

Wilson's Foreign Policy

Central Powers –

Allies –

What was Wilson's view as opposed to Taft and Roosevelt?

1. Wilson disliked the assertive policies of Taft and Roosevelt
2. He advocated moral diplomacy (policy that made US the conscience of the world)
3. He hoped to spread democracy, condemn colonialism, and promote peace.
4. Bryan (Secretary of State) suggested "cooling off" treaties:
 - a. Every international conflict would be solved by a third party
 - b. the countries would remain peaceful while the conflict was resolved

How did Wilson interact with Japan?

1. California legislators passed a law prohibiting non-citizens from owning land
2. Japanese immigrants were affected the most
3. Wilson ignored the racist overtones of the law
4. Japanese government began to protest
5. Wilson sent Bryan to change the policy, but they did nothing
6. Wilson protested Japanese demands on China following the beginning of WWI
7. Japan eased off of its 21 points (pretty much making China a protectorate)
8. Japan remained bitter towards the US

How did Wilson deal with Latin America?

1. Wilson hoped to promote democracy
2. Ensured the security of the Panama Canal in Latin America
3. Wilson answered upheavals in Haiti and the Dominican Republic with troops
4. Haiti was pressured by the US to become a protectorate
5. Wilson's plans to aid Latin American nations and prepare them for democracy inspired hatred rather than friendship

How did the US become involved in the Mexican Civil War?

1. 1911 General Huerta seized power in Mexico and favored the wealthy landowners
2. Venustiano Carranza led the resistance to the Mexican regime
3. When Huerta declared himself military dictator of the regime, then Wilson banned arms shipment to Mexico
4. Some US sailors were arrested in Mexico, Wilson reacted quickly despite an apology and took the Port of Vera Cruz
5. Carranza defeated Huerta, but a man named Francisco Pancho Villa revolted against Carranza and the US (after the US recognized Carranza's govt.)
6. Villa retaliated by raiding U.S border towns, most notably Columbus, NM.
7. many in Mexico saw Villa as an avenger of decades of *yanqui* oppression.
8. Wilson sent General John Pershing down to find Villa
9. The 10,000 men trekking 300 miles into Mexico caused unrest in the MX Gov't
10. Mexican gov't accepted Villa's surrender and retired his on a general's salary
11. In 1923 Villa was assassinated while returning from bank business in MX

World War I

Reaction in America

1. Wilson's Proclamation of neutrality: "impartial in thought as well as action"
2. How did most American feel about neutrality?

US Ties and sentiment:

1. Many Americans supported the British and French due to:
 - a.
 - b.
2. many that supported the Central powers:
 - a.
 - b.
3. The Germans were often viewed as the aggressors due to:
 - a.
 - b.

What were Wilson's feelings toward Germany?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Were we prepared? – 100,000 troops and enough ammo for only two days...

America's Road to War

Is Real Neutrality Really Possible?

1. Economics - Freedom of the Seas
2. Propaganda
3. Wilson's Ideology - U.S. goes to war "for democracy, justice and humanity"

Events Leading to War

1. U.S. neutral nation: right to trade with both sides?
2. Economic Impact of WWI on the US:
 - a. What does war demand?
 - b. What could the US supply?
 - c.
3. Great Britain's Blockade – Is This Just?
 - a. British blockaded:

- b. Different than before:
- c. Contraband includes:
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g. Blacklists US firms trading with Germany

British sales	\$ 825 million – 1914	\$ 3.2 billion – 1916
German sales	\$169 million – 1914	\$1.2 million – 1916
British loans	2 billion	
German loans	27 million	

4. Wilson's Reaction to Blockade

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

5. German Reaction to Blockade

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.
- k.
- l.

6. Lusitania sinking (May 1915)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d. Wilson's reaction – Lusitania notes:
 - i.
 - ii.
- e. Propaganda –

7. Congress passes Army Reorganization Act (Nov. 1915)

8. Sinking of the Sussex (March 1916)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d. Germans issue the Sussex Pledge (May) –

9. Wilson's Plans for Preparedness
 - a. Defense Legislation (1916)
 - b. Nat'l Defense Act:
 - c. Money to construct:
 - d. US shipping board created:
 - e. Council of National Defense created:
 - f. Sent envoy to Europe to propose peace –
10. Election of 1916 – “He kept us out of war”
 - a. The two candidates were Wilson and Hughes
 - b. The Democrats portrayed Wilson as:
 - c. Hughes on the other hand was portrayed as:
 - d. The race was very close and Wilson just barely pulled through with 49.4 percent of the vote (Hughes 46.2)
11. Causes for US Declaration of War
 - a. Zimmerman Telegraph
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
 - b. Russian Revolution
 - i. Allowed US to side with Democratic Allies – Why?
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
 - c. Deterioration of the situation in the North Atlantic
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
 - v.
 - d. Wilson asks Congress to declare war on April 2, 1917
 - e. War declared on April 6 1917

“Once lead this people into war, and they’ll forget there ever was such a thing as tolerance” – President Wilson

The Home Front

1. As soon as war was declared conformity became order of the day
2. Super-Americanism
3. Immigrants targets of hatred - especially 2 million Germans
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

- e. German measles =
- f. Hamburger =
- g. Sauerkraut renamed =

Propaganda

1. Committee on Public Information (CPI)
 - a. Objective:
 - b. Head:
 - c. Means:
 - d. Effect:
2. Government actions
 - a. Espionage Act (1917) & Sabotage and Seditious Act (1918)
 - i. Fine \$10,000 &/or 20 years in jail for:
 1. interfering with the draft
 2. obstructing the sale of government bonds
 3. saying anything disloyal, profane, or abusive about the gov't or war effort
 4. Loss of mailing privileges for Newspapers & Magazines that opposed the war
 - ii. Leads to 6000 arrests and 1500 convictions
 1. *Reverend Clarence* –
 2. *Eugene V. Debs* –
 3. *“Red Emma” Goldman* –
 4. *Big Bill Haywood* – IWW –
 5. *Victor Berger* – Rep from WI – Socialist –
 - b. Schenck v. U.S. (1919)

Financing the War (William McAddoo – Secretary of the Treasury)

- 1.
- 2.
3. Mobilization of the economy for the war

4. War Industries Board (WIB) 1917
 - a. Objective:
 - b. Head:
 - c. Effect:
5. Food Administration Board
 - a. Head:
 - b. Oversaw:
 - c. Completely voluntary – no rationing during WWI

The War Overseas

1. American intervention had its most immediate affect on the conflict at sea
2. The Soldiers
 - a. Recruitment: Conscription and extensive voluntary campaign
 - b. Typical soldier:
3. American Expeditionary Force
4. General John J. Pershing (Black Jack)
5. Engagement of U.S. military in combat was intense but brief

The Peace

1. Armistice on:
2. Wilson and his Fourteen Points:
3. Paris Peace Conference (Jan.-May 1919)
4. Wilson makes several blunders which hurts his cause

Treaty of Versailles, January 1919

1. Dominated by “The Big Four”
 - a. David Lloyd George:
 - b. Georges Clemenceau:
 - c. Woodrow Wilson:
 - d. Vittorio Orlando:
2. Who else should be involved?
3. Democrats lose interim US elections – so what?
- 4.
- 5.
6. British & French chose leaders who:
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

The Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

1. Harshly punitive against Germany
- 2.
3. Germany must surrender:
4. Germany was forced to accept the “War-guilt Clause”
5. Germany was completely disarmed, and Allies would work to disarm themselves
6. Acceptance of the League of Nations:
 - a. Council of 9:
 - b. Assembly of delegates from all other member nations
 - c. Permanent Council at Geneva
 - d. Purposes of the League:
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
 - v.
 - vi. Article X:
 - vii.

Other Consequences of the Treaty

1. Hungary lost:
2. Italy gained:
3. New Countries in Europe:
4. The former Ottoman Empire (Turkey) was split up among the winners:
 - A. Britain –
 - B. France –
5. Germany’s African colonies:

US Opposition to the Treaty

1. Battle over ratification ensues
2. Most powerful enemy of the League:
- 3.
- 4.
5. American minorities:
- 6.
7. Wilson did much to hurt his cause
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

The Great War Ends, but like all great theater, there must be a sequel.