### Mobilization
- Allied leaders hoped U.S. would send fresh ____________ to fill their ranks and instead Wilson announced he would keep American troops together as the million-man American Expeditionary Force (AEF).
- AEF placed under the command of General ____________ and despite more than three years of conflict in Europe the U.S. was not prepared for war.
- Task #1 = __________________ (bringing into use) America’s vast resources

### Selective Service Act
- Wilson decided on conscription or compulsory military service known as the “__________”. The conscription law became known as the ________________________.
- Ten million men immediately registered and dates of birthdays were chosen out of a glass jar to determine the order in which men were called to serve. Almost ______ million were drafted and two million ____________ refused to serve because it violated their religious beliefs to kill others.
  - They were still expected to report to military camp if drafted and many were sent to France in ______________ roles like driving ambulances or caring for the wounded. Others worked on farms, some as fire fighters, and others assigned to the American Friends Service Committee.
  - Several hundred ended up imprisoned during the war and two died

### Committee of Public Information
- Run by George ____________, the agency created posters, printed pamphlets, made billboards, offered other forms of __________________ in favor of the war effort.
- Propaganda is one-sided information designed to ________________ listeners. “Four-minute men” were trained speakers who gave short speeches on the war during intermissions in movie theaters and in public assemblies. Hollywood helped by making patriotic, anti-German films.

### War-Time Economy
- We had to train and equip troops and keep helping European allies. American leaders continued to ____________ to Britain and France thinking it would reduce the cost of the war in American lives. We also had to make arms and equipment
- Wilson collaborated with Big Business leaders and organized labor to ________________ the economy and direct it toward the war effort. He was given powers by Congress to regulate wartime ____________ and established a number of agencies
  - ________________________ = coordinated wartime manufacturing by offering higher prices for products and using the profits to stimulate wartime industries. Also set standard specifications for goods
  - ____________ Administration = oversaw the production and distribution of food; ran by Herbert ______________ who expanded agriculture production by raising food prices and guaranteeing farmers a minimum price for wheat; he wanted to avoid rationing of food so persuaded the public to eat less wheat and meat so they could be sent overseas; farms became more efficient, incomes rose, production increased and home consumption decreased which created a surplus of food for troop and their overseas allies
  - ________________________ = regulated coal and gasoline
  - ________________________ Administration = nationalized railroads; fares were standardized and facilities of different railroad companies were shared; money for repairs and for higher wages provided by Treasury Secretary
  - ________________________Corporation = built a fleet of merchant ships to transport men and supplies to Europe
Thoughts/Questions:

- ________________ = mediated the disputes between owners and workers. Wilson recognized organized labor, supported an 8-hour workday, and addressed the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers, AFL leader, promised Wilson workers would not go on strike before the end of the war. During the war wages went up and membership in AFL doubled.

**Paying for the War**
- Originally thought the war would be paid for with the new graduated income tax and taxes on "__________________" – extra profits made by companies supplying the government with wartime goods.
- Burden of paying for the war would have been on the wealthy and Progressives strongly supported this however the costs turned out to be ________________ than anyone expected and not even half of the war would be covered through taxation.
- The war cost ________________ which was more than 30 times the total revenue of the federal government in 1916.
  - Taxes paid for 1/3 of the war and war bonds sold to the public paid for the rest.
  - National debt _________ from $1 billion in 1916 to $20 billion by the end of the war.
- A __________ is a note sold by the government in which they promise to pay interest to the holder at a fixed rate for a period of time and then buy it back at the end of the period.
- War bonds became known as “__________________” and paid low interest rates. Purchasing them became a patriotic act, there were posters, newspaper ads, and public drives to sell them. Many pressured to buy them, especially German Americans, to show their _____________________.
- Almost 1/3 of the money spent during the war was lent to the Allies. The U.S. went from a __________ to a _______________ nation – instead of owing money to foreign nations they now owed the U.S.

**Civil Rights on the Home Front**
- Individual ________________ reduced in interest of national security. Wilson suspicious of critics and many distrustful of the German-American population. Congress passed measures to restrict _________________.
- ________________ (1917) = created procedures for detecting and imprisoning spies and allowed the government to censor the mail and arrest anyone for interfering with enforcement of the draft.
- ________________ (1918) = made it a crime to use “disloyal” or “abusive language” about the government, the flag, or the Constitution.
- More than 2,000 people prosecuted under these acts. Postmaster General had employees read through the mail and ________________ to allow social publications and others critical of Wilson to mail their magazines at lower rates generally given to periodical publications. All foreign periodicals were required to be translated in advance. The expense and delay caused many foreign language newspapers to ____________.
- ________________ party became a rally point for those opposed to the war and Eugene Debs gave an anti-war speech in June 1918 in Ohio and was arrested. He claimed the right to free speech, which was protected by the First Amendment but was still put in ____________.
- Charles ________________ was arrested for violating the Espionage Act when he mailed fliers encouraging young men to resist the draft. He claimed his arrest violated his free speech rights and in 1919 the Supreme Court upheld limits on free speech whenever “_________________________” is evident.

Answer the Essential Question: