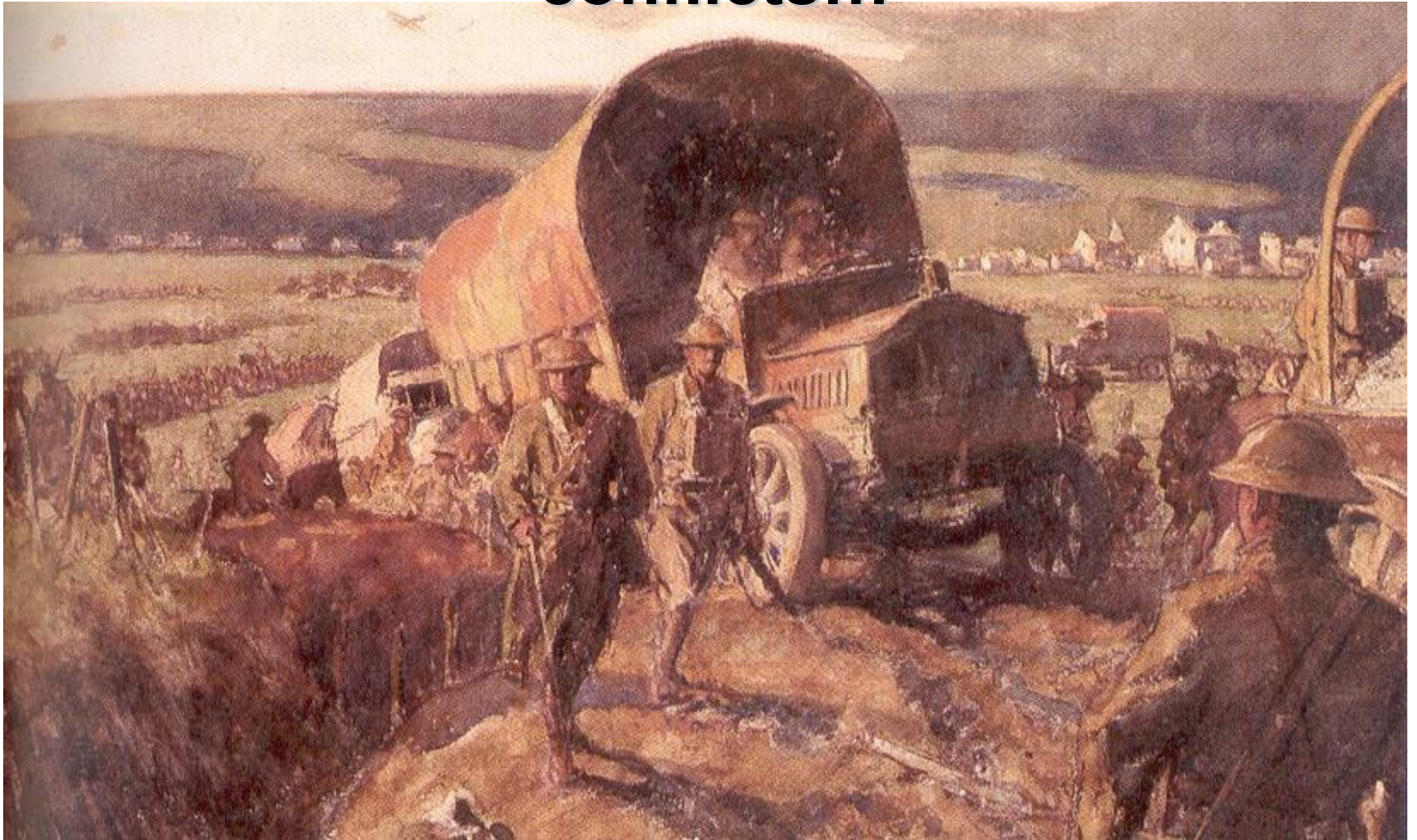


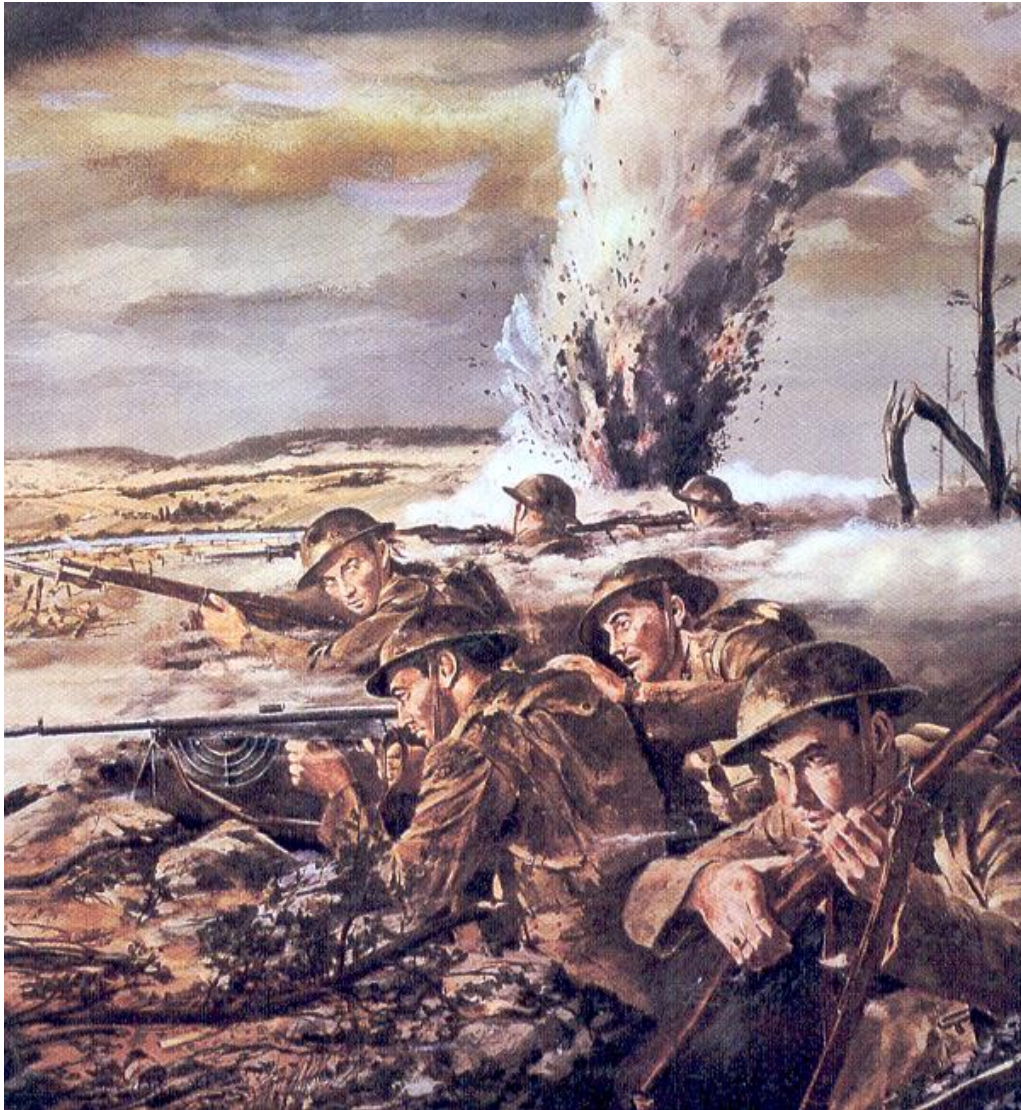
The U.S. involvement in WWI ended a long tradition of **isolationism** in European conflicts...





...and set the stage for the U.S. to emerge as a global **superpower** later in the 20th century.

A World War Begins



- War started in Europe in **1914**
- It was called the **Great War**
- Later it was called **World War I**
- Isolationism: The United States stayed out of the **war** for the first couple **years** of war.



1. The spark is lit with the Assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo

2. Countries Formed **Alliances** - “I’ve got your back if you’ve got mine”





The Allied Powers

Great Britain
France
Russia
Belgium
Serbia
***(and later the
United States)***

The Central Powers



**Germany – Austria - Hungary - Italy
- The Ottoman Empire- Bulgaria**



3. Countries had a strong sense of **Nationalism** mixed with **Militarism**

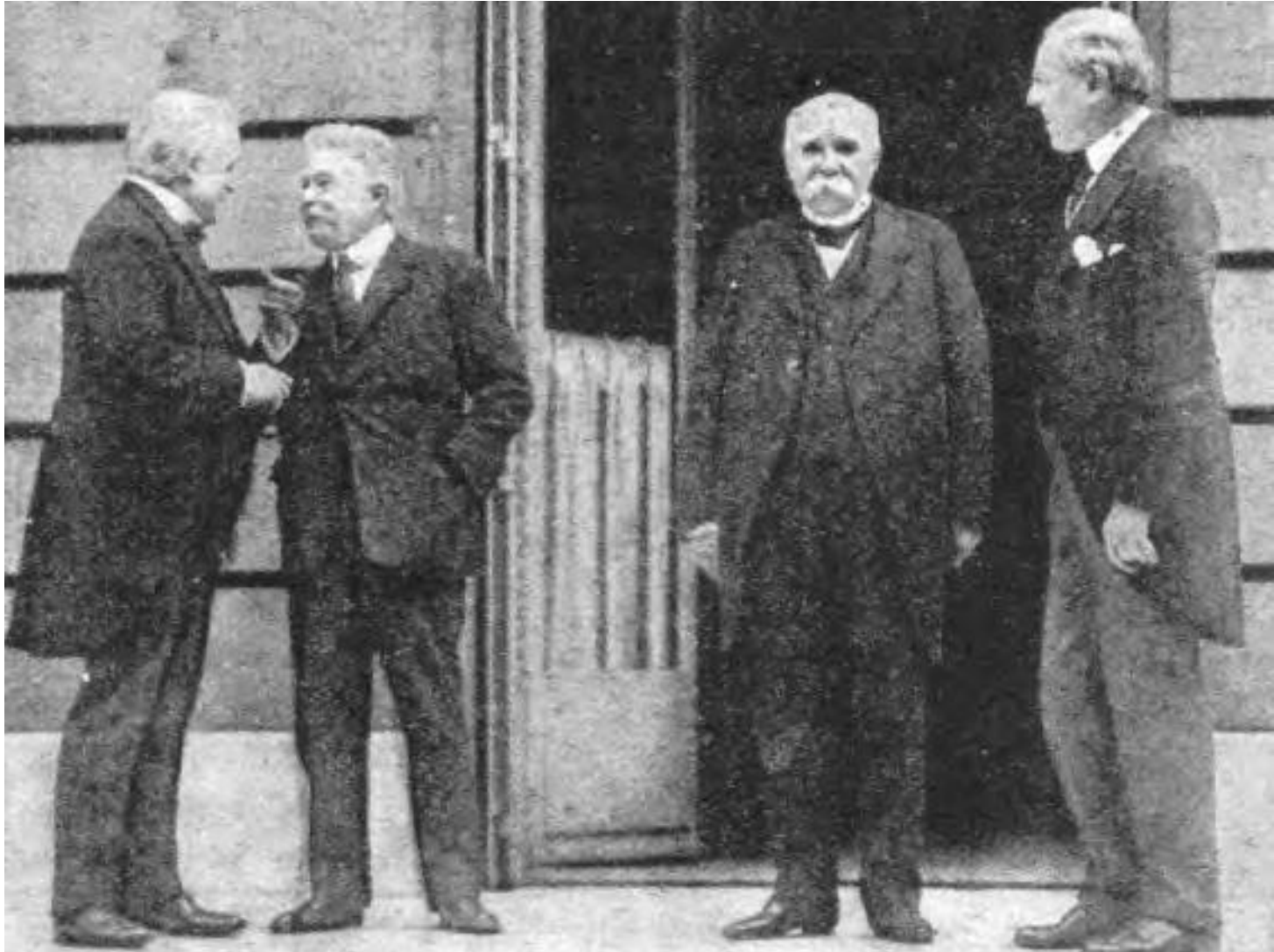


4. Competition for Colonies.

The “Sick Man of Europe”- the Ottoman Empire (most of modern Middle East) is **falling apart** and nearby **nations** are eager to take over.



1. U.S. had **economic** and **political** ties to Great Britain



2. Interception of the **Zimmerman** Telegram



ess Publishing Company

SOME PROMISE!

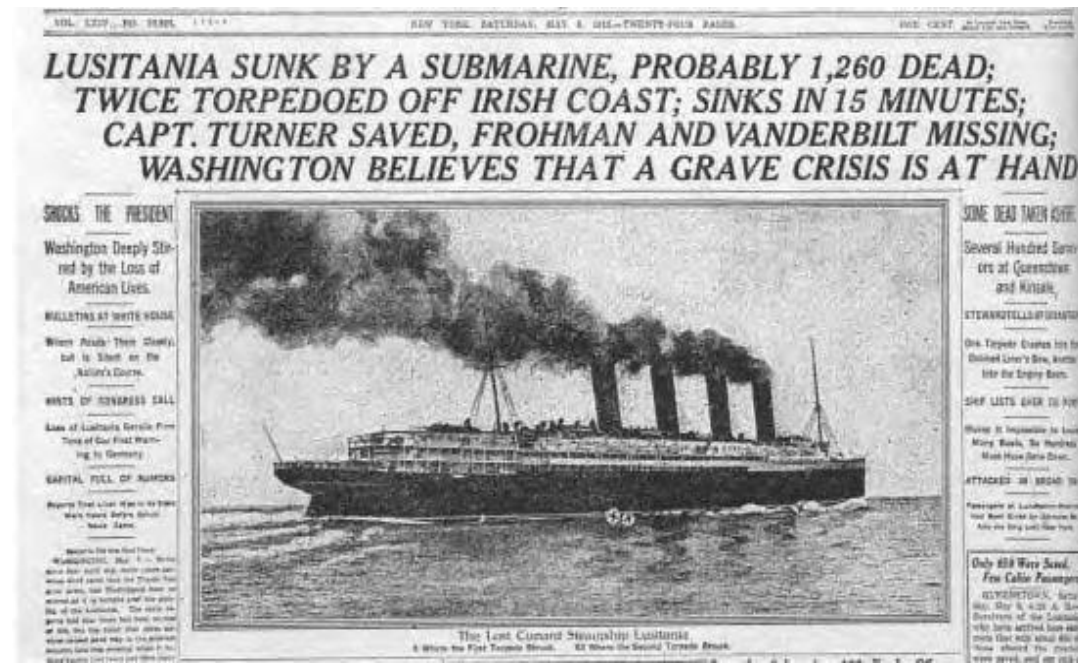
April 191

MAILED TELEGRAM RECEIVED.
 October 1-8-18
 Department, State Dept.
 by *Wm. A. Eckhoff*
 into *Oct 27, 1918*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ ^{invite} Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMAN.

3. Sinking of the *Lusitania* → German U-boats were sinking allied ships, including those carrying civilians. In May, 1915, Germany torpedoed and sank the Lusitania, killing more than 1,200 passengers and crew – Americans were outraged!



**4. Inability
to remain
neutral**



America's Response

- ▶ President Woodrow Wilson finally **agrees** to enter the war in **1917**.
- ▶ Asking **Congress** for a declaration of **war**, Wilson says that it will be a “war to **end** all wars”.



- Progress in science and technology made warfare increasingly destructive
- Both sides created new weapons and improved old ones

1. Poison gas...

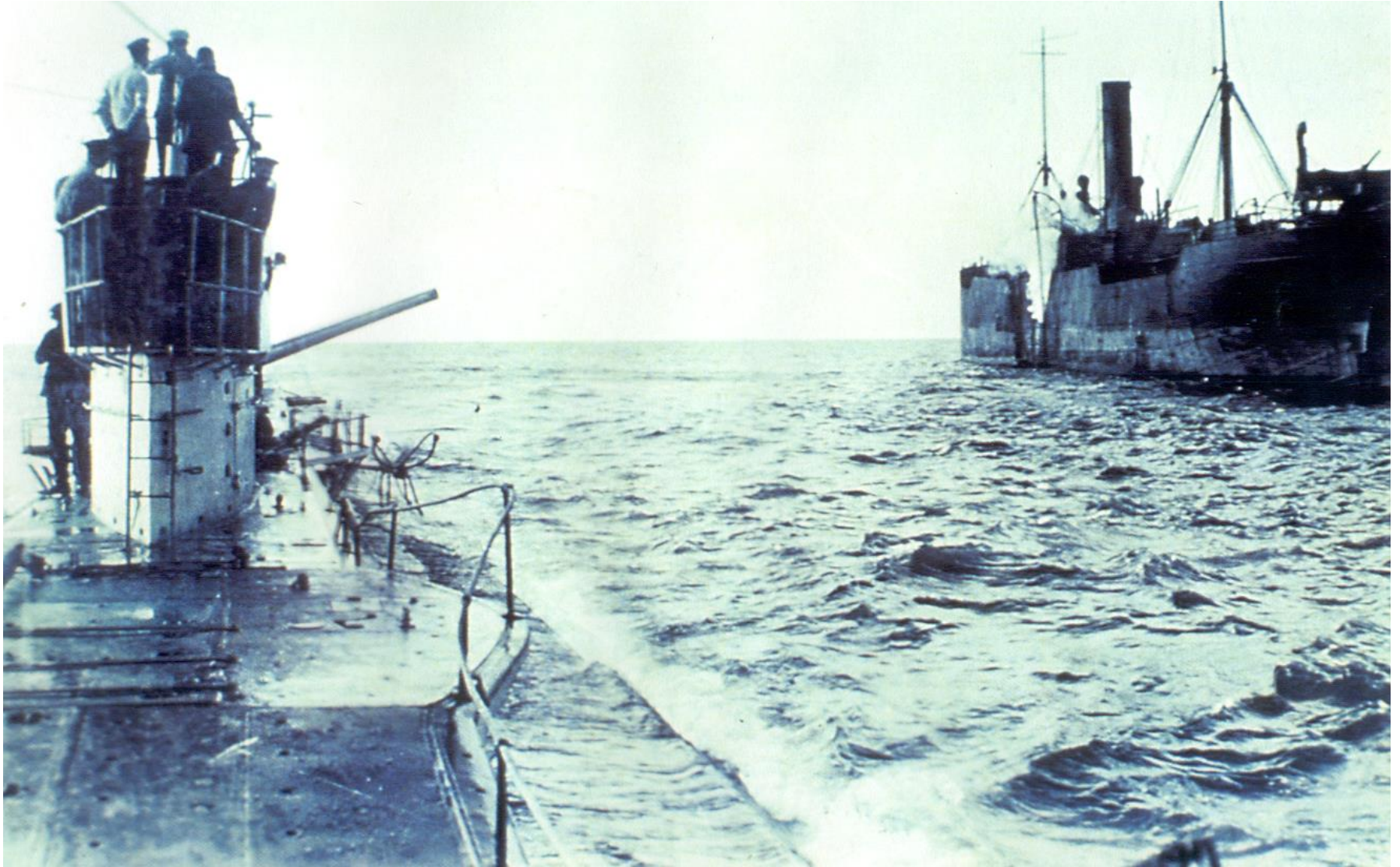


2.Tanks

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ezBSURCMe-o>



3. Submarines or U-boats





4. Airplane Assaults

5. Trench Warfare



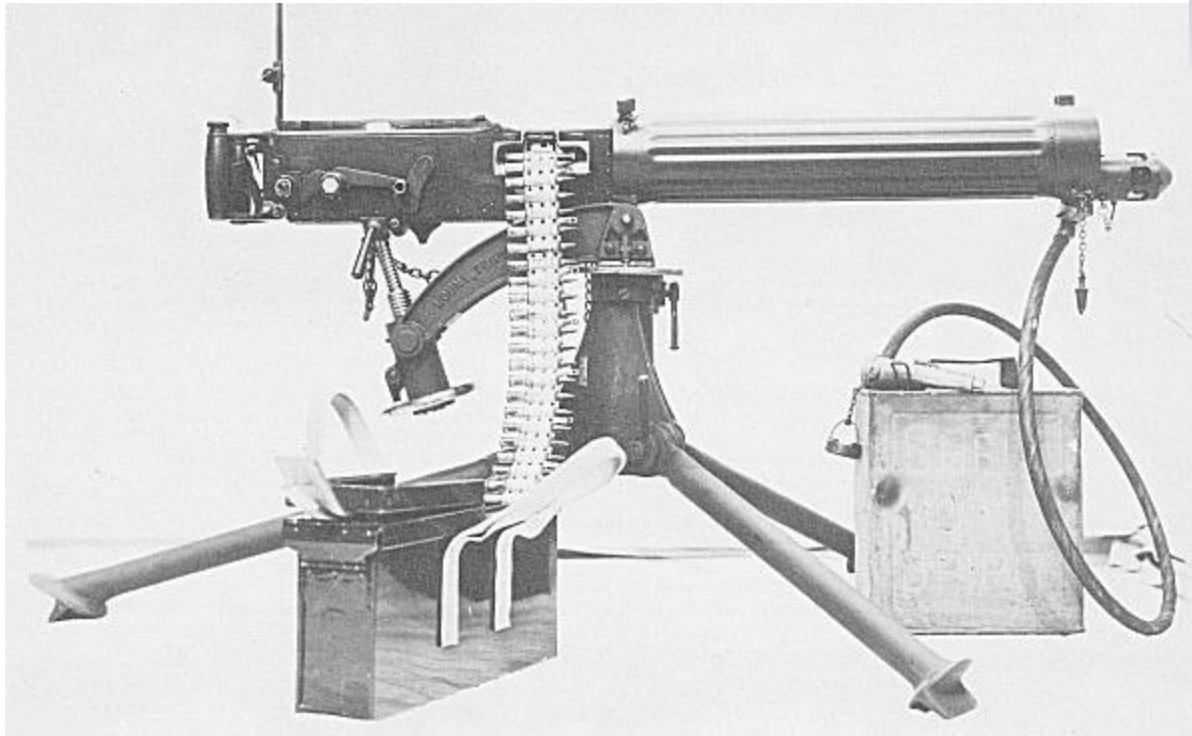
Other Technologies of WWI

6. Automatic **Weapons**

7. **Helmets**

8. Flamethrowers

9. Barbed Wire



Germany Fighting on Two Fronts

- ▶ **Germany** planned to first defeat **France** and then turn to Russia since it would take Russia longer to mobilize.
- ▶ **Trench warfare** was slow and deadly- battle lines barely moved and going “over the top” of the trench to storm the other side was usually a **death sentence**.
- ▶ Germany was nearing **Paris** when America **entered the war**.
- ▶ *Note: Russian Revolution in 1917 took Russia out

America's Role

- ▶ Wilson called for a **draft** to increase the **size of the army**.
- ▶ America was short on **supplies, troops, and training**.
- ▶ It took almost **a year** for America to make it to the **Western** Front.
- ▶ In the summer of **1918** American forces helped hold the lines in **France** and push Germany back.

North Carolina's Role

- ▶ NC sent over **86,000 troops** to fight in the war.
- ▶ In just **five** short months of combat, America suffered 54,000 casualties on the battlefield, including over **800** from NC.
- ▶ **1,500** NC soldiers died of disease during the war (mostly **influenza**).

The Homefront

► **Civilians** were encouraged to:

- Enlist in the **military**
- **Buy** War Bonds
- Ration Valuable Supplies (**gasoline, metal, etc**)
- **Eat** Less and Waste Nothing
- Join organizations such as the **Red Cross**



On **November 11, 1918** -
a cease-fire stopped the fighting.
Germany and Allies sign an **Armistice**.



- The allies agreed on the **Treaty of Versailles** (sound familiar?) to formally end the war
- <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/treaty-of-versailles> (1:55)
- President Wilson helped write the Treaty of Versailles

Germany was forced to pay war reparations and give up some of its **territory**. Many say that the result of this war directly paved the way to the **second world war** 20 years later.



How is this map different from a map before WWI?



Europe After World War I

After-Effects of the War

- ▶ Soldiers returned home “shell-shocked” (most likely what we would know as PTSD- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder).
- ▶ Americans were disillusioned following the war, ushering in the “Roaring 20s”.
- ▶ Totalitarian leaders eventually came to power in Germany (Hitler) and USSR (Stalin).
- ▶ Europe was left broken and broke.