20. Imperialism

Randoms:

* US didn’t collapse like the South and Central American countries b/c used to self govt
1. Seward, Alaska, and the French in Mexico
	1. Seward helped Lincoln prevent GB and France from entering the war on the side of the South
	2. the French attempted to take advantage of the US right after the Civil War by sending troops into Mexico, but the US shut them down with the Monroe Doctrine
	3. Alaska became an economic burden to the Russians, so they sold it to Seward for $7.2 million and became known as “Seward’s Folly” or “Seward’s Icebox”
	4. Seward didn’t want another European power in the Americas
2. The “New Imperialism”/New Manifest Destiny
	1. foreign involvement intensified b/c needed:
		1. worldwide markets for its industrial and agricultural surpluses
		“Today, we are raising more than we can consume. Today, we are making more than we can use. Therefore, we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor.” - Albert J. Beveridge, Senator of Indiana
		2. sources of raw materials for manufacturing, after achieving Continental Manifest Destiny
		3. outlet for unhappiness at home
	2. International Darwinism
		1. practice stemmed from subjugation of the Indian people
		2. application of social Darwinism to nations, not just individuals
		3. strength was demonstrated through the acquisition of overseas territory
		4. must compete with other imperializing countries like Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan for hegemony
		5. **John Fiske** predicted in Harper’s Weekly that English-speaking people would eventually control every land that wasn’t already established
	3. missionaries- **Reverend Josiah Strong’s *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Present Crisis (1885)*** wrote that white people were the fittest and that there was a Christian duty to spread Christianity and Western civilization to other lands
	4. politicians- Republicans, allied with business, wanted new markets and greater US power
	5. naval strategists like **US Navy Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan** wrote books like ***The Influence of Sea Power Upon History (1890)*** which argued that a strong navy was key to securing foreign markets and becoming a world power
		1. impact: able to convince Congress to finance modern steel ships and the acquisition of islands to be used as coaling and supply stations
		2. also suggested what would become the Panama Canal
	6. popular press wanted to increase circulation by printing adventure stories about distant and exotic places
	7. Latin America
		1. Monroe Doctrine established US as protector of Latin America
		2. **Blaine and the Pan-American Conference (1889)**- permanent organization for international cooperation on trade and other issues
		3. **Venezuelan Dispute**
			1. **Secretary of State Olney** used Monroe Doctrine to threaten GB to arbitrate dispute between one of its colonies and Venezuela
			2. GB agreed b/c they felt US friendship more important in the long run
	8. Annexation of Hawaii
		1. each Hawaiian island had originally been self-sufficient societies ruled by chieftans
		2. **William Hooper** was the first of many American settlers to establish a sugar plantation
		3. just like the Native Americans, the Hawaiians were ravaged by disease, alcoholism and firearms
		4. purposely brought in immigrants to dilute the population to prevent uprisings
		5. Hawaii became dependent on sugar, encouraged by a duty-free import agreement
		6. sugar became less valuable, so settlers wanted Hawaii to become a state
		7. 1893, Americans overthrew Queen Liliuokalani
		8. due to the Spanish-American war, McKinley annexed the territory in 1898, became a territory in 1900
	9. Samoa
		1. islands had served as way station for ships
		2. established Pago Pago harbor
		3. initially shared with Germany and GB
		4. then gave GB some other islands and shared Samoas with Germany
3. The Spanish-American War
	1. Causes of War
		1. huge jingoism- intense nationalism for aggressive foreign policy
		2. wanted US to take place next to other imperialist nations of the world
		3. Cuban revolt (1895)
			1. Cuban nationalists wanted to overthrow Spanish colonial rule
			2. would either lay waste plantations to force Spain’s hand or involve the US
			3. Spanish confined civilians to concentration camps where thousands died of disease and malnutrition
			4. Cuban Americans were outraged and formed clubs and associations to create popular support for the revolution
		4. Yellow press/journalism
			1. sensationalist newspapers like Pulitzer’s *NY World* and Hearst’s *NY Journal* exaggerated atrocities committed by the Spanish, not by the Cubans
			“You furnish the pictures, and I’ll furnish the war.”-- Hearst
			2. Americans urged the government to stop the suffering
		5. Cleveland proclaimed neutrality, but McKinley publicly denounced Spain’s “uncivilized and inhuman” conduct
		6. fearing American intervention, Spanish government recalled the general, changed the concentration policy and granted the island a qualified autonomy
		7. **De Lome** letter (1898)
			1. Spanish minister to the US was critical of President McKinley in letter, though no more critical than other Americans like Theodore Roosevelt
			2. letter released in *Journal* and Americans considered it a Spanish insult against the US
		8. Sinking of **the *Maine***
			1. Maine exploded off the coast of Cuba, Spain was blamed, even though the cause was likely an accidental explosion
			2. seen as violation of free seas
			3. “Remember the Maine!” was a national chant for revenge
		9. McKinley’s war message
			1. McKinley asked Spain to agree to an armistice, negotiations for a permanent peace and an end to the concentration camps
			2. Spain agreed to stop fighting and eliminate the concentration camps, but refused to negotiate with the rebels and reserved the right to resume hostilities at its discretion
			3. Issued war declaration for four reasons:
				1. end the misery in Cuba
				2. protect lives and property of US citizens in CUba
				3. protect economics
				4. protect national security, since Cuba is so close
		10. **Teller Amendment**
			1. authorized war in 1898
			2. promised not to take political control of Cuba; Cuban people control their own government afterwards
	2. Fighting the War
		1. Hay called it a “splendid little war” since it ended in a few months (the Cuban rebels had weakened the Spanish)
		2. problems:
			1. shortage of modern weaponry, weather appropriate uniforms, adequate medical services and food
			2. few troops, mostly inexperienced
			3. inefficient mobilization
			4. racial tensions between black and white soldiers strengthened by segregation and seeing Cuban blacks fighting alongside Cuban whites as equals
		3. Philippines
			1. war started in Manila Bay in the Philippines, a colony of Spain
			2. there had already been an all-steel navy fleet in the Philippines
		4. Invasion of Cuba
			1. tropical diseases, not Spanish enemies, killed the most Americans
			2. fewer in numbers, but better organized, the American and Cuban forces chipped away at the Spanish army
		5. **Rough Riders** was a regiment of volunteers led by Theodore Roosevelt which contributed to his fame and image as a bold, reckless person
	3. Controversy Over the Treaty of the Peace (August 12)
		1. **Treaty of Paris 1898** provided for:
			1. recognition of Cuban independence
			2. US acquisition of Puerto Rico and Guam
			3. US acquisition of Philippines for $20 million
		2. Puerto Rico
			1. acquisition met with little controversy
			2. under Spanish, had been sugar and coffee society with very few native people
			3. many uprisings, until the **Foraker Act (1900)** which ended military rule and established formal colonial government
				1. US allowed to amend/veto anything
			4. 1919, **Jones Act** declared Puerto Rico a US territory
				1. Puerto Ricans in US were citizens; PR in PR were not
			5. became increasingly dependent on cash crop of sugar for export and imports for food
		3. the Philippine question
			1. imperialists and anti-imperialists argued about annexing the Philippines
			2. **Anti-Imperialist League** had many reasons for opposing annexation:
				1. immoral- felt that annexing a heavily populated area whose people were of a different race and culture violated the principles of the Declaration of Independence by depriving Filipinos of the right to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”
				2. racial superiority- feared polluting the American population by introducing inferior Asian races
				3. large standing army and entanglement in political affairs would threaten American liberties
			3. supporters like Theodore Roosevelt
				1. acquisition was way to keep alive the influence of the war
				2. businessmen wanted to dominate the Oriental trade
				3. also anti-imperialist **William Jennings Bryan**, because he politically wanted to move the imperialism issue to the national referendum for debates for the election of 1900
				4. but he lost again, even more decisively, to McKinley
			4. imperialists won though
			5. McKinley also argued that self-rule would be irresponsible
			6. Philippines were furious that one imperial power had been replaced by another
	4. Other Results of the War
		1. **Insular Cases**
			1. question: did constitutional provisions apply to whatever territories fell under US control?
			2. imperialists say no, anti-imperialists say yes
			3. Supreme Court ruled no
		2. **Cuba and the Platt Amendment** (1901)
			1. US troops occupied Cuba until they accepted certain terms
			2. Platt agreement forced Cuba to agree:
				1. never sign treaty with foreign power that impaired independence/never sign treaties with other nations (US must approve of all foreign policy decisions)
				2. never build up excessive public debt
				3. permit US to intervene in Cuban affairs to preserve independence and maintain law and order
				4. allow US to maintain naval bases in Cuba (Guantanamo Bay)
			3. made Cuba a protectorate
		3. Cuban economy dependent on sugar plantations owned by Americans
		4. absentee American ownership of Cuba’s most important resources was the source of resentment and agitation
		5. military reform
			1. McKinley hired **Elihu Root** as secretary of war
			2. enlarged the army from 25,000 to 100,000
			3. established federal army standards, so that volunteer regiments would never again fight with regular army
			4. created the **Army Staff College** and **Army War College** for officer training
			5. **Joint Chiefs of Staff**- central planning agency created to “supervise and coordinate the army
		6. Recognition of US power
			1. decisive US victory in the war filled Americans w/ national pride, tying the South to the rest of the Union
			2. European countries recognized US as country with strong navy and able to take initiative in international affairs
4. The Philippine War
	1. Filipinos had been furious to realize that the Spanish had just been replaced by the Americans
	2. **Emilio Aguinaldo** led the opposition against **General MacArthur**
	3. the fierce Filipino opposition only increased American brutality
	4. although the American public was dismayed, by 1902, Aguinaldo was captured and told his followers to stop fighting and declare allegiance to the US
	5. afterwards, US created an infrastructure and economy dependent on the US
	6. governors gradually increased autonomy, but Phillipines didn’t gain independence until 1946
5. Open Door Policy in China
	1. US wanted in on the spheres of influences dominated by European countries + Japan
	2. **Hay**, the secretary of state, asked nations around the world to accept the Open Door policy:
		1. “Asking only the open door for ourselves, we are ready to accord the open door to others.”
		2. wanted each nation with a sphere of influence in China to respect the rights and privileges of other nations in its sphere
		3. Chinese officials were to continue to collect tariff duties in all spheres
		4. nations not to discriminate against other nations in levying taxes
	3. LOL THIS IS HILARIOUS “no one said anything...so everyone accepted it!!” -- Hay. “hailed as a diplomatic triumph” even though Russia openly rejected it and other countries didn’t say anything
	4. **Boxer Rebellion (1900)**
		1. rebellion of Boxers, group of Chinese nationalistic xenophobes
		2. international force crushed them
		3. China forced to pay indemnities, which weakened it further
		4. Americans participated so that they were able to gain access to the Chinese trade
	5. Hay’s second round of notes
		1. wanted to protect China’s independence (keep trading with U)
		2. notes: “please promise to”
			1. preserve territorial integrity
			2. safeguard trade with all parts of China
		3. nations didn’t actually care about Hay’s notes, but didn’t take over China b/c of political factions within themselves
6. Theodore Roosevelt’s Big-Stick Policy
	1. Racial and Economic Justifications of Roosevelt’s Diplomacy
		1. “speak softly and carry a big stick” = use manipulation, but if that doesn’t work, then use military might
		2. made racial and economic distinctions between civilized and uncivilized nations
		3. civilized are white, uncivilized are nonwhite/Latin/Slavic
		4. civilized are industrialized, uncivilized are not; therefore Japan is civilized
		5. civilized society had right + duty to intervene in uncivilized countries to preserve order and stability
		6. at the time, no one paid attention to international politics so Roosevelt was able to do w/e the heck he wanted
	2. **The Panama Canal**
		1. US needed canal through Central America in order to protect its island empire (including Puerto Rico and Philippines)
		2. initially wanted to do a Nicaraguan route that wouldn’t require locks, but Panama shorter
		3. Revolution in Panama
			1. Colombia controlled isthmus and demanded more money from US
			2. Roosevelt supported revolt in Panama
			3. Panama allowed US to build canal (**Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty**)
		4. **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)**
			1. nullified earlier treaty with GB- allowed US to own a canal on its own
		5. Building the canal
			1. mosquitoes spread deadly yellow fever
			2. after construction, Latin Americans resented Roosevelt, so in 1921, Congress paid $25 million to Colombia for its loss of Panama
	3. The **Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine
		1. European countries (like Germany) were getting ready to intervene in countries if they didn’t pay their debts (like Venezuela) -- blatant violation of the Monroe Doctrine
		2. US would send gunboats to a Latin American country that was delinquent in paying its debts
			1. first time was with Dominican Republic
		3. US would manage the collection of customs taxes until European debts were satisfied
		4. long term effect: poor US relations with all of Latin America
	4. East Asia
		1. Japan and US competitive as imperialist powers in East Asia
		2. **Russo-Japanese War**
			1. Russia and Japan were fighting over Manchuria
			2. Roosevelt arranged the **Treaty of Portsmouth** to end the war, won the Nobel Peace Prize
			3. Japan won Manchuria, agreed to stop fighting and expanding, while US secretly permitted to continue trading
			4. Japan blamed US for not giving Japan all they wanted from Russia
		3. **“Gentlemen’s Agreement”**
			1. California’s laws discriminated against Japanese Americans, forcing them to attend segregated schools
			2. seen as national insult
			3. informal understanding was reached; Japan restrict emigration of workers to US and Roosevelt persuade California to repeal discriminatory laws
		4. **“Great White Fleet”** demonstrated US’s military power, particularly to Japan, the foremost naval power in the Pacific
		5. **Root-Takahira Agreement (1908)**
			1. mutual respect for each nation’s Pacific possessions
			2. support for Open Door Policy in China
	5. Peace Efforts
		1. great white fleet and big-stick policy was to maintain the peace between rival nations
		2. **Algeciras Conference**- settled conflict b/w France and Germany over Morocco
		3. **Second International Peace Conference at the Hague** (1907) discussed rules for limiting warfare
7. **William Howard Taft and Dollar Diplomacy**
	1. dollar diplomacy- promote US trade by supporting American enterprises abroad
	2. **Dollar Diplomacy** in East Asia and Latin America
		1. financial investment = greater stability in those nations
		2. but didn’t happen, b/c of growing anti-imperialism
		3. loan Latin American countries money
		4. got US into a railroad agreement in China, but excluded from agreement in Manchuria which directly defied the Open Door Policy o:
		5. to protect American investments, the United States intervened in Nicaragua’s ﬁnancial affairs in 1911, and sent in marines when a civil war broke out in 1912. The marines remained, except for a short period, until 1933
	3. **The Lodge Corollary**
		1. group of Japanese investors wanted to buy part of Mexico
		2. in response, Lodge Corollary said: non-European powers would be excluded from owning territory in the Western Hemisphere
8. **Woodrow Wilson** and Moral Diplomacy
	1. Wilson opposed imperialism, big-stick and dollar-diplomacy
	2. wanted to show that US respected other nations’ rights and supported the spread of democracy
	3. Moral Diplomacy
		1. Righting past wrongs
			1. Philippines- **Jones Act of 1916**
				1. granted full territorial status to that country
				2. guaranteed bill of rights and universal male suffrage to Filipino citizens
				3. promised Philippine independence as soon as stable government established
			2. Puerto Rico- Congress granted US citizenship to all inhabitants and provided for limited self-government
			3. Panama Canal- repealed act that had granted US ships exemption from paying standard canal tolls charged other nations
		2. Conciliation treaties
			1. negotiate treaties in which nations pledged to:
				1. submit disputes to international commissions
				2. observe one-year cooling-off period before taking military action
	4. Other
		1. kept marines in Nicaragua and ordered US troops into Haiti and the Dominican Republic in order to maintain stability and protect the Panama Canal
		2. bought the Virgin Islands to prevent Germany from getting them
	5. Conflict in Mexico
		1. Wilson refused to recognize the military dictatorship of **General Victoriano Huerta** who had seized power of Mexico in 1913 by assassinating the democratically elected president
		2. however, Huerta was promoted by Taft (the previous president)
		3. Wilson hoped that by merely not recognizing Huerta, he could topple the regime
		4. **Tampico** incident
			1. American seamen arrested and released by Mexican authorities, but Huerta refused to apologize
			2. there was gonna be a fight!! but Argentina, Brazil and Chile mediated the dispute
		5. Pancho Villa and the US expeditionary force
			1. Huerta fell from power in 1914, replaced by more democratic regime led by **Venustiano Carranza**
			2. immediately challenged by another group of revolutionaries loyal to Pancho Villa
			3. Pancho Villa killed some people in Texas and New Mexico
			4. Wilson wanted to capture Villa, but was forced to withdraw b/c of WWI

Chapter 22: World War I, 1914-1918

1. Introduction
	1. Timeline:
		1. June 28, 1914- Serbian terrorist assassinated Austrian Archduke **Francis Ferdinand**
		2. July 23- Austrian government issues ultimatum threatening war against Serbia and invades four days later
		3. August 1- Germany’s **Wilhelm I** declared war against Russia, because Germany allied with Austria and Russia allied with Serbia
		4. August 3- Germany declares war against France, an ally of Russia and invades Belgium to get to Paris
		5. August 4- GB, ally of France, declares war against Germany
	2. had already been tension between Great Britain and Germany (competition for world dominance)
	3. US still followed neutrality as established by Washington and Jefferson, so Wilson declared neutrality
	Americans should remain “impartial in thought as well as deed.”-- Wilson
	4. but became too difficult to protect trading rights and maintain policy that favored neither the Allied powers nor the Central Powers
2. Neutrality
	1. GB declared naval blockade against Germany by mining the North Sea and seizing ships
	2. Wilson protested it as a violation of a neutral nation’s right to freedom of the seas
	3. Submarine Warfare
		1. in response to GB blockade, Germany also issued blockade using submarines
		2. British passenger liner, the ***Lusitania***, was sunk, so most of the passengers drowned, including some Americans
		3. Wilson warned Germany that it would be held to “strict accountability” if it kept sinking unarmed ships
		4. more Americans died, so Germany decided to pledge that it’d warn ships before sinking it to allow passengers to get into lifeboats
		5. ***Sussex*** sunk, so America threatened to withdraw diplomatic relations, which is a precursor to war
		6. Germany didn’t want US in war, so did the ***Sussex* pledge** and promised not to sink merchant or passenger ships
		7. followed pledge for the rest of 1916
	4. Economic Links with Britain and France
		1. economy rebounded from recession due to war supply orders from British and French
		2. theoretically able to ship to Germany, but British blockade prevented
		3. truly neutral decision would have been to stop shipping to England too, but trade with England much more valuable than with the Central Powers
		4. US govt allowed JP Morgan and other bankers to extend $3 billion in credit to Great Britain and France
	5. Public Opinion
		1. perceived Germany as ruthless due to invasion of neutral Belgium and the sinking of the *Lusitania*
		2. first- and second-generation immigrants supported their nationality of origin
		3. most native-born Americans supported Britain and France
			1. had been pro-French since the Revolutionary War
			2. Wilson and others admired England
			3. Britain and France also had democratic governments
		4. GB also controlled the overseas news to the US, vividly depicting German atrocities
3. The War Debate
	1. only a few Republicans (including TR) wanted US entry into the war
	2. most Americans liked peace and a booming economy
	3. Preparedness
		1. **National Security League** led the campaign for greater defense expenditures (“preparedness”) after WWI started
			1. made of business leaders
			2. wanted to give direct US aid to Allies
		2. Wilson initially opposed, but then tensions rose, so passed the **National Defense Act (June 1916)**
	4. Opposition to War
		1. most Americans, especially in the Midwest and West, were against preparedness
		2. thought it would lead to war
		3. included: Populists, Progressives, and Socialists
		4. individuals: **William Jennings Bryan**, **Jane Addams**, and **Jeannette Rankin**
	5. The Election of 1916
		1. **Democrat**- Wilson “he kept us out of war”
		2. **Republican**- Charles Evans Hughes
		3. Roosevelt had rejoined the Republican party
		4. Wilson just barely won
	6. peace efforts
		1. sent foreign policy adviser **Edward House** to negotiate a peace settlement, but was unsuccessful
		2. all mediation efforts similarly failed
		3. Wilson made “**peace without victory**” speech, promising to get peace
4. Decision for War
	1. created set of criteria for conflict:
		1. to create a new, democratic world order-- league of nation
		2. self-determination for all nations, “peace without victory”
	2. a month after being sworn into office, Wilson asked Congress to declare war against Germany
	3. in January 1917, Germany decided to resume unrestricted submarine warfare, believing that although US might get mad, they’d cut off supplies to the Allies and win the war first
	4. Immediate Causes
		1. **Zimmermann Telegram**
			1. German foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann proposed that Mexico ally itself with Germany in return for lost territories: Texas, New Mexico and Arizona
			2. roused American anger and convinced Wilson that Germany wanted a war
		2. **Russian Revolution**
			1. applying moral diplomacy, Wilson wanted the war to be fought for a “moral purpose”: the triumph of democracy
			2. didn’t want to join the Allies because Russia ruled by autocratic czar
			3. but then Russian revolutionaries proclaimed republic (even though they turned into Communists)
		3. Declaration of War
			1. war speech declares reasons and purposes for war:
				1. submarine warfare = “warfare against mankind”
				2. “The world must be made safe for democracy.”
				3. “for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples”
			2. **Robert La Follette** and **Jeanette Rankin**, pacifists, voted no
5. Mobilization
	1. needed to mobilize quickly because Germany was about to attack Allies on land on the Western Front; at sea, use the submarines to do some DAMAGE
	2. Industry and Labor
		1. troops take time to train, so contributed supplies first
		2. **Bernard Baruch** directed the **War Industries Board** using his contacts in industry to set production priorities and establish centralized control over raw materials and prices
			1. plagued by inefficiency and mismanagement
			2. its “success” was due to sheer extent of American resources and productive capabilities
			3. was not as progressive as it appeared; Baruch helped major industries earn enormous profits from efforts
		3. **Herbert Hoover**, an engineer, took charge of **Food Administration**, which encouraged American households to eat less, so more food could be shipped abroad for the troops
		4. **Harry Garfield** headed the **Fuel Administration** which closed nonessential factories and put daylight savings time into effect
		5. **William Howard Taft** headed the **National War Labor Board** which helped arbitrate disputes between workers and employees
			1. wanted to prevent strikes, which would decrease efficiency
			2. workers won unprecedented concessions: wages rose, eight-hour day became more common and union membership increased
			3. but did not stop the labor militancy
				1. Western Federation of Miners had strikes to improve the mine conditions
				2. resulted in the **Ludlow Massacre** where militia killed people living in tents!
	3. Finance
		1. spent $32 billion for war expenses (for perspective, their entire budget rarely exceeded $1 billion at the time)
		2. used four massive, nationalistic drives to convince Americans to buy **Liberty Bonds**
		3. increased personal income and corporate taxes
		4. placed excise tax on luxury goods
	4. Public Opinion
		1. The Peace Movement
			1. constituency: German Americans, Irish Americans, religious pacifists, intellectuals, socialists and some women’s rights activists like the **Women’s Peace Party**, but not the **National American Woman Suffrage Association**
			2. women argued for the necessity of suffrage for women to do their part in war effort
			3. other women argued that women had a special moral and maternal basis for their pacifism (-\_\_- essentialism -- Haejin Park)
		2. **George Creel** headed the **Committee on Public Information** which used artists, writers, vaudeville performers and movie stars to depict the heroism of the “boys” and the villainy of the kaiser
		3. urged Americans to watch out for German spies and to “do your bit” for the war
		4. war hysteria and patriotic enthusiasm turned into racism;“**Hate the Hun**” campaigns equated Germans to savages, attacking all things German
		5. women joined their local Red Crosses, children raised money for war bonds, and there was an increase in religious revivalism
	5. Civil Liberties
		1. **Espionage Acts**
			1. penalized for spying, sabotage, or “obstruction” of the war effort
			2. allowed post office to ban “seditious” material from the mails, meaning things that are just against the government lol
		2. **Sedition Acts**- penalized people for making “disloyal” or “abusive” remarks about the US government
		3. mostly affected the socialists, Industrial Workers of the World, and pacifists who criticized the government’s war policy, as well as immigrants
		4. general air of repression led mobs to whip a dissident clergyman
		5. **American Protective League**- had “agents” pry into activities and thoughts of neighbors, opened mail, tapped telephones and in general attempted to impose unity of opinion on their communities
		6. constitutionality upheld in **Schenck v. United States** under **Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes** said that the right to free speech could be limited when it represented a “clear and present danger” to public safety
	6. Effects on American Society
		1. economy boomed due to European, then American demand for industrial goods
		2. thousands of women and minorities joined the workforce for the first time since the white men left their home jobs
		3. the jobs they gained were temporary though, since the men came back after the war
		4. women’s war efforts convinced Wilson and Congress to support the 19th Amendment
		5. Mexicans seized job opportunities and crossed the border to work in agriculture and mining; mostly employed in Southwest but some in Midwest factory jobs
		6. **Great Migration**- blacks moved north to escape racism + poverty and to find jobs + freedom
			1. created tension in cities
			2. white mobs attacked black neighborhoods and killed
6. Fighting the War
	1. by 1917, Russia had fallen to revolution, so Germany only had to fight on the Eastern front
	2. in order to counter the German submarines, the US implemented a **convoy system** for merchant ships (ride in groups and have protecting ships) and constructed ships more quickly
	3. **American Expeditionary Force**
		1. thousands volunteered, but most were drafted in by the **Selective Service Act (1917)**, which selected 2.8 million men by lottery
		2. led by **General John J. Pershing**
		3. were untrained
		4. initially used to fill in the French and British lines, but eventually handled one segment of the Western Front
		5. diverse:
			1. women able to serve in hospitals and offices only
			2. blacks were segregated even in military life, few allowed to be officers
		6. **Du Bois** believed that their service would give them equal rights at home after the war, but he was wrong
		7. many blacks just tolerated the racism, because they agreed with Du Bois
	4. fresh Americans, unburdened by trench experiences, tipped the scale
	5. last German advance was at **Marne River** and counterattacked at **Belleau Wood**
	6. a little more than 100,000 in casualties
	7. new technology of warfare
		1. trench warfare
			1. made conventional front-on war suicide
			2. developed because of machine guns and artillery
			3. boring, stressful and uncomfortable
			4. also created neutral and inconclusive wars
		2. mustard gas was so bad it was outlawed in the Geneva Convention
		3. guns and vehicles required more supplies, so supply became a factor in planning tactics and strategy
		4. airplanes were bombers, fighters and reconnaissance aircraft
		5. new battleships fueled by diesel, which was more compact and less explosive than gasoline
		6. all contributed to stunning casualties
7. Making the Peace
	1. Wilson still wanted “war without victory” so gave the Fourteen Points to congress
	2. **The Fourteen Points**
		1. specifically, wanted Germany to return Alsace and Lorraine to France and for Germany to get out of Belgium, Romania and Serbia
		2. broad principles were:
			1. recognition of freedom of the seas
			2. end of secret treaties
			3. reduction of natural armaments
			4. “impartial adjustment of all colonial claims”
			5. self-determination for the Austro-Hungarian empire
			6. “A general association of nations for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.”- League of Nations
		3. problems:
			1. doesn’t talk about economic rivalries and effect on international relations
			2. no formula for implementation of “national self-determination”
		4. wanted to establish US as world power after the war
	3. **The Treaty of Versailles (1919)**
		1. Wilson broke precedent and traveled abroad to attend diplomatic conference to defend his Fourteen Points
		2. **Big Four**
			1. GB’s **David Lloyd George**
			2. France’s **Georges Clemenceau**
			3. Italy’s **Vittorio Orlando**
			4. persuaded Wilson to compromise on most of his Fourteen Points, except for the League of Nations
			5. they wanted revenge, so didn’t really like League of Nations either
			6. also didn’t like US since it had only declared itself an “associate,” not an ally
		3. Peace terms
			1. Germany
				1. disarmed and stripped of colonies in Asia and Africa
				2. forced to admit guilt for the war
				3. accept French occupation of the Rhineland
				4. pay lots of money (indemnities) to GB and France (which Germany was only able to pay $9 billion of)
			2. self-determination
				1. independence granted to **Estonia**, **Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Poland**
				2. **Czechoslovakia** and **Yugoslavia** established
			3. League of Nations created; also member nations had to be ready to protect the independence and territorial integrity of other nations
		4. The Battle for Ratification
			1. had to win 2/3 approval of the Senate for the Treaty
			2. Republicans won majority in the House and majority by two in the Senate
			3. Republicans like **Henry Cabot Lodge** opposed the League, because they felt it would interfere with US sovereignty and the Monroe Doctrine
			4. also resented that few Republicans went with Wilson to the Paris peace conference
			5. Lodge was **reservationist**, willing to accept the treaty if certain conditions added
			6. others were **irreconcilables**
			7. opposed Article X of the League of Nations, which obligated member nations to protect each other if one attacked
			8. Wilson tried to rally public support by making speeches, but had a stroke
			9. Senate voted twice and rejected it twice
			10. Wilson told his Democrats to reject the reservation treaty; refused to compromise at all
			11. US never ratified the Treaty of Versailles or joined the League of Nations