US History H+ Name: quang quang sha bang bang

Chapter 24

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. What was the effect of the arrival of the American troops?

As for morale, the American troops helped greatly with the Europeans by giving them an extra set of hands in the war and making it seem like the allies had a much better chance at winning the war. The arrival of the American troops was especially important because the Bolshevik revolution forced Russia out of the war during this time so it was increasingly crucial to have the United States on the war front The effect the arrival of the American troops it was very little during this time as the American troops that were sent first played a very insignificant role in the war, especially because the allied nations went through 1917 on the defensive side and it was only after Italy it fell to the Austrian military that the US needed to be more than a way to train soldiers. After the majority of U.S. troops were sent into World War One came the time of great assistance, where the newly trained U.S. soldiers helped to win the battle at Chateau-Theirry and The second battle of the marne where American forced helped turn the tides in France against the axis.

1. How important was the issue of propaganda during World War I?

Propaganda was extremely important during World War I because it acted as the nations’ light into the war when they couldn’t see the war themselves. There was no major new broadcasting or ways to show the absolute carnage that was happening all across Europe, so the American people had a difficult time truly grasping how terrible and detrimental the war was to the European countries that were in it. this meant that rather than bringing the American people to the war to help them see, they would effectively bring the war to them in the form of excessive propaganda that dominated entertainment. President Wilson appointed George creel as the head of the committee on public information who then gathered photographers, entertainers, artists, journalists, and anyone that could help create to help further the cause. Creel also brought together 75,000 men that would act as spokespeople all around the country to help raise money through selling in promoting liberty bonds, promoting people to create victory gardens as well as consuming their food and fuel as well as general things that the people could do to help the government. Propaganda during this time effectively helped mobilize the nation when other things like government mandates weren't compelling enough for the American people.

1. Describe Wilson’s Fourteen Points and the overall philosophy behind them.

Wilson believed that the United States what is meant to lead the world out of the war and this was the philosophy that powered Wilson's 14 points in creating his peace plan. of Wilson's 14 points the first five were dedicated to ensuring that treaties that were made and diplomacy between separate countries were public so the people could see what was happening, as well as removing international trade barriers that often-barred countries from trading effectively, reducing armaments, as well as allowing neutral countries and nations in the war to continue trade to the sea. The first point was made because rather than just being a reactionary war it was seen that both Britain and France had promised several other countries territorial gains after the war in secret treaties. Most of the 14 points were based on the issues that dealt with different countries claims and territory in land throughout Europe, in that rather than having the vast colonial empires that spanned Europe they would be based on the actual desires of the people within the land.

1. How and why were civil liberties in the United States curtailed during World War I?

Civil liberties in the United States were curtailed during World War One to try to ensure that people weren't interfering with the war or the preparation for the war. Things like the espionage and sedition acts were created by president Wilson To give $10,000 fines as well as two decade sentences to people who aided the enemy during the war or caused problems well they were in listed in the Armed Services. A later alien in sedition act extended these crimes too obstructing production or calling for the people to lesser production as well as getting in the way of the sale of liberty bonds and war bonds. One of the most showing crimes was that anyone who talked back against the American government during this time even in print would be arrested and given these penalties. By curtailing civil liberties throughout the war The US government could go through and do as they pleased which made it much easier to not only prepare for war, but fight it and keep the home turf intact as well.

1. Explain why the Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

The Senate also refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles because they feared that it would curtail the rights of the Senate is Henry Cabot lodge explained in his comment, joining the League of Nations would effectively take away the Senate’s constitutional right to declare war. because the League of Nations was a group made for collective security if one of the nations attacked or the group of nations had decided that war was necessary then the United States being a part of the League of Nations would force them to join the war without asking Senate prior. this was extremely important because it is a constitutional right of the Senate to declare war for the United States and many were worried that in joining the League of Nations in signing the Treaty of Versailles that they would be stripped of that right.

1. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. Francisco Pancho Villa

Francisco Pancho Villa was a Mexican gang leader who had started a huge Mexican gang war in the country and then tried to get the United States involved with the issue by attacking and killing a group of Americans on the Mexican American border. Before he made this move he actually took over a train that was in the United States and then murdered 16 American engineers in cold blood in hopes of drawing the United States into the war that he started in the United States. Because this attack did absolutely nothing to stir the country into taking the bait and diving headfirst into battle. After this attempt he fully crossed the US border and then killed 17 Americans while he was in Columbus, New Mexico after coming through Texas. Pacho Villa was extremely important because he led to John J Pershing and another 11,000 soldiers with him being forced to trail him for close to a year all around Northern Mexico.

* 1. John J. Pershing

John J. Pershing was the man send by President Woodrow Wilson himself to go to Mexico and capture Francisco Pancho Villa. After Pancho Villa not only hijacked an entire train and then killed 16 American engineers on the train he then moved into the United States through Texas and killed another 17 while in New Mexico. Pershing then was sent with a force of 11,000 to northern Mexico and then worked to try and catch Pancho for almost a year. John J. Pershing was also the general that was sent with 14,500 soldiers from the growing United States army just several months after the United States declared war effectively joining World War I.

* 1. *Lusitania*

The Lusitania was an extremely large British passenger ship that while sailing across the Atlantic Ocean was blown up by one of the German submarines or u-boats during this time. The germans were notoriously known for their lurking uboats all across the ocean waiting to abuse the unlimited and unrestricted usage of submarines in this time. The Lusitania just happened to be one of the ships that had fell victim to these acts of modern piracy to the point where 128 American lives were lost as well as another 1298 lives of ally lives were taken along with it. The Lusitania was extremely important because this explosion is what caused the country to declare war against Germany during this time coupled with the Zimmerman telegram which was a note that supposedly was from the Germans to the Mexicans saying that the Mexicans should join in Germany’s endeavors and attack the United States, and in return they would get back the land that they had lost to the United States in the first place.

* 1. George Creel

George Creel was the executive head of Wilson’s newly established Committee of Public Information who was in charge of the news and quite literally public information and believed that rather than censoring information, the key to changing public idea and belief was propaganda. George Creel was extremely important because as the United States was nowhere near the battlefield of World War I and there was little way to transport the carnage of Europe to the American people with things like broadcasts, they needed to help get the American people fired up. George Creel was the one responsible for putting out most if not all of the federal Anti-German propaganda which brought American eyes to World War I when there wasn’t much of a way to do so during this time.

* 1. League of Nations

The League of Nations was an international force that was created after World War I in hopes of preventing another world war from befalling the World later on. Although the league failed (despite having Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan join the group as well as many other smaller countries) due to the United States and Woodrow Wilson not having the states join the group -even though he created it- it was extremely important because it acted as a main frame for the United Nations later in history. Woodrow Wilson deemed this the most important of the treaties that would be made because of the fact that its goal was to try and stop international threats. Each of the nations in the league of nations would attempt at stopping this threat by implementing economic and military sanctions on the country and then as a last ditch effort they would use force or their military to get them to stop.

* 1. Henry Cabot Lodge

Henrey Cabot Lodge was a chairmen that was on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during Wilsons’s time in office and was also responsible for blocking the ratification of the United States joining the League of Nations. There were many critics of the League of Nations and joining the league of nations as a whole just like Henry Cabot Lodge and Roosevelt. Whereas Roosevelt said that the league would end up just replacing the States’ feeling of nationalism with internationalism effectively killing patriotism, Lodge argued that by joining the League of nations the Senate would be stripped of their power to declare war. This was a common fear among many of the senators in this time seen in how 39 other senators from across the country signed Lodge’s comment on the joining of the League of Nations. Henry Cabot Lodge helped to show some of the major concerns towards the League of Nations as well as some of the reasons why we did not join it in the end.

* 1. A. Mitchell Palmer

A. Mitchell Palmer was extremely important during this time as they were the Attorney General of the United States during the beginning of the First Red Scare. They had a bomb given to them that was supposed to resemble regular mail and the terrorist that placed it at the front of their house was killed in the explosion along with the front of the attorney general’s house. After his house was blown up, Palmer hired a man named J. Edgar Hoover to go through files on supposed radicals within the United States, effectively making a new division of the government. While Wilson was unavailable in the White House, Palmer found 450 of these ‘radicals’ -who were really just innocent Russian immigrants and had them deported. Along with this came with the order of 1000s of more Russian immigrants being forced from their homes and taken into custody from multiple police raids in 1920. Palmer wished to exploit the people and their fears during this time as the next presidential election was coming up fast and he wanted to win the nomination for the Democrats. He worked on trying to up play the communism that most were now feeling less and less panicked about but it failed for that reason exactly.

* 1. First Red Scare

The first Red Scare was brought on by the actions of Attorney A. Mitchell Palmer who was responsible for the deportation of many Russian radicals who really were simply just immigrants in America looking for jobs in the US. Palmer, while Wilson was unavailable in the White House completely disregarded the rights of thousands of Russian immigrants by first taking a group of 450 of them and deporting them back to Russia without a court hearing. Later on several police raids swept multiple cities taking thousands of innocent Russian people and throwing them in jail cells just because they were Russian. The Communism that was sweeping Russia during this time was extremely important because it not only showed the thoughts of people during that time but how people would think for decades to come after this as Communism would become the universal enemy of America.

1. Why was there so much racial friction here in the United States after World War I?

During World War One because of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, was forced to focus on the domestic problems at hand so they dropped out of the war. They didn't end up stopping the Bolshevik revolution leading to an era of communism within the country. This was extremely worrying and paranoia inducing for the United States because it's saw communism is one of its greatest enemies and worried that it would take over the rest of Europe. This was then exacerbated by what was thought to be several Italian anarchists within United States, as they had sent out almost 40 bombs that it looked like mail to different important figures all throughout the US, one of them being a Mitchell Palmer. after this the first red scare Swift threw the US with A. Mitchell Palmer Hiring a young attorney named J. Edgar Hoover to go through the files of different Russian Immigrants during this time so as to try and weed out who was communist or simply radical and get rid of them. This came in the form of Palmer then rounding up 450 innocent Russian immigrants and then without a trial immediately deporting them back to Russia. after this happened several police raids swept different cities across the United states were they had their police come in and arrest thousands of other Russian immigrants who they believe to be radicals. the threat of communism and the paranoia surrounding the new Russian communism as well as the coming of the USSR sparked racial tension in the United states After World war 1 as well as creating a trend for decades to come.