Texas History for Teachers

World War I Guided Notes *Foundations*

Unit 11: Age of Oil

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

What was World War I?

World War I was a _____ conflict that took place primarily in _____ from _____ to _____ and caused over _____ million deaths.

Who was involved?

Place a checkmark in the correct box for each country

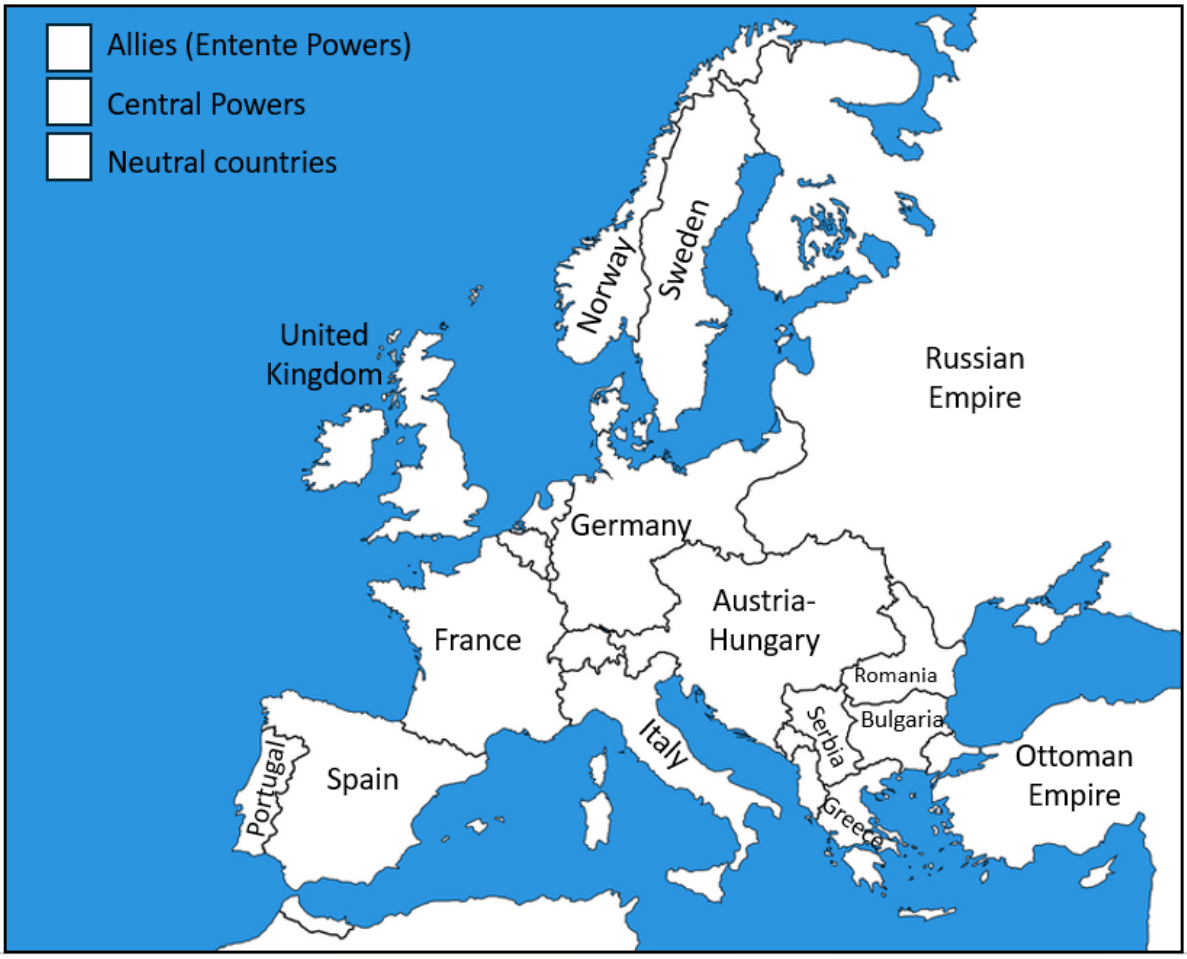
Country	Allied Powers	Central Powers
United Kingdom		
Russia	**X**	
Austria-Hungary		
France		
Germany		
The Ottoman Empire		**X**
Japan	**X**	
Italy	**X**	
The U.S.		
Bulgaria		**X**

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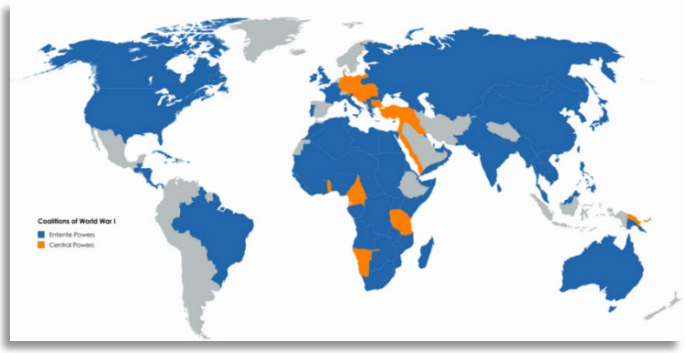
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World War I: The European Theater

Color and label your map based on the information in the slideshow



What was World War I?



Which side of the war had more support and power? Explain.

The Allies / The Central Powers

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What caused the war?
"Entangling Alliances"

Growing **rivalries** in Europe led many European countries to form **agreements** and **alliances** promising to defend their allies in the event of war.	Consider the cause of the war explained here. Which response do you think best explains the term "***Entangling Alliances"*** from the title of this section? a) Alliances between countries that did not actually trust each other politically or militarily. b) Numerous alliances that would cause a lot of countries to enter any conflict that broke out. ~~c) False alliances that countries often broke when better opportunities presented themselves.~~ d) Powerful alliances that would ultimately prevent any conflict or war from breaking out in Europe.

What caused the war?
The Assassination of Franz Ferdinand

On June 28, 1914, an assassin killed the **Austro-Hungarian Archduke, Franz Ferdinand**, and his wife Sophie, while they were traveling in Serbia.	Who was Franz Ferdinand, and how was he significant to World War I? **Franz Ferdinand was _____ _____. He was significant because his (a) <u>assassination</u> (b) <u>unpopular laws</u> (c) <u>dictatorship</u> caused World War I.**

What caused the war? *The War begins . . .*

As a **result** of the assassination, **Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.** This triggered a chain reaction of European countries joining the war to defend their allies and oppose their rivals.	**The information on this slide exemplifies the term "entangling alliances" because (a) <u>Austria-Hungary was angry about the assassination of one of their leaders</u> (b) <u>many countries refused to join the conflict despite their previous agreements and alliances</u> (c) <u>many countries had to join the war after the assassination because of their alliances.</u>**

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What did this mean for the U.S.?

The U.S. remained neutral for much of the war while providing the Allies with: • War materials such as ammunition, arms, clothing, food, and fuel • Loans and financial aid • Humanitarian relief and support • Military intelligence	What role did the U.S. play during the majority of the war? ~~a) The U.S. entered the war in 1914 on the side of the Allies.~~ b) The U.S. entered the war in 1915 on the side of the Central Powers. c) The U.S. formed alliances with both the Allies and the Central Powers. d) The U.S. supported the Allies but did not enter the war for years.

Why did the U.S. enter the war?
Cause #1

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare German submarines *(also known as "U-boats")* attacked not only military ships of their enemies, but also non-military ships like neutral U.S. supply ships bringing aid to the Allies. German U-boats sank approximately 200 U.S. ships, despite America's neutrality. This caused many Americans to change their minds about remaining neutral in the war.	In your own words, what was unrestricted submarine warfare? Why did it cause the U.S. to join the war? **Unrestricted submarine warfare was a German military tactic in which (a) <u>German warships fired on supply ships of the Central Powers</u> (b) <u>German submarines fired on non-military ships</u> (c) <u>U.S. supply ships aided both Central and Allied Powers</u>. It caused the U.S. to enter the war because** _____ _____ _____

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Why did the U.S. enter the war?
Cause #2

The Zimmerman Telegram

German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmerman sent a **coded message** to Mexico in 1917, asking Mexico to **form an alliance with Germany** against the U.S. In exchange, Germany promised that Mexico could **regain territory** it had ceded to the U.S. after the U.S.-Mexico War, including **Texas**. When the U.S. discovered this offer, more Americans began to support joining the war, and many Texans were outraged!

Place a checkmark next to each TRUE statement related to the Zimmerman Telegram.

- ☐ ~~It was sent by Mexico to Germany.~~
- ☐ It was sent by Germany to Mexico.
- ☐ Mexico proposed an alliance in the hopes of regaining territory lost during the U.S.-Mexico War.
- ☐ Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico against the U.S.
- ☐ Germany promised to give Mexico territory it had lost to the U.S. like Texas.
- ☐ ~~Mexico agreed to the alliance.~~
- ☐ Americans, and especially Texans were very angry about the telegram.

What was the significance of April 6, 1917?

April 6, 1917, was significant because _____

_____

Texas & World War I

How did Texans participate in World War I? ***CHOOSE TWO***

a) Many joined the military

b) Thousands worked to stop the spread of the Spanish Flu

c) Women fought on the front lines

d) Women served as nurses

- Nearly **1 million** Texans registered for the draft.
- Nearly **200,000** served in the armed forces.
- **450** Texas women served in the Nurses Corps.
- Approximately **5,000** Texan casualties (mostly from the Spanish Influenza.)

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Texas & the U.S. Military

How did Texas contribute to the success of the U.S. military during the war?

Texas contributed to the success of the U.S. military by being the location of (a) <u>many important battles</u> (b) <u>many new military bases</u> (c) <u>clinics to treat people with the Spanish Flu</u>.

How did the U.S. military contribute to the development of Texas?

a) Men leaving for war decreased the population of Texas.
b) New roads and trains were built to supply the troops.
c) New military installments brought financial growth to TX.
~~d) Texas agriculture experienced additional growth and profits.~~

- Texas's warm, dry climate, and ample available land made it the perfect location for **19 new military installations**, including army posts, training camps, and army air bases.
- 1/3rd of all new **airfields** in the U.S. were established in TX.
- This increased the **population** and grew the **economy** of TX.

Texans on the Homefront

What do you think the term "homefront" refers to?

~~a) How new houses were built during a war with a lack of construction crews.~~
b) People during wartime who did not serve in the military.
c) How women ran their households and raised families while men were deployed.
d) Life, training, and military experience for soldiers in the U.S. before they deployed.

How did Texans help the war effort on the home front?

Texans helped the war effort on the homefront by

_____

_____

- Local organizations sold **<u>"Liberty Bonds"</u>** to citizens to provide financial support to the government.
- **<u>Food Conservation:</u>**
- Texans planted "war gardens" and reduced their wheat and meat consumption.

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Texas

Name one way in which Texas women aided the war effort. ***Texas women aided the war effort by _____*** _____ _____ _____ How did women's roles in the war affect their role in society? a) Women had more opportunities outside of the home. ~~b) Women were allowed to fill combat positions in the army.~~ c) Women were prohibited from any involvement in the military. d) Women gained equal rights in order to fill in for the men.	• 450 Texas women served in the Red Cross in Texas and in Europe. • Texas women joined organizations to support the war by raising money and donating supplies. • WWI was the first war in which women were allowed to serve in the military in non-combatant roles like driving trucks. • With men off at war, new jobs were available to women allowing them a more active role in public life, especially in cities.

Black Texans & the War

How did Black Texans contribute to the war effort? ***CHOOSE TWO*** a) The U.S. Army prohibited all participation by Black citizens. b) Military units were fully integrated with white and Black Texans serving together. c) Many Black Texans served in segregated units. d) Some Black Texans served in a distinguished New York unit	• Over 30,000 Black Texans served in segregated units of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF). • 65 Black east Texans served in the **"Harlem Hellfighters":** a N.Y. national guard unit renowned for bravery that spent 191 days in the trenches on the frontline, more than any other American unit in the war.

Hispanic Texans and the War

- Approximately 5,000 Hispanic Texans served mostly in the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF)
- **Marcelino Serna**: Undocumented Mexican immigrant in Texas and the most decorated Texas soldier of WWI:
  - Distinguished Service Cross
  - TX Legislative Medal of Honor
  - Purple Heart
  - French Croix de Guerre

How did Hispanic Texans contribute to the war effort?

Hispanic Texans contributed to the war effort by _____

_____

_____

Who was Marcelino Serna, and why is it significant? Choose THREE.

- ☐ An undocumented Mexican immigrant in Texas.
- ☐ A Texas citizen who served in the U.S. Army in Europe.
- ☐ He served in the U.S. Army during WWI.
- ☐ He earned the most honors of any Texan during WWI

Impact of World War I in Texas

- Texas industries helped supply the war effort, growing the economy
  - Beef, oil, cotton, shipbuilding
- New responsibilities and opportunities for women and Black Texans. encouraged more advocacy for civil rights.
- Increased industrialization and urbanization.
- German Texans faced discrimination.

Choose FIVE ways in which World War I impacted Texas and Texans.

- ☐ Natural resources from Texas provided supplies to the army.
- ☐ Women and Black Texans had more opportunities because of the war.
- ☐ The population decreased as men left for the war.
- ☐ More Texans moved to cities.
- ☐ German Texans fled Texas to return to Germany.
- ☐ Manufacturing increased.
- ☐ German Texans were not always treated fairly.

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