
Chapter 6 Section 2

Mobilizing the Workforce

- Identify the purpose of the National War Labor Board. How did workers benefit?
 - What kinds of opportunities did women and African Americans experience during war time America?
 - Identify the agency responsible for ensuring public support for the war and the methods used to do so.
 - Describe the purpose of the Espionage Act of 1917, the Sedition Act of 1918 and its impact on society.
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National War Labor Board

- The purpose of the NWLB was to prevent strikes from disrupting the war effort.
- The NWLB pressured business to grant workers more benefits.
- Workers saw higher wages, and eight hour work days.
- Union leaders in return promised not to strike.



Women

- Women experienced job opportunities in areas were men dominated the work force.
- Women saw higher wages, eight hour workdays, overtime and other benefits as well.



African Americans

- The Great Migration moved thousands of African Americans North.
- African Americans filled jobs previously held by white men.
- They were given higher wages and promised steady work.
- Most importantly African Americans experienced access to parts of society that were previously denied to them.



Mexicans and Mexican Americans

- Both Mexicans and Mexican Americans migrated north into the U.S.
 - They migrated north to fill the labor shortage created by war.
 - They filled jobs in agriculture and factories.
 - When they reached their destination many faced discrimination, hostility and violence.
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Ensuring Public Support

- Committee on Public Information had the task of “Selling” the war to the American people.
 - CPI used music, artists, advertisements, motion pictures, and public speakers to sway public opinion in favor of the war.
 - They also encouraged people to buy war bonds, and report draft dodgers to the proper authorities.
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Civil Liberties Curtailed

- Government feels that espionage is a danger and a real threat.
 - Espionage Act of 1917, establishes penalties and prison terms for anyone who gave aid to the enemy.
 - It also penalized disloyalty, giving false reports or otherwise interfering with the war effort.
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The Sedition Act of 1918

- Expands the meaning of the Espionage Act. It makes any public expression of opposition to the war illegal.
 - It allows the government to prosecute anyone who criticized the president or government.
 - Impact on Society:
 - Over a thousand people were arrested under both laws.
 - Germans are mistreated and persecuted.
 - First Amendment rights are interpreted differently. (Changed)
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