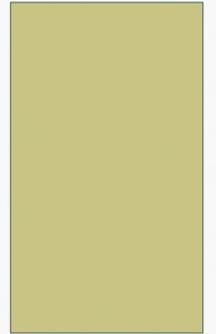


WIDENING OF

THE WAR

CHAPTER 8 SECTION 2-2



# FOCUS QUESTIONS #14

- What forces the war to expand to other parts of the world besides Europe?
- Why does the US enter the conflict?
- What role did the home front have during the war?
- How did governments adjust to meet the demand of war? What social changes occur?
- How does government keep the war effort moving forward despite moral decreasing?

# NEW ALLIES

- The stalemate on the Western Front forced each side to look for new allies.
- Bulgaria entered the war on the Central powers side as the Allies landed troops southwest of Constantinople.
- Italy opened a front against the Austrian-Hungary Empire
- By 1917 the war that had started in Europe had truly become a world conflict.



# US ENTERS WWI

- Unrestricted submarine warfare and the sinking of the passenger ship Lusitania eventually leads the US to enter the conflict.
- The entry of the US to the war gave the Allied powers a psychological boost as well as major new source of money and war goods.
- Large amount of troops from America did not arrive until 1919.

# THE HOME FRONT

- Total war involved the complete mobilization of resources and people. The war affected the lives of all citizens in the warring countries.
- Masses of men had to be organized and supplies had to be manufactured and purchased for years of combat.
- This led to an increase of government powers and the manipulation of public opinion to keep the war effort going.
- The home front was rapidly becoming as significant as the war front.

# GOVERNMENT POWER

- In order to respond quickly to the needs of the war government expanded its powers.
- Countries drafted tens of millions of young men for the war. In some nations the draft violated the rights of citizens. The draft was mandatory service.
- Governments also took control of markets, production and raw materials.
- They set prices, wages, production , rationed food supplies and materials, they regulated imports and exports.
- European nations set up planned economies, which directed the economy.

# MANIPULATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

- As war dragged out and the casualties grew worse the enthusiasm and excitement of the war declined.
- Authoritarian regimes relied on force and violence to subdue their populations.
- Democratic nations expanded their police powers to stop internal dissent. They passed laws that would allow them to arrest protesters as traitors. Newspapers were censored and sometimes their publications were suspended.
- Governments also used propaganda to arouse enthusiasm for the war.
- Propaganda exaggerated atrocities, victories and put moral pressure on men to serve in the war.