

Chapter 14-Day 3

- Germany issues Sussex Pledge promising with conditions not to sink any more passenger or merchant ship without warning.
- Wilson re-elected in 1916 on slogan “he kept us out of war” 5 months later April 1917 we are at war
- Jan. 1917 Zimmerman Telegraph
- Fe. 1917 Germany resumes unrestricted sub warfare hoping to starve Great Britain into submission in 4 to 6 months
- Feb. 3, 1917—March 21, 1917 Germany sunk 6 American merchant ships without warning
- April 6, 1917 U.S. declares war on Germany

Section 2—The Home Front

- 2 million will volunteer, 1st draft with random selective service will add 2.8 million more
- 400,000 African Americans serve in racially segregated units, 369th Infantry Regiment “Harlem Hellfighters”
- WWI, 1st war in which women officially served in armed forces
- Gov’t created Special boards to manage the relationship between the federal gov’t and private business

War Industries Board—Bernard Baruch—coordinated the production of war materials

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover—increased food production and reduce civilian consumption

Fuel Administration—Harry Garfield—manage nation’s use of coal and oil—introduced Daylight Saving time

National War Labor Board—William Howard Taft—to prevent strikes and mediate labor disputes. Great Migration was African Americans leaving the south to go north for industry jobs with better wages.

Committee on Public Information—George Creel—job was to “sell” war to the American people. Espionage Act penalized anyone who gave aid to the enemy. Sedition Act made illegal any public expression of opposition to the war. They could prosecute anyone who criticized the Pres. Or gov’t. This was upheld in the Schenck v. U.S. creating the “clear and present danger” rule.

Paying for the war—the U.S. spend \$32 billion for the entire WWI. Congress raised income taxes, borrowed \$20 billion from the American people by selling Liberty Bonds and Victory Bonds.