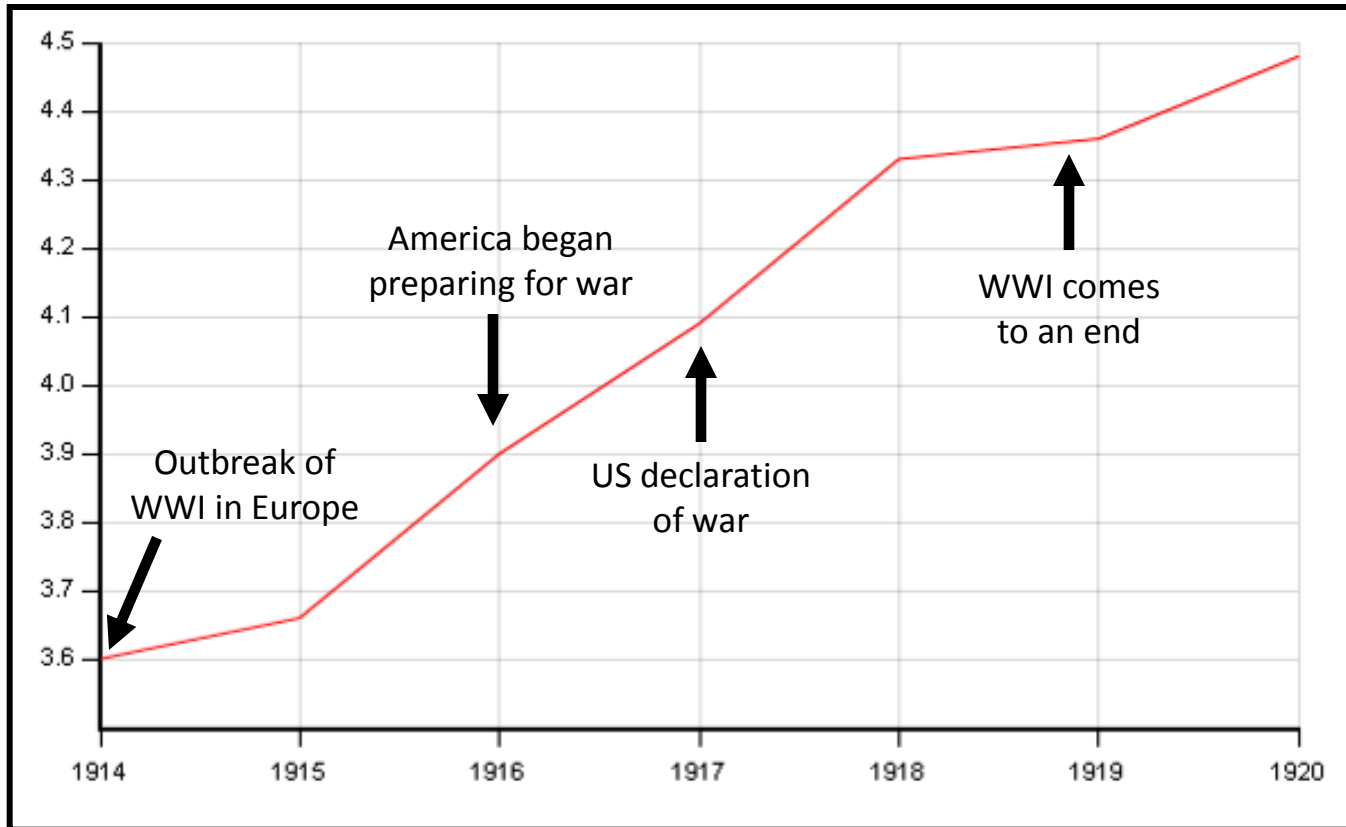


Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

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



| Annual GDP | |
|------------|--------|
| 1914 | \$36.5 |
| 1915 | \$38.7 |
| 1916 | \$49.6 |
| 1917 | \$59.7 |
| 1918 | \$75.8 |
| 1919 | \$78.3 |
| 1920 | \$88.4 |

The American Economy: Document C



“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

