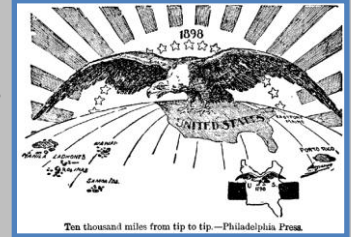


Chapter 21: World War I

Section 1: The Road to War

Imperialism: the *building of empires* by large, powerful nations.



Militarism: the *glorification of the military*.



Nationalism: *pride* in your nation.



Alliance System: *agreements between nations* to give help to each other.
It *caused many nations to enter the war*.



Stalemate: neither side is victorious in a battle

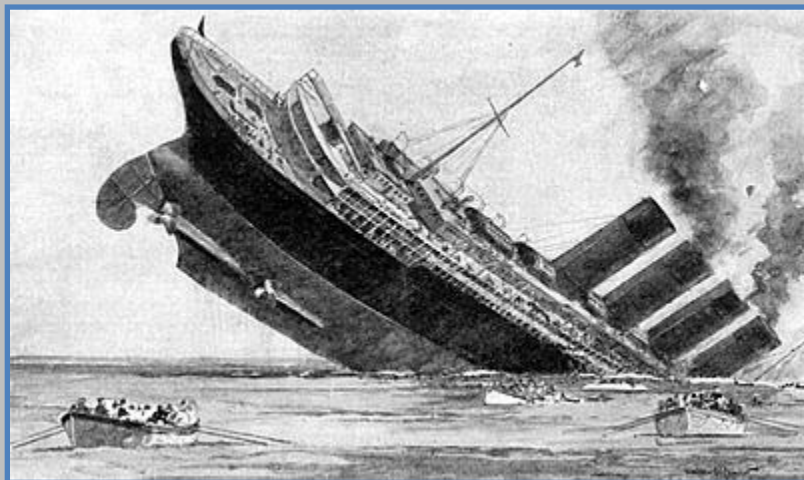
Trench warfare: troops dug long holes in the ground from which to fight.

➤ Resulted in spreading of sickness.

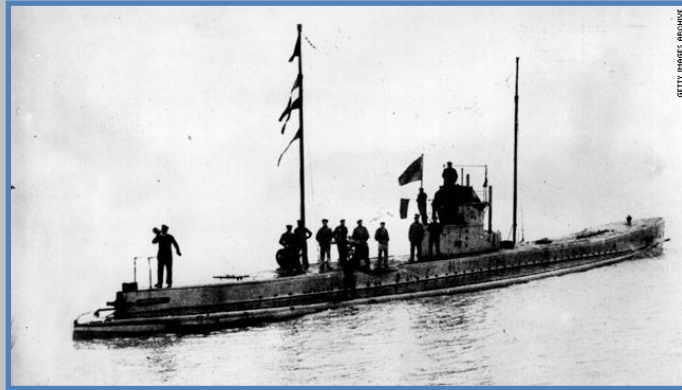


Propaganda: spread of information to win support for a cause.

Lusitania: British ship that was sunk by Germany.
128 Americans on-board were killed.



Unrestricted Submarine Warfare: German U-boats would sink any enemy ship at any time.



Zimmerman Telegram:

Secret note sent by Germany to Mexico promising lost land in return for joining the war against the U.S.



President Wilson: asks Congress to declare war against Germany.

“World must be made safe for Democracy.”

Section 2: Supporting the War Effort

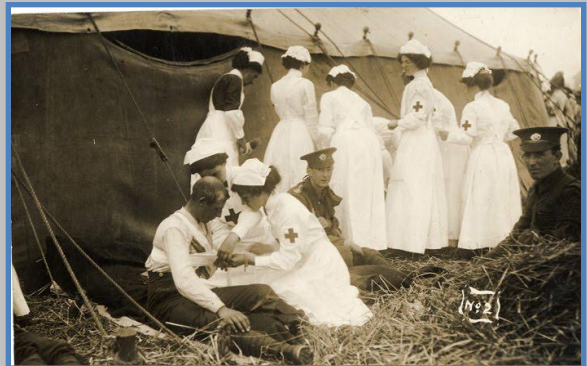
Mobilize: getting troops ready for war.



Selective Service (draft): law that required all young men to register for the draft.

Women: volunteered to help with war effort at home in the U.S.

- served as nurses
- clerical work in the military



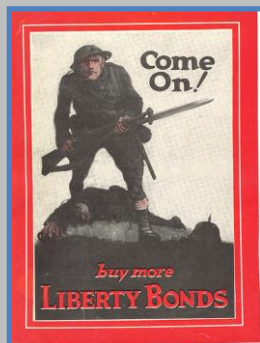
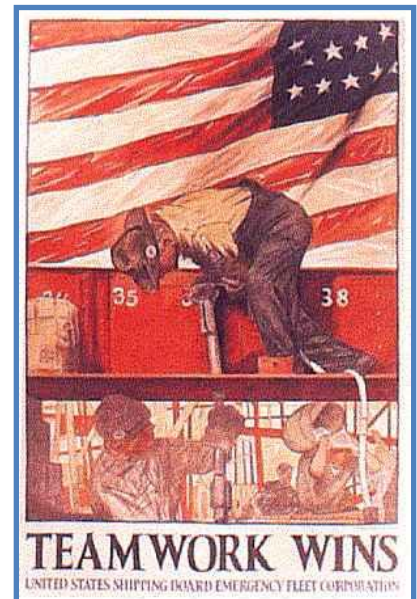
Jeanette Rankin: Congresswoman that voted against declaring war.

African-Americans and Native Americans also served in war effort



U.S. Government:

Took on responsibility of controlling the economy during the war by starting the **War Industries Board**.



Americans were asked to:

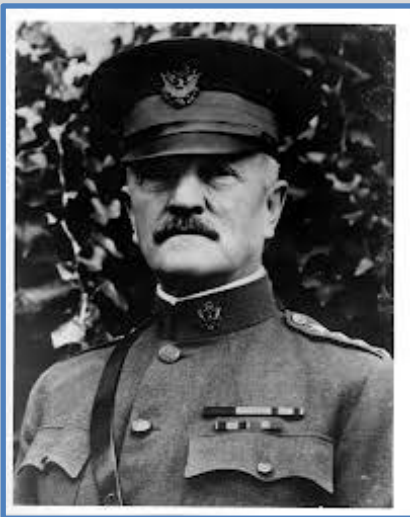
- ✓ Save food and fuel.
- ✓ Buy war bonds.
- ✓ Support the war effort

Section 3: Americans at War

U.S. troops fought separately from other Allied troops.



John J. Pershing: *commander of U.S. forces* in Europe.



The Armistice: the end of the war.



At the end of the war....

Germany had to hand over all of their U-Boats



<u>France</u> lost	1.3 million soldiers
<u>Great Britain</u> lost	900,000 soldiers
<u>Germany</u> lost	1.6 million soldiers
<u>Russia</u> lost	1.7 million soldiers
<u>United States</u> lost	50,000 soldiers



Section 4: Shaping the Peace

Fourteen Points:

- ✓ President Wilson's plan for peace after the war.



The "Big Four"

- ✓ Leaders from France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States meet to discuss the world after the war.



Treaty of Versailles

- ✓ Punished Germany after the war
- ✓ Took away territory from Germany
- ✓ Germany must take full responsibility for the war
- ✓ Germany had to pay reparations to the Allied Powers
- ✓ It limited the Germany military



The League of Nations

- President Wilson's idea of a world organization that would prevent wars.
- The United States Congress voted to NOT join the League of Nations.

