

U.S. History
(8.3) The Home Front
Guided Notes #3



Name _____
Period _____

When the United States entered the war in 1917, President Wilson called on _____ to join the war effort. To help pay for the war, he launched four drives to sell _____. The bonds, like today's government savings bonds, were a form of _____ to the government. Campaigns to sell bonds were _____. Organizers sent out _____ to sell in workplaces, neighborhoods, and theaters. Artists advertising experts produced slogans and colorful _____ posters. They appealed to _____, fear, or sympathy for war victims in Europe. In all, the bond drives brought in almost \$_____ billion. Going to war was an enormous, and enormously _____, undertaking. One of the first things that President Wilson and his advisers had to do after joining the war was figure out how to _____ for it. First, Congress passed the _____ of 1917. This law established very high _____ and taxed the wealthiest Americans as much as 77 percent of their annual incomes. It increased federal revenues by _____ percent within two years. The government also _____ money to pay for the war. More than \$20 billion of that debt was owed to Americans who had purchased _____. To make sure that the troops received all the supplies they needed, the Wilson administration prepared the nation's _____ for war. Congress created hundreds of administrative boards to regulate both _____ and _____ production and distribution. One of the most powerful boards was the _____ (WIB). It had the authority to _____ all materials needed in the war effort. Wall Street business leader _____, head of the WIB, explained the board's power. "No steel, copper, cement, rubber, or other basic materials could be used without our _____". The policies and rules of the WIB managed to increase American industrial production by about _____ percent. The _____ could select any of the goods that were produced. Once the military's needs were met, any remaining goods could be used by _____. To make sure that the troops would have plenty of food and supplies, Congress passed the Lever _____ and _____ Act. This law gave the government the power to set _____ and establish production controls for food and for the fuels needed to run military machines. Wilson's administration also created agencies to manage and _____ food production. _____ led the Food Administration, whose slogan was "Food Can Win the War". Hoover's goals were to increase the production of crops and to _____ existing food supplies for the military and for American allies. In order to encourage wartime production, he promised farmers _____ prices for their crops. Hoover asked Americans to plant vegetables at home in "_____". He also urged Americans to eat less by participating in "_____ Mondays" and "_____ Wednesdays". By 1918 the United States had so much _____ food that it exported three times as much food as it had prior to the war. Another proposal to conserve food supplies was a _____, or ban, on alcohol. Some Progressives tried to discourage Americans from drinking _____ by linking German Americans to the brewing industry. As the war continued, the temperance, or anti-alcohol, movement gained _____. In 1919 the _____ Amendment was ratified, banning the "manufacture, sale or transportation" of alcohol in the United States. In 1919 Congress passed the _____ Act, giving the government the authority to enforce this prohibition on alcohol. The _____ Administration was established to set production goals and prices for fuels. Its purpose was to make sure that _____ needs for fuel could always be met. _____, the son of former president, James A. Garfield, headed the Fuel Administration. To encourage fuel conservation, Garfield introduced daylight saving time in order to extend _____ for those who worked long shifts in the factories. It was not just American soldiers who _____ from these supplies. The United States also became the major supplier for the _____ Powers. The power of U.S. _____ and _____ became a much-needed boost for the struggling Allies and a boost for the American economy as well. During the war, the profits of many major industrial _____ skyrocketed. This was because the corporations sold their products to the federal _____. In turn, the federal government used those products in the _____ effort. In this way the war created enormous _____ for stockholders of industries such as chemicals, oil, and steel. _____ for factory workers increased as well. War demands led to laborers working long _____, sometimes in increasingly dangerous conditions. These harsher working conditions led many workers to join labor _____. Massive _____ production was essential to the war effort. Leaders feared that industrial protests such as _____ would disrupt the war effort. To keep disruptions to a minimum, the Wilson administration created the _____ in 1918. This board _____ disputes between workers and management. The National War Labor Board also set policies that sought

to _____ working conditions for all Americans. The board established the _____ workday, urged that businesses recognize labor _____, and promoted equal pay for _____ who did equal work. As men left their jobs to fight on the war front, _____ moved into those jobs to keep the American economy moving. Women took on many jobs _____ held by men. In all, about 1 million women entered the _____ during World War I. After the war ended, however, most women _____ the jobs they had taken. Many women left by choice, but others were _____ to leave by employers who wanted to return the jobs to men who had served in the war. The _____ that women made to the war effort did not go unnoticed. Women's suffrage advocates used these contributions as further justification for granting women the _____. The war's effort was seriously affected by an extremely severe _____ epidemic that broke out between 1918 and 1919. All the American troops who lost their lives in World War I, about half of them died from _____. On March 11, 1918, an army private in _____ complained of flu-like symptoms. By the end of that week, more than _____ soldiers had come down with influenza. By August, _____ was reported in Philadelphia and Boston. This was no _____ flu. Most forms of influenza were simply _____ and unpleasant. But this form of influenza was _____. It _____ healthy people within days. During the month of October 1918 alone, influenza killed nearly _____ Americans. Panicked city leaders _____ public gatherings, but the disease still spread. _____ spread almost as quickly. Many people wrongly blamed _____ for causing the disease. By the time the wave of influenza passed, some _____ Americans had lost their lives. President Wilson moved quickly to build public _____ after Congress declared war. Many Americans had been in favor of the U.S. position of _____. Now Wilson had to convince these Americans that it was their duty to _____ the war. Wilson created the _____ (CPI) less than two weeks after the United States declared war. He appointed newspaper reporter and political reformer _____ to head the CPI. Creel began a nationwide campaign of _____, posters, newspaper stories, speeches, and other materials designed to influence people's opinions. This campaign was meant to encourage Americans to _____ the war. The CPI also hired artists to create patriotic _____ and pamphlets. As many Americans became more patriotic and supportive of the war, some began to distrust all things _____ as well. Some tried to eliminate all German _____ from American culture. Many schools _____ teaching the German language to their students. Many symphonies stopped playing _____ written by German composers. Even German-sounding items were renamed to sound _____. Anti-German feelings continued to grow after reports spread that secret _____ from Germany were operating in the United States. Acts such as these led some Americans to question the _____ of German Americans in their communities. As a result, some German Americans experienced _____ and violence. Prominent Americans, such as reformer _____ and Senator Robert La Follette, spoke out against the war. As the Wilson administration built public support, it also tried to limit this public _____ to the war. In 1917 Congress passed the _____, which punished people for aiding the enemy or refusing military duty. The next year, Congress passed a related law called the _____. This law made it _____ for Americans to "utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal...or abusive language" criticizing the government, the flag, or the military. More than _____ opponents of the war were jailed under these laws. Socialist Party leader _____ was sentenced to prison for 10 years for criticizing the United States government's prosecution of Americans under the Espionage Act. After the war ended, however, Debs was released from prison by a _____ order. Some Americans believed that the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act _____ the _____ Amendment. Others, however, thought these laws were essential to _____ military secrets, the safety of American soldiers, and the overall U.S. war effort. The _____ also struggled to interpret the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act. The defining case came when _____, an official of the American Socialist Party, was convicted of violating the Espionage Act. Schenck had organized the printing and distribution of some 15,000 leaflets _____ government war policies. He challenged the conviction as a violation of his constitutional right to _____. In its first decision interpreting the First Amendment, the Supreme Court _____ Schenck's conviction. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. wrote the Court's unanimous opinion in _____, explaining the limits to free speech. In his written opinion, Holmes went on to explain that many things that can safely be said in _____ can cause problems for the government and danger for soldiers in _____. For that reason, Holmes argued, some limits needed to be placed on individual free-speech rights during _____ to ensure the country's overall safety.

