**KEY**

**Ch. 23: WWI Section 2 OBQ 2: "Americans Prepare for War" \_\_\_ /28**

1. When World War I began, the United States had a long history of avoiding involvement in **European** conflicts.

2. After WWI began and President Wilson had announced that the U.S. would remain neutral, how did most Americans feel? **Most Americans agreed that America should stay out of the war!**

Even though the U.S. remained neutral, in what two ways did it show support for the Allied countries?

3. **American ships carried supplies and war materials to the Allies**.

4. **U.S. banks invested in European war bonds, nearly all of it in Allied countries.**

5. What feelings did many Americans develop because of the *Lusitania* tragedy which pushed the United States closer to war? **There were great anti-German feelings in America. German Americans were discriminated against and attacked.**

6. What was the response of President Wilson to the attack on the *Sussex*?

**He demanded that Germany stop attacking non-military ships.**

7. What changes did Germany make after the President's statement about the *Sussex*?

**It made a pledge not to attack merchant ships without warning. (“The Sussex Pledge”)**

8. What did the "Zimmerman Note" say? **It said that Germany would help Mexico get back all the territory it lost to the U.S. during the Mexican War if Mexico would make an alliance with them against America! (It also promised them a financial reward!)**

9. How did President Wilson explain why America was going to war?

**He said: “The world must be safe for democracy.”**

10. Give two examples to show how the CPI helped to support the war effort.

**It organized rallies & parades; published posters & pamphlets; gave patriot speeches**

Explain three effects of the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918.

11. **restricted free speech**

12. **allowed the government to arrest opponents of the war**

13. **prohibited and seized anti-war mail**

14. Read "Schenk v. United States” (p. 727) and explain why the Espionage Act does not go against the right of freedom of speech in the First Amendment.

**According to the court ruling, because it limited free speech that presented “a clear and present danger” to the national security of the United States, the Espionage Act did not violate the First Amendment.**

15. Explain the Selective Service Act of 1917. **The Selective Service or “draft” required men between the ages of 21 and 30 to register to be drafted to serve in the military.**

16. Explain how effective Selective Service Act was in helping America to fight the war.

**Almost 3 million Americans were drafted into service during World War I.**

In what two ways did the government get the money to support the war?

17. **raised taxes**

18. **issued war bonds (liberty bonds)**

19. Why were American citizens encouraged to practice "Meatless Monday", "Wheatless Wednesday" and grow "Victory Gardens"? **to increase food supplies for the troops**

20. What connection does Jeanette Rankin have with World War I? **She was one of 50 members of Congress who voted against declaring war in 1917.**

What three factors led to a shortage of labor in the United States during the war?

21. **Factories were going non-stop, which created a huge demand for workers.**

22. **The war almost completely cut off immigration. (No new people entering the U.S.)**

23. **The young men who normally took factory jobs were fighting in the war.**

24. (THINK!) How was World War I good for promoting equal rights for women?

**Women proved they could do more than just housework!**

25. Why did many Mexican Americans and African Americans go to northern cities?

**new job opportunities**

List three ways the National War Labor Board helped workers:

26. **settled labor disputes**

27. **established minimum wage & limited work hours**

28. **required fair pay for women**