

Name: _____

War on the Home Front

Raising an Army-Selective Service

- Prior to American entry into the war, the U.S. had a _____ of about 200,000 soldiers.
- In May 1917, Congress passed the Selective Service Act, which created a _____
- This is the 1st time the U.S. government had established a draft _____ entering a war.

Opposing the War

- When _____ called the nation to war, he knew that not all Americans would respond with enthusiasm.
- For _____ or _____ reasons, some Americans _____ the war.
- _____ are people who for political, moral, or religious reasons oppose all wars
- A conscientious objector is someone who opposes war for _____ reasons and refuses to serve in the armed forces.
- Those who refused to serve risked going to _____

Propaganda

- To help the government “sell” the war to the public, the president created a _____ agency known as the _____
- The agency hired reporters, artists, movie directors, writers, and historians to create a massive propaganda campaign .
- The agency put out press releases supporting the _____
- The Committee on Public Information produced films such as *The Kaiser, Beast of Berlin*, and *Claws of the Hun*.
- These movies showed the Germans as evil savages _____.

Supporting the War Effort

- In schools, children saved tin cans, paper, and old toothpaste tubes for _____.
- Women met in homes or at churches to knit _____ for soldiers.

The Working Women

- During the war, _____.
- Examples: bank clerks, ticket seller, elevator operator, chauffer, street car conductor, _____, and farmer.

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Paying for the War: Bonds

- The government raised the rest of the money through the sale of _____.
- A bond is a certificate issued by the government that _____ the money borrowed at a fixed rate of interest.
- The purchase of _____ by the American public provided needed funding for the war and gave Americans a way to participate in the _____.
- In big cities, movie stars and sports heroes urged people to buy bonds.
- As the nation geared up for war, industries began to shift from _____ to _____.
- In July 1917, Woodrow Wilson created the War Industries Board (WIB) to direct industrial production.
- The WIB coordinated the work of government agencies and industry groups to make sure supplies and equipment were _____ to the military.

Fuel Conservation

- The _____ met the nation's energy needs through a combination of increased production and conservation.
- To conserve _____, Americans turned down their heaters and wore sweaters on "heatless Mondays." On "gasless Sundays," they went for walks instead of driving their cars.

Food

- The U.S. faced the huge responsibility of feeding the _____, as well as Allied _____.
- To meet the challenge, Wilson set up the Food Administration to oversee production and distribution of food and fuel.
- Wilson chose future president, Herbert Hoover to head the Food Administration.
- Hoover raised _____ to encourage farmers to produce more food and began a campaign that urged Americans to _____ and _____.
- Conserving food was part of _____.

Victory Gardens

- Using the slogan "_____", he urged families to participate in Meatless Mondays and Wheatless Wednesdays.
- Hoover called on Americans to increase the food supply by planting "_____."

Create a Propaganda Poster

Choose ONE: Victory Garden, Fuel Conservation, Food, Conservation, Military Recruitment, or War Bonds

Must Be: Colorful, Persuasive, and Creative