

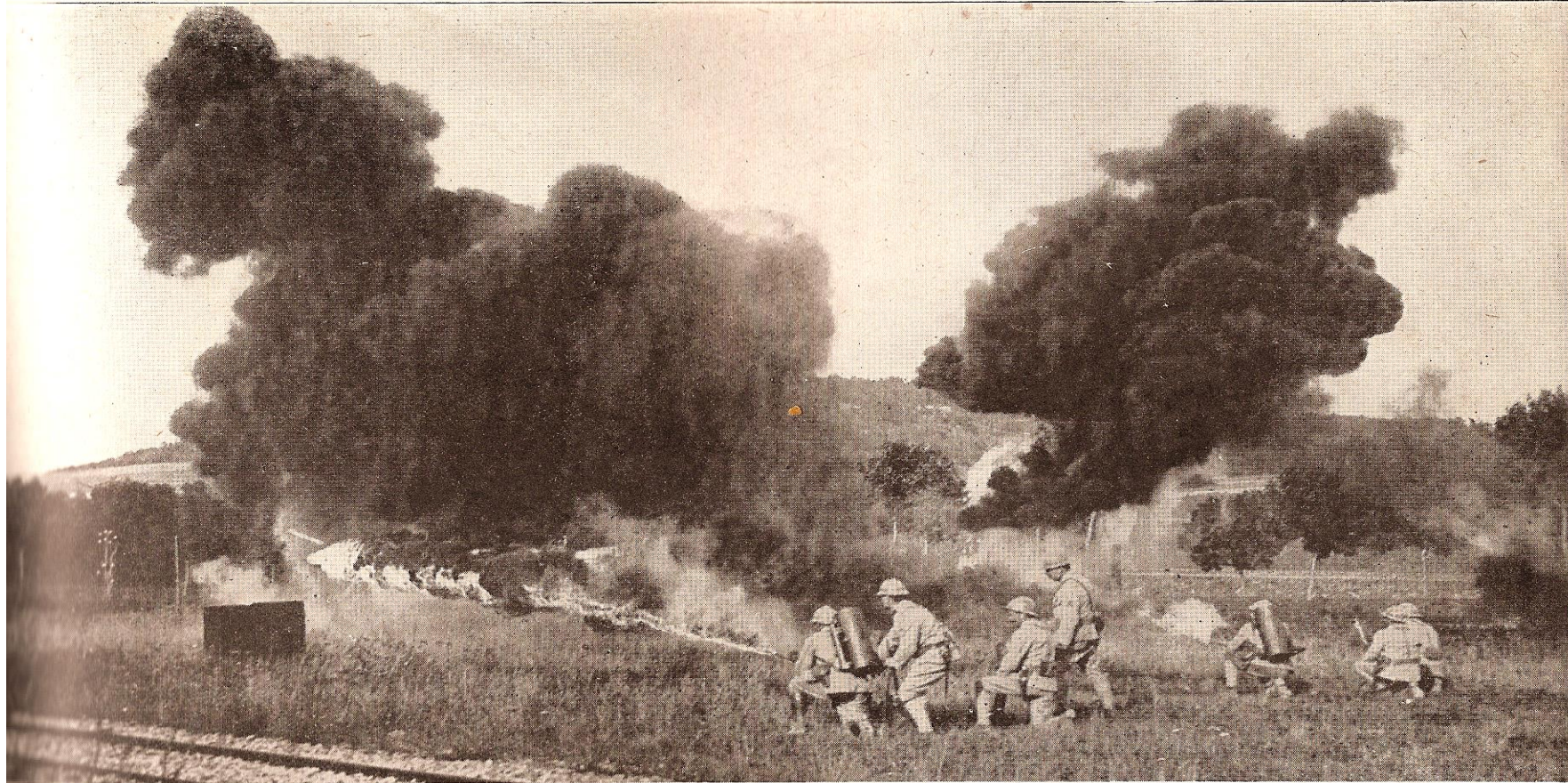
World War I

The United States

(1914 - 1918)



Liquid Fire/Flamethrowers



From U. & U. © Committee on Public Information.

Americans in France Being Taught Use of Liquid Fire

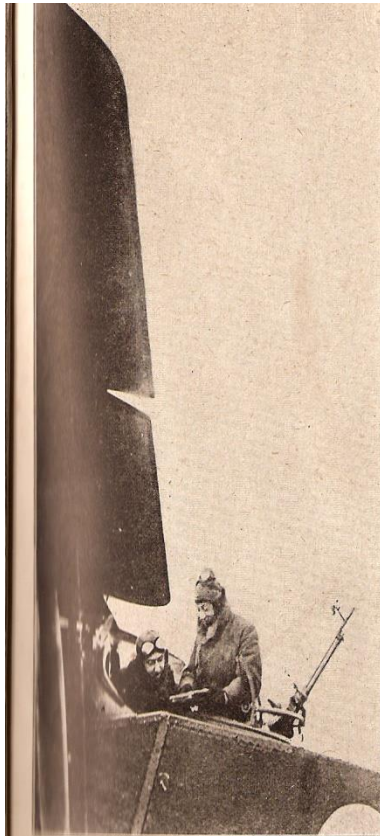
Our troops in France were taught every phase of modern warfare. The picture shows the troops seeking to rout the enemy from protected positions in woods on left. The trees and bushes have already caught fire.

Stormtrooper Tactics



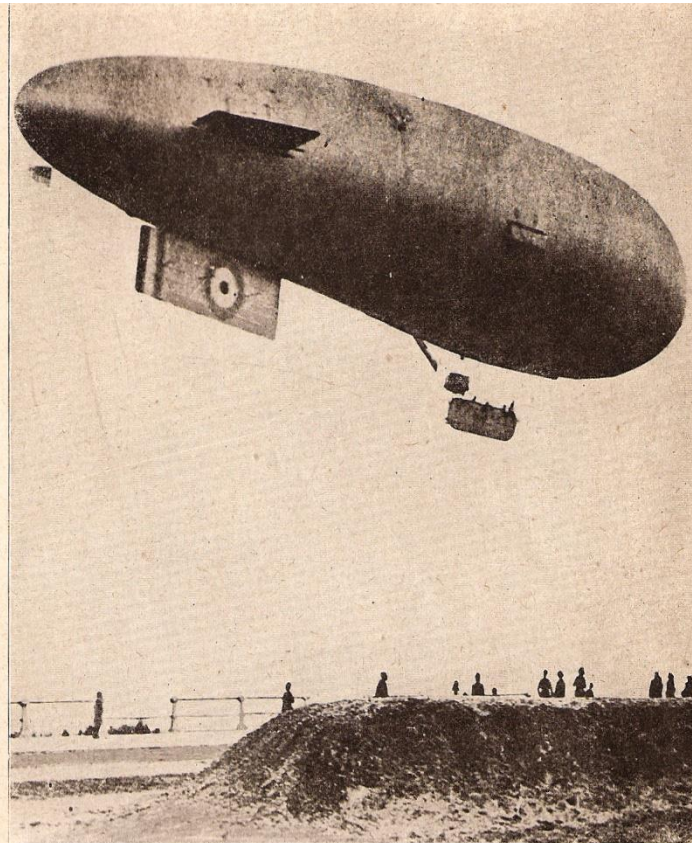
- Developed late in the war
- Specialized in infiltration tactics and acted in smaller units
 - Led attacks and assaulted weak points
- Also known as “shock troops” or “assault troops”
- Influenced how soldiers are trained today

Dirigibles



Navigating the Air

Pilot and observer in a British airplane are consulting a map.



Giant Dirigibles Guarding British Coast

A British dirigible is shown moving along the English coast. Airships of this type kept a never-failing watch along the shore.

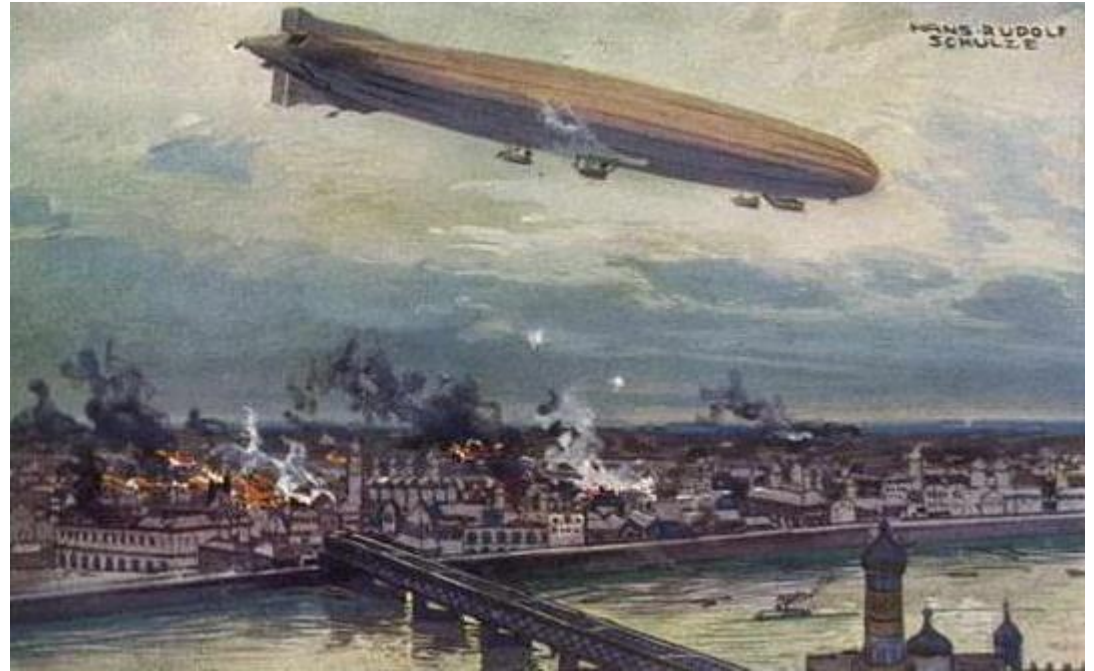
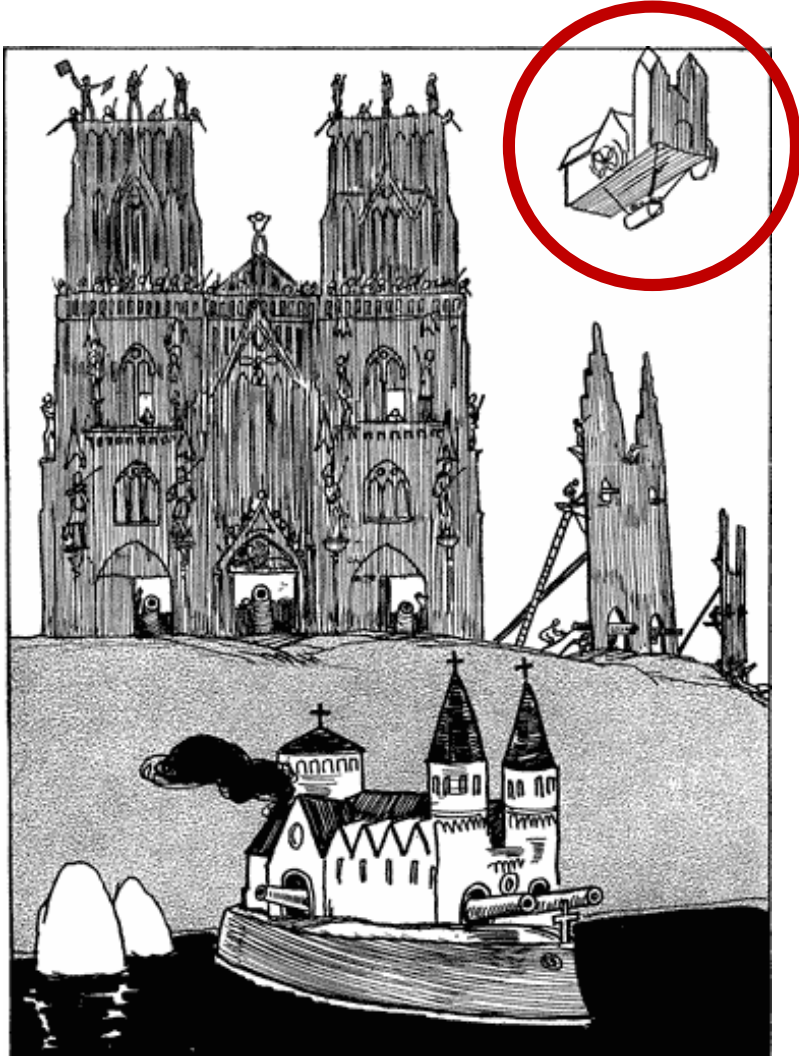
- Another name is airship
- Used in scouting and tactical bombing roles early in the war and learned that the airship was too vulnerable.

Zeppelins



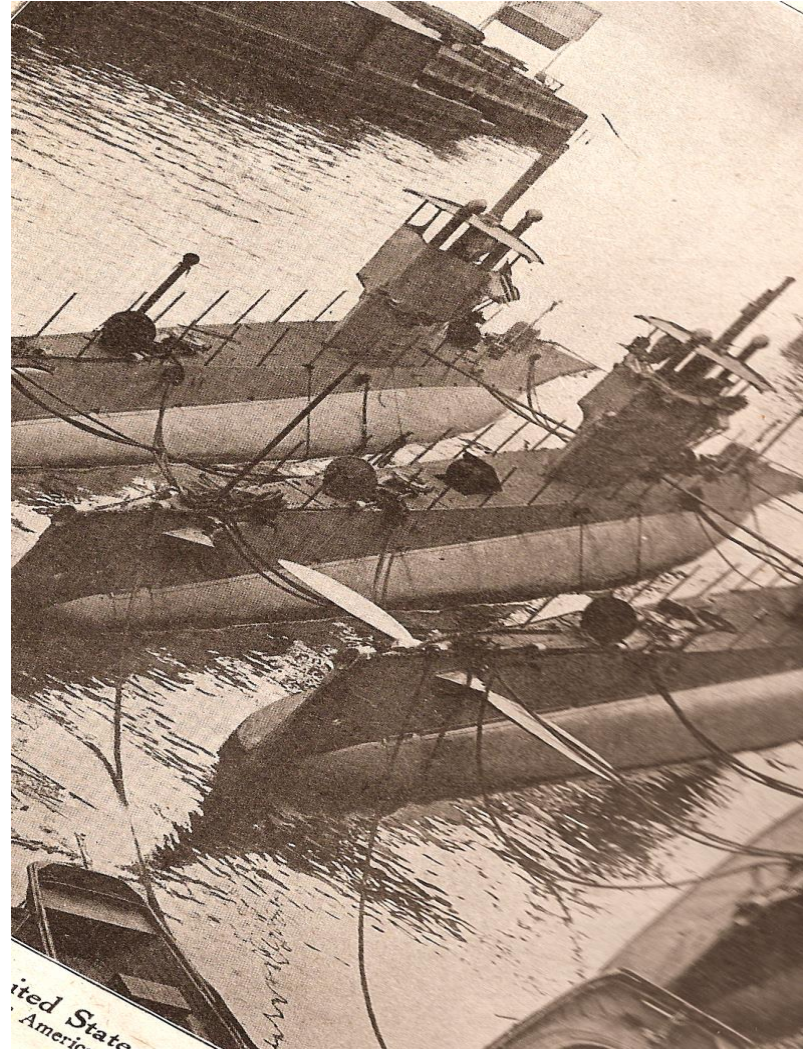
- German name for airship
 - Named after company
- Zeppelins were introduced by the Germans and used as bombers during WWI.





The Submarine

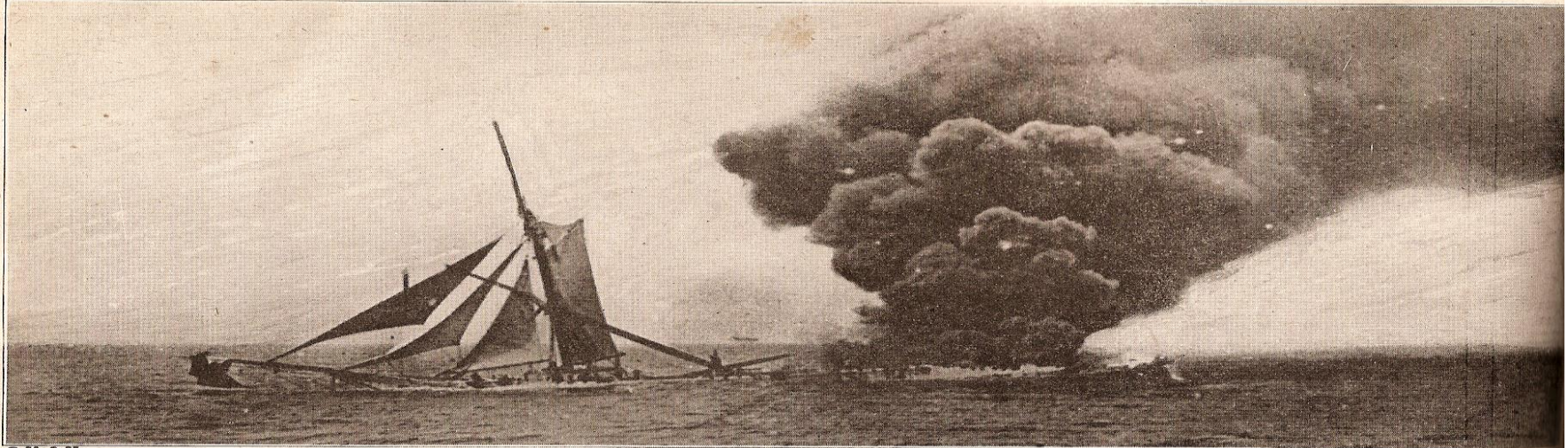
- In 1914, the Germans introduced the submarine as an effective warship.
- German submarines are known as U-Boats (*Undersea boat* in German)
- The submarine's primary weapon was the torpedo.



The Submarine (cont.)

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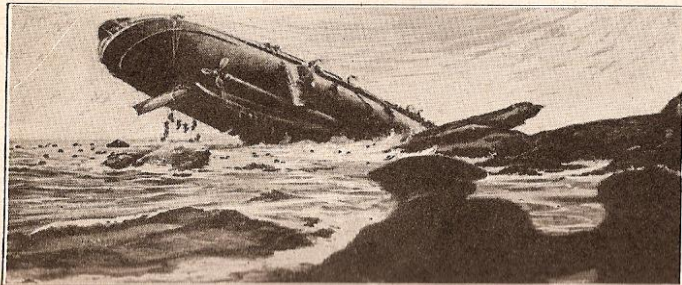
LIBERTY'S VICTORIOUS CONFLICT



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Submarine Victim in Flames

A schooner is on fire as a result of the explosion of a German torpedo. A graphic illustration of German frightfulness.



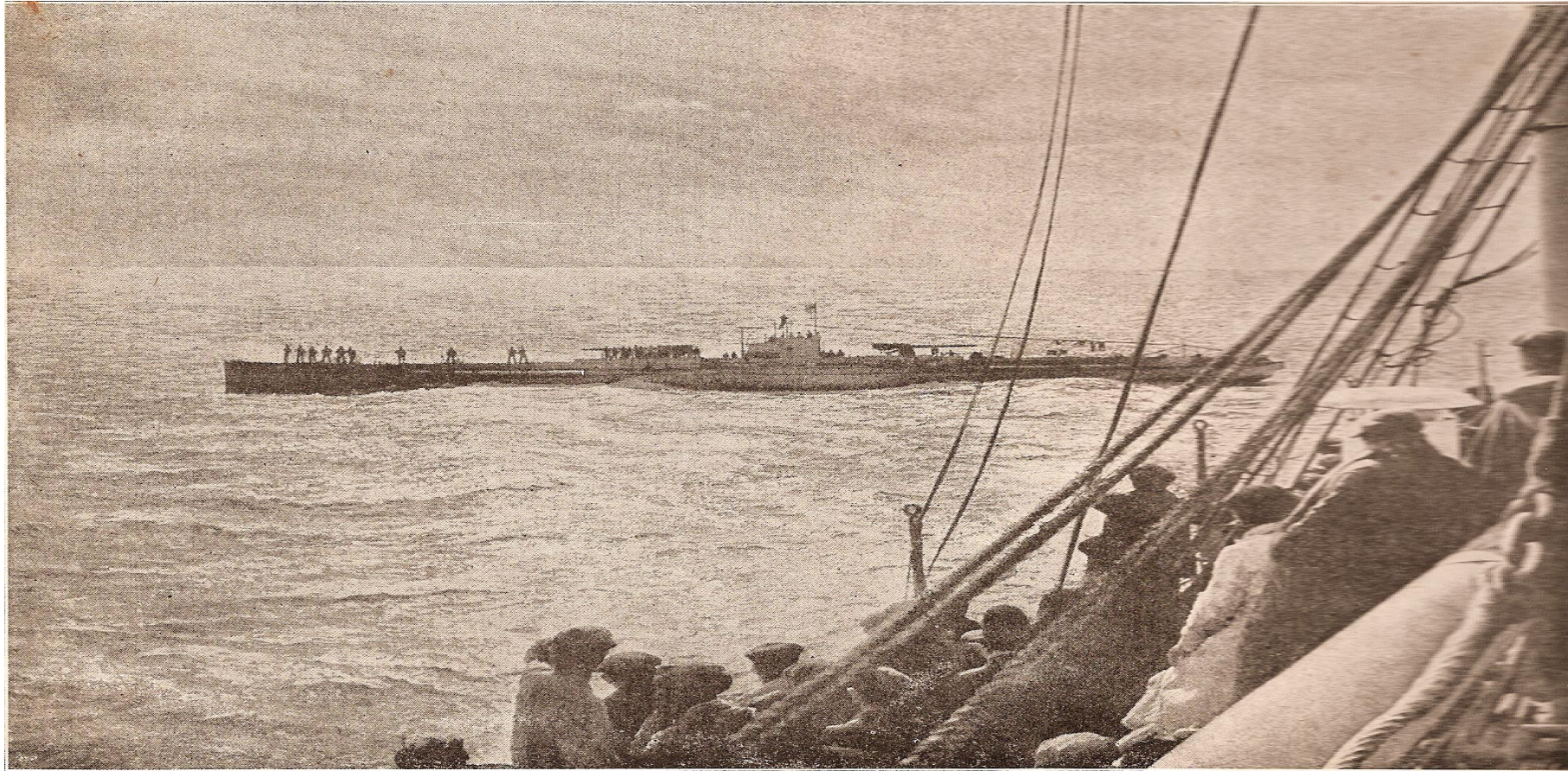
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British Transport Torpedoed

This vessel, torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean, was run on the rocks in an effort to beach her. Men can be seen sliding down the ropes. At the stern is a lifeboat hanging by



The Submarine (cont.)



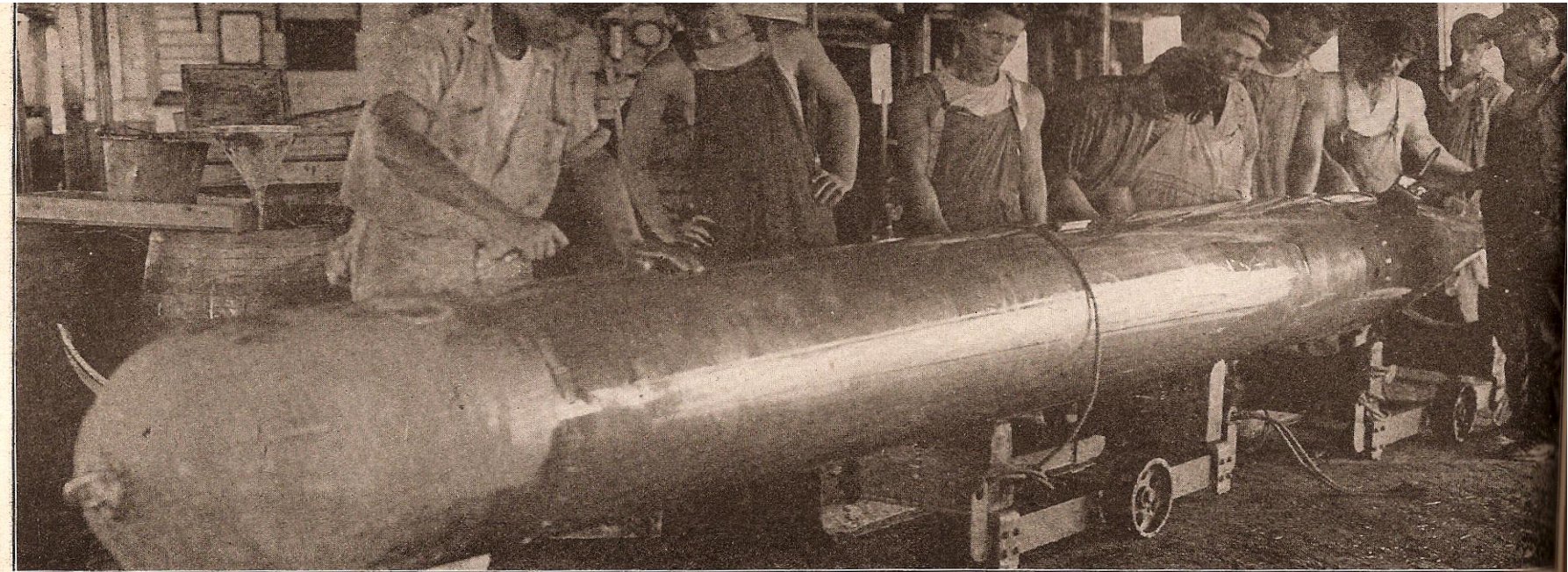
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Submarine Stops Spanish Liner Off Cadiz

This submarine, of the largest type employed by the Teutons for long-range cruises, stopped the Spanish mail steamer *Infanta Isabel*. The submarine is shown circling about the steamer while 5 officers and 15 men of the crew were busy searching the detained ship.

The Torpedo

- The torpedo was a self-propelled underwater missile.



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An American Torpedo

One of the giant torpedoes destined for use by America's big battleships in process of assembly. The torpedoes are shipped in parts from the factory at which they are made to a barge moored in a little port somewhere along the coast. Here they are assembled and then tested.

Submarine Mines/Sea Mines

- Used during the war to defend coasts, coastal travel, ports and naval bases.
- The total number of mines used during the war was 235,000 sea mines.



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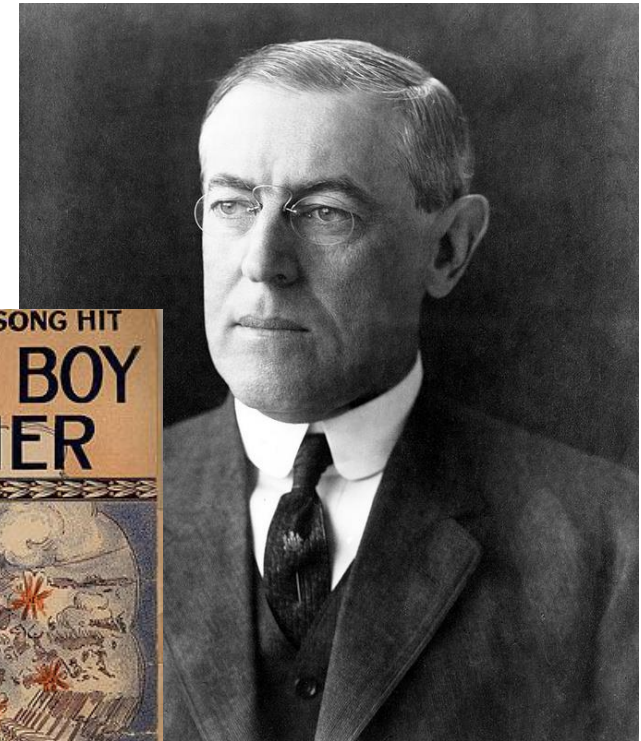
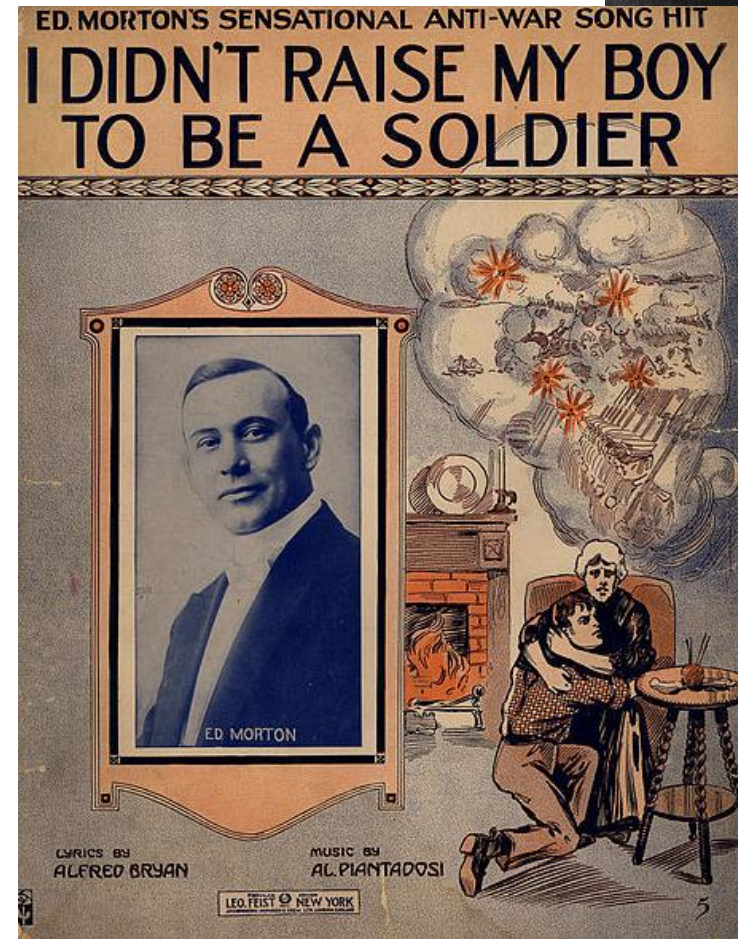
Putting Finishing Touches on French Submarine Mines

Here are some of the devices which are helping keep Germans off the seas. This photograph shows a scene in a factory at Toulon, France, where skilled workers are putting the finishing touches on submarine mines.

U.S. Neutrality

President **Woodrow Wilson** wanted to keep the U.S. out of the war

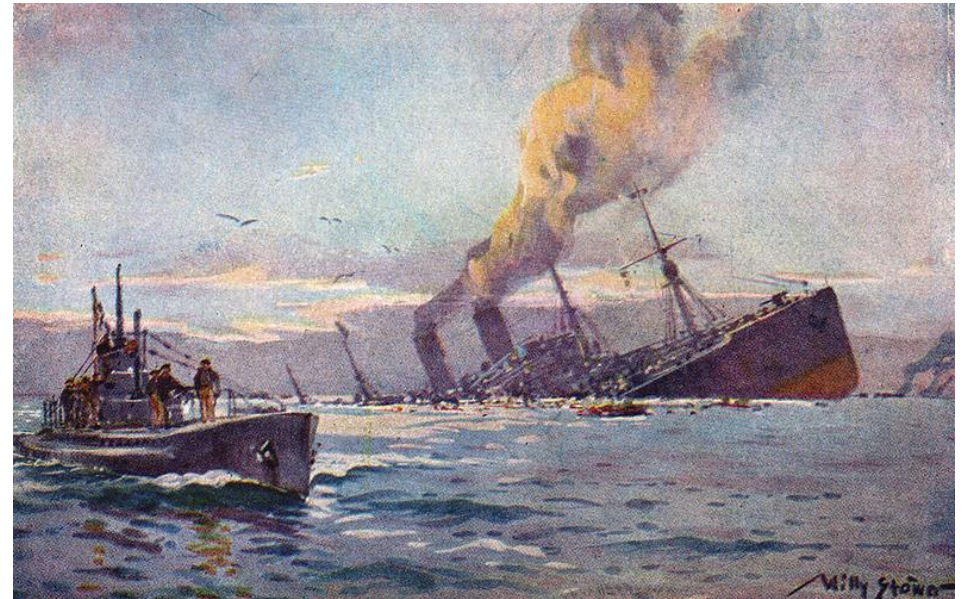
- European war
 - British imperialism vs. German militarism
- Capitalism & markets
 - British navy **blockaded** German ports
 - Farmers and food shortages
 - Trade with Allies rose from \$825 million in 1914 to \$3.2 billion in 1916
- Made loans out to Allies to finance their own wars
 - Over \$2 billion by April 1917



Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

Germany unable to challenge British Navy on surface, decided to use a new weapon, submarines or U-boats, to start a **blockade** of Britain

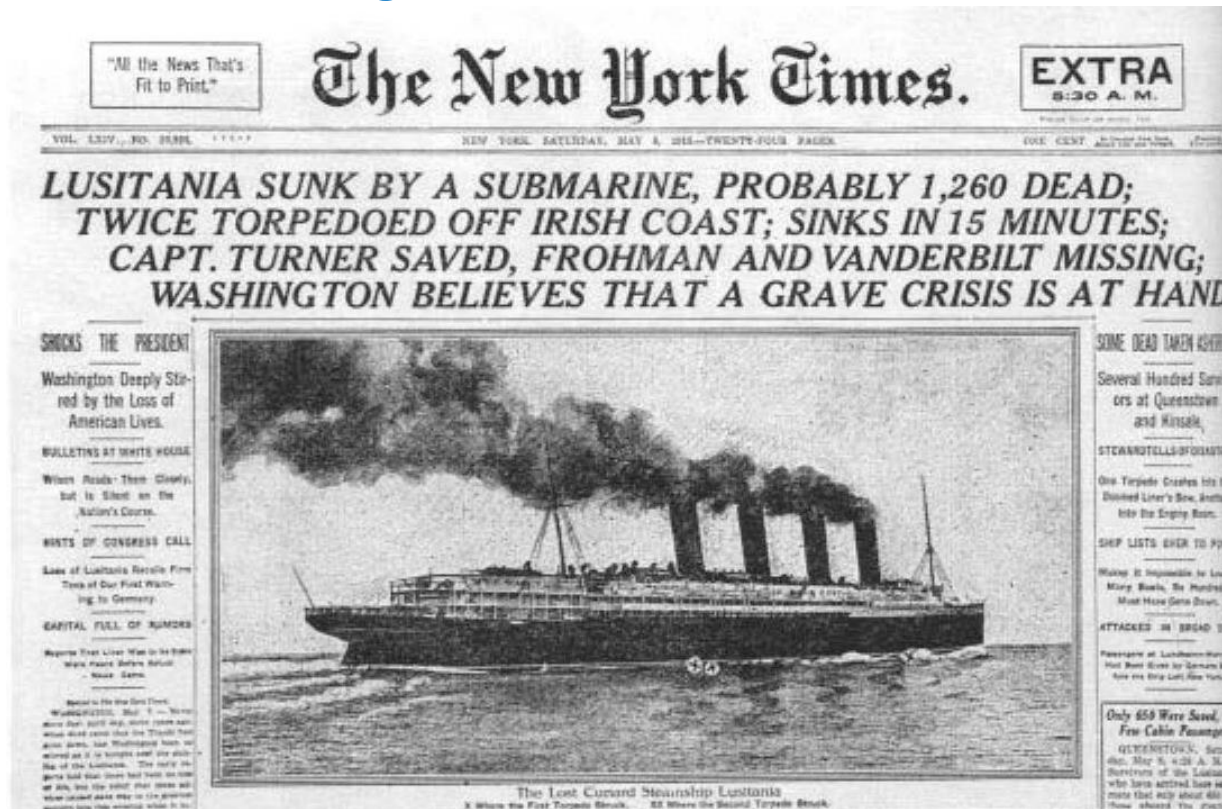
- Sink ships without warning
- Sinking of *Lusitania* in 1915
 - U.S. protested and Germany agreed to stop in 1916
 - Resumed in 1917



Sinking of *Lusitania*

- Germany warned U.S. ahead of time
- Lusitania* secretly carried weapons to ship to Great Britain

Is the U.S. being neutral?



NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

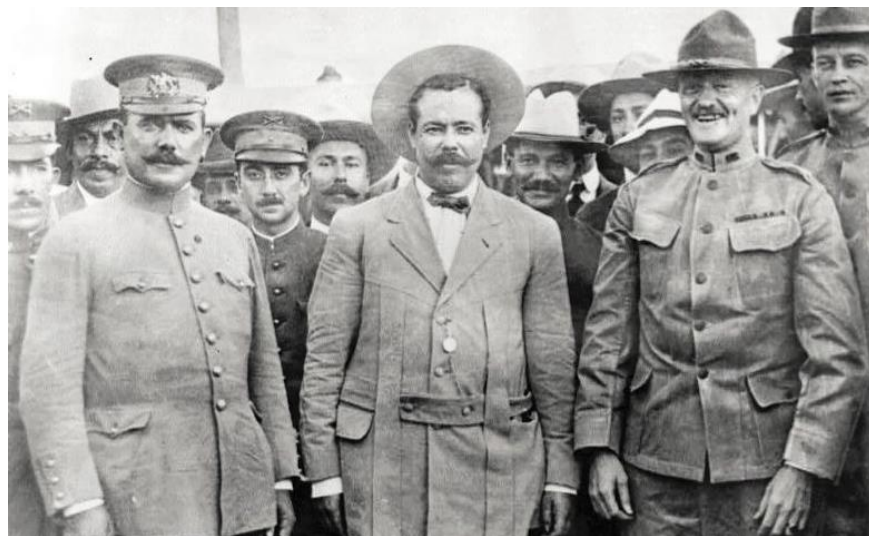
IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

Zimmermann Telegram



German foreign minister sends to German ambassador in Mexico

- Make an alliance with Mexico
- Offer financial support
- Help reconquer territories lost to U.S. previously
- U.S. relations with Mexico was very poor at this time
 - Pancho Villa and border wars
- Germany wants to keep the U.S. busy so they can't join the war in Europe if they do declare war



Zimmermann Telegram

"We intend to begin on the first of February **unrestricted submarine warfare**. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: **make war together, make peace together, generous financial support** and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to **reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona**. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, invite Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMANN

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Clear, cooler today; tomorrow warm;
on probably more wind throughout.
Of the full weather report see page 10.

VOL. LXXI...NO. 21818 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1917—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR WAR DECLARATION, STRONGER NAVY, NEW ARMY OF 500,000 MEN, FULL CO-OPERATION WITH GERMANY'S FOES

President Woodrow Wilson asks Congress to declare war on April 2, 1917

- War declared on April 6, 1917
- Did not officially join the Allies:
Associated Power
- Maintained a small army prior to war
 - Drafted 2.8 million men
- Reinforced war-weary Allied soldiers
 - "Dumb" tactics





World War I in Europe, 1914-1918



	Allied countries
	Central Powers
	Neutral countries
	Central Powers advance
	Allied advance
	Farthest Central Powers advance
	Farthest Allied advance
	Central Powers victory
	Allied victory
	Armistice Line, Nov. 1918



Europe Post-World War I

