

## Domestic Impact of WWI

### Think-Pair-Share

1. What attitudes are reflected in these examples of propaganda?
2. How do you think these posters subconsciously shaped what Americans thought of the war?
3. What stereotypes of the "enemy" do you see?

### War Propaganda

- \_\_\_\_\_ – government agency that sought to shape public opinion in support of the war through various media
- Characteristics of CPI propaganda:
- \_\_\_\_\_ – gave brief patriotic speeches at public venues
- Effects of propaganda:

Additional Notes:

### Selective Service – The “\_\_\_\_\_”

- **Selective Service Act** – passed in 1917,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- In Aug. 1918, eligible ages extended from \_\_\_\_\_
- In total, \_\_\_\_\_ men drafted
- Regulated by local draft boards
- “Slacker raids”



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### Mobilizing the Economy

War Industries Board (WIB)	Food and Fuel Act	Liberty Bonds

### *Think-Pair-Share*

1. How could average citizens support the war effort?
  
2. Why do you think the federal government undertook such wide-scale economic and social mobilization?

### Labor

- \_\_\_\_\_ (NWLB) – government agency that mediated labor disputes and negotiated compromises between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ – set wages and standards of employment by consulting labor unions as well as employers
  - Effect: \_\_\_\_\_

### Women in WWI

- Over \_\_\_\_\_ women joined the workforce for the first time, many in higher-paying industrial jobs
  
- Women served for the first time in the U.S. Navy and \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_
  
- At war’s end, nearly all women lost/kept defense-related jobs
  - War’s end gave women greater social freedom – \_\_\_\_\_ granted women suffrage in 1920

Additional Notes:

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### African Americans in Service

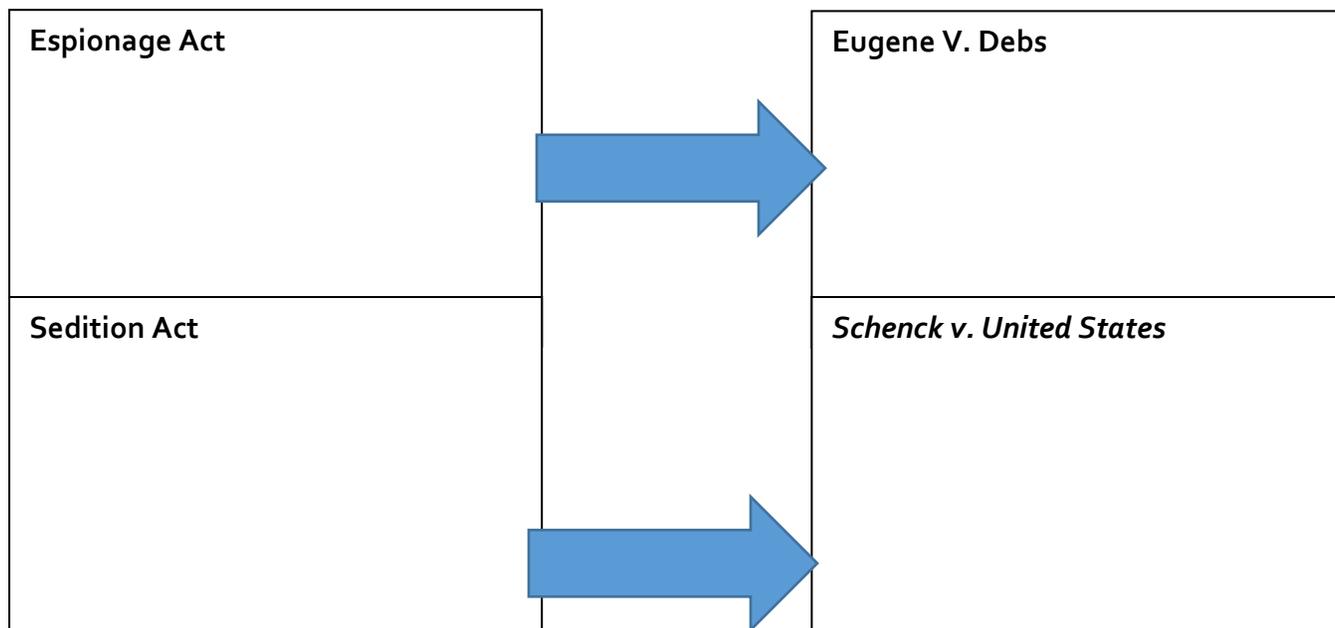
- U.S. military was \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of draft pool were African Americans
- About \_\_\_\_\_ African American soldiers served in combat in France

Additional Notes:

### African Americans on the Homefront

- Continuous prejudice and discrimination back home
  - Wilson – \_\_\_\_\_ in federal employment. Little was done to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Acts were used to suppress dissent in the \_\_\_\_\_ – newspapers and other periodicals aimed at a black audience
  - Government \_\_\_\_\_ of black papers on pretext that German agents were using them to subvert the loyalty of African Americans
- Black leaders and press continued to agitate for reforms – e.g. NAACP's \_\_\_\_\_

### Civil Liberties Curtailed



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### Think-Pair-Share

1. How were Americans' rights limited during World War I?
2. Do you think the government was right to pass the Sedition Act? Why or why not?

**Robert M. La Follette was a progressive politician who would run for the presidency for the Progressive Party in 1924. He gave this speech before Congress on October 6, 1917 regarding the Espionage Act passed earlier that year.**

I think all men recognize that in time of war the citizen must surrender some rights for the common good which he is entitled to enjoy in time of peace. But sir, the right to control their own government, according to constitutional forms, is not one of the rights that the citizens of this country are called upon to surrender in time of war....

Mr. President, our Government, above all others, is founded on the right of the people freely to discuss all matters pertaining to their Government, in war not less than in peace.... How can the popular will express itself between elections except by meetings, by speeches, by publications, by petitions, and by addresses to the representatives of the people?

Any man who seeks to set a limit upon these rights, whether in war or peace, aims a blow at the most vital part of our Government.

1. What is LaFollette's main argument about the Espionage Act?
2. How does he support his argument?
3. In his address to Congress in which he asks for a declaration of war, Wilson said "*The world must be made safe for democracy... We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts – for democracy, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.*" How does Wilson's speech compare with LaFollette's? Do U.S. government actions on the homefront support or contradict Wilson's speech?