

Is the fight for FREEDOM WORTH THE COST?





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Question Eleven, Part Two

Is the fight for FREEDOM WORTH THE COST?

EXPLORING AMERICA'S HISTORY THROUGH COMPELLING QUESTIONS

SUPPORTING QUESTIONS

- 1 IS WILSON'S IDEA OF MORAL DIPLOMACY POSSIBLE IN THE REAL WORLD?
- 2 ARE RESTRICTIONS ON BASIC FREEDOMS JUSTIFIED IN TIMES OF CRISIS?
- 3 SHOULD AMERICA BE INVOLVED IN THE WORLD OR ISOLATIONIST?

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Question Eleven, Part Two

Is the fight for FREEDOM WORTH THE COST?

America's have a long history of fighting for freedom. During the Colonial Era, they developed a sense of liberty strong enough that in 1775 they were willing to fight and die on the battlefield to protect their freedom. In 1776, they declared independence and said that "all men are created equal" and that we are have the rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

As decades passed, the question of slavery became unavoidable and Americans fought other Americans about the freedom from African Americans. Clearly, freedom from slavery was worth the cost. In 1915 when the European powers went to war, Americans generally felt that the conflict was not their fight, and it was not until 1917 that the United States officially joined the war. By then, President Woodrow Wilson and most other Americans had concluded that preserving freedom in Europe was worth the cost.

Wars cost more than lives. Wars are an expensive financial investment, and they have a social cost as well. Patterns of life are changed, often irreversibly. Going to war is a momentous decision, and sometimes the United States, for all that we love freedom, had concluded that freedom is simply not worth the cost. For decades before the Civil War, we put off dealing with slavery because we had not decided that a fight of freedom for African Americans would be worth the cost. In 1915, Americans were not willing to pay the price of freedom. It took two years of bloodshed in Europe before Americans decided it was a war worth fighting. Even today, there are opportunities around the world for the United States to flex its military might and protect the freedom of others, but we do not, because we simply do not see the benefits as being worth the cost.

What do you think? Is the fight for freedom worth the cost?

美国有争取自由的悠久历史。在殖民时代，他们形成了强大的自由感，在 1775 年，他们愿意在战场上战斗并死去，以保护他们的自由。1776 年，他们宣布独立，并说“人人生而平等”，我们享有“生命，自由，追求幸福”的权利。

几十年过去了，奴隶制问题变得不可避免，美国人与其他美国人争论非洲裔美国人的自由。显然，免于奴役是值得的。1915 年欧洲大国开战时，美国人普遍认为冲突不是他们的斗争，直到 1917 年美国才正式加入战争。到那时，伍德罗威尔逊总统和其他大多数美国人都认为，保护欧洲的自由是值得的。

战争的成本高于生命。战争是一项昂贵的金融投资，他们也有社会成本。生活方式发生了变化，往往是不可逆转的。发动战争是一个重大的决定，有时美国，尽管我们热爱自由的所有人，都认为自由根本不值得付出代价。在内战前几十年，我们推迟处理奴隶制问题，因为我们还没有决定为非洲裔美国人争取自由的斗争是值得的。1915 年，美国人不愿意为自由付出代价。在美国人认为这是一场值得战斗的战争之前，欧洲花了两年的流血事件。即使在今天，世界各地也有机会让美国发挥其军事力量并保护他人的自由，但我们不这样做，因为我们根本不认为这些好处是值得的。

你怎么看？争取自由的价值是否值得？

1

F I R S T Q U E S T I O N IS WILSON'S IDEA OF MORAL DIPLOMACY POSSIBLE IN THE REAL WORLD?

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INTRODUCTION

When he took office in 1913, President Wilson promised that the United States under his leadership would be a different sort of neighbor to the nations of the rest of the world. Unlike Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft who were unashamed to cast America's weight around in the form of military or economic muscle, Wilson promised to use America's power for good. His Moral Diplomacy meant that the United States would fight for people to have a say in their own destiny. He disliked Europeans and their colonial empires. He wanted fairness.

Any student of history can easily see the hypocrisy in Moral Diplomacy. Wilson send the armed forces into Latin American nations multiple times, including General Pershing's futile attempt to chase down Pancho Villa in Mexico. He made no attempt to undo imperialist takeovers of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines or Hawaii. It would seem that Wilson's moral diplomacy was more about telling other countries what they should do than making the United States itself a model of those moral ideas.

The greatest test of Wilson's diplomatic talents were not regarding imperialist interventions in Latin America, however. His real test was related to World War I. As European nations set about slaughtering one another on the fields of France and Belgium, Wilson did his best to maintain American neutrality. Americans supported his efforts. One popular song of the day was "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be A Soldier."

Wilson's desire to keep America out of a terrible war that it didn't start conflicted, however, with his desire for the United States to be a leader in determining the future of world affairs and to be a force for good. Since he couldn't stop the war, how could he use the war to, as he would later say, "make the world safe for democracy?" Could moral diplomacy work in the real world? Could good come out of something so evil?

介绍

威尔逊总统在 1913 年就职时承诺，在他领导下的美国将成为世界其他国家的另一个邻国。与西奥多·罗斯福和威廉·霍华德·塔夫脱不同，他们以军事或经济实力来塑造美国的重量，威尔逊承诺将善用美国的力量。他的道德外交意味着美国将争取人民在自己的命运中发表意见。他不喜欢欧洲人和他们的殖民帝国。他想要公平。

任何有历史的学生都可以很容易地看到道德外交中的虚伪。威尔逊多次将武装部队派往拉美国家，包括潘兴将军在墨西哥追逐潘乔·别墅的徒劳尝试。他没有试图取消对波多黎各，关岛，菲律宾或夏威夷的帝国主义收购。似乎威尔逊的道德外交更多的是告诉其他国家他们应该做什么，而不是让美国本身成为这些道德观念的典范。

然而，对威尔逊外交才能的最大考验并不是关于拉丁美洲的帝国主义干涉。他的真正考验与第一次世界大战有关。随着欧洲国家开始在法国和比利时的土地上相互屠杀，威尔逊竭尽全力保持美国的中立。美国人支持他的努力。当天流行的一首歌是“我没有让我的男孩成为一名士兵”。

威尔逊渴望让美国摆脱一场可怕的战争，即它并没有开始发生冲突，因为他希望美国成为决定世界事务未来的领导者并成为一股善良的力量。既然他无法阻止战争，他怎么可能像以后所说的那样利用这场战争“让世界变得安全民主？”道德外交能否在现实世界中发挥作用？能从这么邪恶的东西出来好吗？

ALLIANCES IN EUROPE

1915 marked the end of a long period of peace between the world's most powerful nations. 100 years before, Europe had united to defeat French Emperor Napoleon. After Napoleon's defeat, the United Kingdom, France, Prussia, Russia, and Austria met in Vienna. These nations decided that if power in Europe was balanced, then no nation could pose a threat to the others.

However, in 1871, several small German nations combined into the German Empire and Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck began to construct a web of alliances to protect German dominance. Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Germany formed an alliance, and in 1887, the Reinsurance Treaty ensured that Russia would not interfere in a war between France and Germany. This upset the traditional balance of power. Most concerned was France, a traditional enemy of Germany. However, Germany and the Great Britain remained on good terms, as Germany had not built a navy that might challenge British sea power.

During this time, **Queen Victoria** of Britain built alliances in her own way. During years of relative peace, she had her children marry into many of the royal families of Europe, believing that this would solidify relations among the nations. In the first decade of the 1900s, the Kaiser of Germany and the King of England were cousins through Victoria, as were the Tsar and Tsarina of Russia.

In 1890, Kaiser **Wilhelm II** fired Bismarck and took over responsibility for Germany's foreign policy himself. He decided to build up the German navy, antagonizing the Great Britain, and did not renew German agreements with Russia and in 1894. As a result, Russia formed a new alliance with Germany's rival France.

In 1904, France and the United Kingdom decided to end centuries of bitter enmity by signing the Entente Cordiale, an unusual agreement between former enemies that was signed specifically to counter the growing military power of Germany. Three years later, those two nations and Russia entered the **Triple Entente**. In response, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy confirmed their alliance forming the **Triple Alliance**, or **Central Powers**.

Each nation felt that developing alliances was essential for protection, but the alliances led everyone to fear that its neighbors were more powerful, and had more powerful friends. The result was that Europe's most powerful nations, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary all began building up their militaries in preparation for war.

欧洲联盟

1915年标志着世界上最强大的国家之间长期和平的结束。100年前，欧洲联合起来击败法国皇帝拿破仑。拿破仑战败后，英国，法国，普鲁士，俄罗斯和奥地利在维也纳会晤。这些国家决定，如果欧洲的权力得到平衡，那么任何国家都不可能对其他国家构成威胁。

然而，在1871年，几个德国小国合并为德意志帝国，总理奥托·冯·俾斯麦开始建立一个联盟网络，以保护德国的统治地位。奥匈帝国，意大利和德国组成了一个联盟，并在1887年，再保险条约确保俄罗斯不会干涉法国和德国之间的战争。这打破了传统的力量平衡。最关心的是法国，德国的传统敌人。然而，由于德国没有建造可能挑战英国海上力量的海军，德国和英国仍然保持着良好的条件。

在此期间，英国维多利亚女王以自己的方式建立了联盟。在多年的相对和平中，她让自己的孩子嫁给了许多欧洲王室，相信这将巩固各国之间的关系。在20世纪的第一个十年，德国的凯撒和英格兰国王是通过维多利亚的堂兄弟，以及俄罗斯的沙皇和沙皇。

1890年，威廉二世（Kaiser Wilhelm II）解雇了俾斯麦，并自己承担了德国外交政策的责任。他决定建立德国海军，对抗英国，并没有与俄罗斯和1894年续签德国协议。结果，俄罗斯与德国的竞争对手法国建立了新的联盟。

1904年，法国和英国决定通过签署协议来结束几个世纪的仇恨，这是前敌人之间不同寻常的协议，专门用来对抗德国不断增长的军事力量。三年后，这两个国家和俄罗斯与俄罗斯达成了三重协约。作为回应，德国，奥地利-匈牙利和意大利证实他们的联盟形成了三联盟或中央政权。

每个国家都认为发展联盟对保护至关重要，但联盟使每个人都担心其邻国更强大，并拥有更强大的朋友。结果是，欧洲最强大的国家，英国，法国，俄罗斯，德国和奥地利-匈牙利都开始建立军队，为战争做准备。

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Secondary Source: Map

Europe in 1914 was divided into two camps, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The United States eventually entered the war on the side of the Entente.

WAR BREAKS OUT

Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of several nations ruled by the Habsburg family. Several ethnic groups resented rule by the Habsburgs. In June, 1914, the heir to the throne, **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, traveled to Sarajevo in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A Serbian nationalist named Gavrilo Princip, who hated Habsburg rule, **assassinated the Archduke** and his wife as they drove through the city in an open car. This assassination triggered the First World War.

The Austro-Hungarian government decided to retaliate by crushing Serbian nationalism. They threatened the Serbian government with war. Russia came to the aid of the Serbs. To oppose this alliance, Austria-Hungary called on Germany. Kaiser Wilhelm II said his country would give Austria-Hungary whatever it needed to win the war.

In July 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany began to mobilize their troops. The conflict in Austria-Hungary quickly spread over Europe. Germany's military leaders understood that war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, meant war between Austria-Hungary and Russia, which would in turn bring Germany into the conflict, and then France as well. They did not want to fight a defensive war with their most powerful enemy France, and convinced Kaiser Wilhelm II that their best chance for battlefield success was to strike first.

战争爆发

奥匈帝国是由哈布斯堡家族统治的几个国家的拼凑而成。几个民族对哈布斯堡王朝统治不满。1914年6月，王位继承人弗朗茨·费迪南德大公前往波黑的萨拉热窝。一名名叫加夫里洛·普林斯的塞尔维亚民族主义者憎恨哈布斯堡统治，当他们开着车开车穿过城市时，暗杀了大公和他的妻子。这次暗杀引发了第一次世界大战。

奥匈政府决定通过摧毁塞尔维亚民族主义来进行报复。他们用战争威胁塞尔维亚政府。俄罗斯帮助塞尔维亚人。为了反对这一联盟，奥匈帝国呼吁德国。威廉皇帝二世表示，他的国家将为奥匈帝国提供赢得战争所需的一切。

1914年7月，奥匈帝国向塞尔维亚宣战。奥匈帝国，俄罗斯和德国开始动员他们的部队。奥匈战争迅速蔓延到欧洲。德国的军事领导人明白，奥匈帝国和塞尔维亚之间的战争意味着奥匈帝国和俄罗斯之间的战争，这将使德国陷入冲突，然后是法国。他们不想与最强大的敌人法国打一场防御性战争，并且说服威廉皇帝二世说他们获得战场成功的最佳机会是首先打击。

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In August, Germany declared war on France. The Germans demanded that Belgium allow German troops to pass through the neutral nation. When King Albert of Belgium refused, Germany violated Belgian neutrality and invaded. Belgium appealed to the Great Britain for aid. The British House of Commons threatened that Great Britain would wage war against Germany unless it withdrew from Belgium. The Germans refused, and the Britain joined the battle. The Central Powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary, were pitted against the Allies, the United Kingdom, Russia, and France.



8月，德国向法国宣战。德国人要求比利时允许德国军队通过这个中立国家。当比利时国王阿尔伯特拒绝时，德国侵犯了比利时的中立并入侵。比利时呼吁英国提供援助。英国下议院威胁说，英国将对德国发动战争，除非它从比利时撤出。德国人拒绝了，英国加入了战斗。中央政权，德国和奥匈帝国与盟国，英国，俄罗斯和法国进行了对抗。

Primary Source: Photograph

The machine gun was a new invention in World War I and was too large and heavy to be carried by one person. As a result, it and many other new technologies worked better as defensive weapons than offensive ones.

THE TECHNOLOGIES OF WAR

The Great War, as it was called, was unlike any war that came before it. In previous European conflicts, troops typically faced each other on open battlefields. But these wars had occurred before the Industrial Revolution. World War I saw new military technologies that turned war into a conflict of prolonged **trench warfare** in which the enemies dug long lines of defense and faced each other across a decimated no man's land. Both sides used new artillery, tanks, airplanes, machine guns, barbed wire, and, eventually, poison gas. All of these weapons strengthened defenses and turned each military offense into barbarous sacrifices of tens of thousands of lives with minimal territorial advances in return. By the end of the war, the total military death toll was ten million, as well as another million civilian deaths attributed to military action, and another six million civilian deaths caused by famine, disease, or other catastrophes brought about by the conflict.

战争技术

正如所谓的伟大战争，不同于它之前的任何战争。在以前的欧洲冲突中，部队通常在开放的战场上相互对峙。但这些战争发生在工业革命之前。第一次世界大战中看到了新的军事技术，将战争变成了长期堑壕战的冲突，在这场冲突中，敌人挖掘了长长的防线，并在一个被摧毁的无人区中相互面对。双方都使用新型火炮，坦克，飞机，机枪，铁丝网，最后还有毒气。所有这些武器都加强了防御，并将每一次军事进攻都变成了数以万计的生命的野蛮牺牲，而领土进步最小。到战争结束时，军事死亡人数总计为一千万，军事行动导致另外一百万平民死亡，以及因冲突造成的饥荒，疾病或其他灾难造成另外六百万平民死亡。

One terrifying new piece of technological warfare was the German *unterseeboot*, German for “undersea boat” or **U-boat**. To limit Germany’s industrial capability during the war, Britain had blockaded German ports with its superior navy. In 1915, in an effort to break the British blockade and turn the tide of the war, the Germans dispatched a fleet of these submarines around Great Britain to attack both merchant and military ships.

The U-boats acted in direct violation of international law, attacking without warning from beneath the water instead of surfacing and permitting the surrender of civilians or crew. By 1918, German U-boats had sunk nearly five thousand vessels. Of greatest historical note was the attack on the British passenger ship, **Lusitania**, on its way from New York to Liverpool on May 7, 1915. The German Embassy in the United States had announced that this ship would be subject to attack for its cargo of ammunition, an allegation that later proved accurate. Nonetheless, almost 1,200 civilians died in the attack, including 128 Americans. The attack horrified the world, galvanizing support in England and beyond for the war. This attack, more than any other event, tested President Wilson’s desire to stay out of what had been a largely European conflict.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

Despite the loss of American lives on the *Lusitania*, President Wilson stuck to his path of **neutrality** in Europe’s escalating war, in part out of moral principle, in part as a matter of practical necessity, and in part for political reasons. Few Americans wished to participate in the devastating battles that ravaged Europe, and Wilson did not want to risk losing his reelection by ordering an unpopular military intervention. For Wilson, the conflict did not reach the threshold of a moral imperative for American involvement. It was largely a European affair involving numerous countries with whom the United States wished to maintain working relations. In his message to Congress in 1914, the president noted, “Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned.”

Wilson understood that he was already looking at a difficult reelection campaign in 1916. He had only won the 1912 election with 42% of the popular vote, and likely would not have been elected at all had Roosevelt not come back as a third-party candidate to run against his former protégée Taft. Wilson felt pressure from all different political constituents to take a position on the war, yet he knew that elections were seldom won with a campaign promise of “If elected, I will send your sons to war!” Facing pressure from some businessmen and other government officials who felt that the protection of America’s best

一个可怕的新技术战争是德国的 *unterseeboot*，德语为“海底船”或 U-boat。为了限制德国在战争期间的工业能力，英国以其优秀的海军封锁了德国港口。1915年，为了打破英国封锁并扭转战争潮流，德国人在英国周围派出了这些潜艇的舰队攻击商船和军舰。

U艇的行为直接违反了国际法，在水面下毫无预警地进行攻击，而不是浮出水面并允许平民或船员投降。到1918年，德国的U艇已经沉没了近5000艘船。最具历史意义的是1915年5月7日从纽约到利物浦的途中对英国客船卢西塔尼亚的攻击。德国驻美国大使馆宣布，这艘船的货物将受到攻击。弹药，后来证明是准确的指控。尽管如此，近1200名平民在袭击中丧生，其中包括128名美国人。这次袭击震惊了整个世界，激起了英格兰及其他地区对战争的支持。这次袭击比任何其他事件都更加考验了威尔逊总统希望远离欧洲大部分冲突的愿望。

美国中立

尽管卢西塔尼亚失去了美国人的生命，但威尔逊总统在欧洲不断升级的战争中坚持自己的中立道路，部分原因在于道德原则，部分是出于实际需要，部分原因是出于政治原因。很少有美国人希望参加蹂躏欧洲的毁灭性战斗，威尔逊不想冒险通过下令不受欢迎的军事干预而失去他的连任。对于威尔逊来说，冲突没有达到美国参与的道德要求的门槛。这主要是涉及许多国家的欧洲事务，美国希望与这些国家保持工作关系。总统在1914年致国会的致辞中指出，“每一个真正热爱美国的人都会以真正的中立精神行事和说话，这是所有有关方面的公正，公平和友善的精神。”

威尔逊明白，他已经在1916年看到一场艰难的连任竞选活动了。他只赢得了1912年大选，得到了42%的普选票，如果罗斯福没有作为第三方候选人回来，他很可能不会当选与他的前任门徒Taft竞争。威尔逊感受到来自所有不同政治成员的压力，要求在战争中占据一席之地，但他知道选举很少赢得竞选承诺“如果当选，我会让你的儿子参战！”面对来自一些商人和其他政府的压力那些认为保护美国最佳利益需要更强有力地捍卫盟军的官员，威尔

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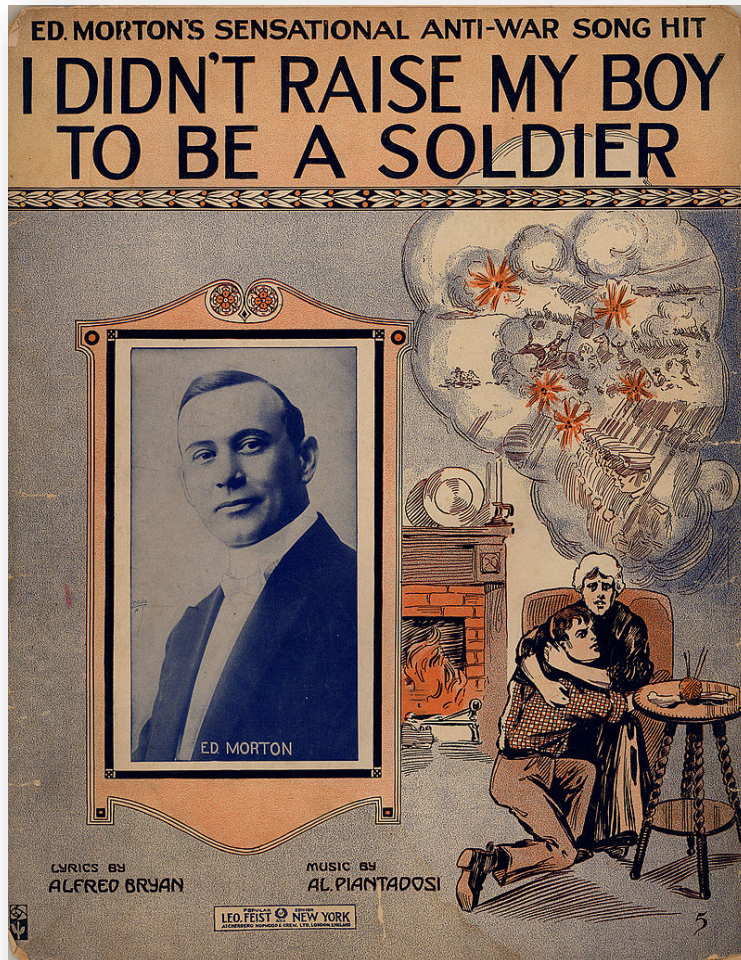
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interests required a stronger position in defense of the Allied forces, Wilson agreed to a “preparedness campaign” in the year prior to the election. This campaign included the passage of the **National Defense Act** of 1916, which more than doubled the size of the army to nearly 225,000, and the **Naval Appropriations Act** of 1916, which called for the expansion of the navy, including battleships, destroyers, submarines, and other ships.

逊同意在选举前一年进行“准备运动”。这项运动包括通过 1916 年的国防法案，将军队规模增加一倍以上，达到近 225,000 人，以及 1916 年的海军拨款法案，该法案要求扩大海军，包括战列舰，驱逐舰，潜艇，和其他船只。

Primary Source: Sheet Music Cover

The war was a bonanza for publishers of sheet music. At a time before radio and record players were common, when most Americans purchased music to play themselves, certain songs were bestsellers. This particular song, was a hit before the United States joined the war. Afterward, “Over There” was the top choice of armature musicians.



As the 1916 election approached, the Republican Party hoped to capitalize on the fact that Wilson was making promises that he would not be able to keep. They nominated Charles Evans Hughes, a former governor of New York and sitting Supreme Court justice at the time of his nomination. Hughes focused his campaign on what he considered Wilson’s foreign policy failures, but even as he did so, he himself tried to walk a fine line between neutrality and belligerence.

随着 1916 年选举的临近，共和党希望利用威尔逊做出他无法保留的承诺这一事实。他们提名查尔斯埃文斯休斯，前纽约州州长，并在提名时担任最高法院法官。休斯把他的竞选活动集中在他认为威尔逊的外交政策失败上，但即使他这样做，他本人也试图在中立和好战之间走一条路。

In contrast, Wilson and the Democrats capitalized on neutrality and campaigned under the slogan “He kept us out of war.” The election itself remained too close to call on election night. Only when a tight race in California was decided two days later could Wilson claim victory in his reelection bid, again with less than 50% of the popular vote. Despite his victory based upon a policy of neutrality, Wilson would find true neutrality a difficult challenge. Several different factors pushed Wilson, however reluctantly, toward the inevitability of American involvement.

GOING TO WAR

It is hard to point to one key factor that made President Wilson and the American people change their mind about joining the war.

One key factor driving American engagement was economics. Great Britain was the country's most important trading partner, and the Allies as a whole relied heavily on American imports from the earliest days of the war. Specifically, the value of all exports to the Allies quadrupled from \$750 million to \$3 billion in the first two years of the war. At the same time, the British naval blockade meant that exports to Germany all but ended, dropping from \$350 million to \$30 million. Likewise, numerous private banks in the United States made extensive loans – in excess of \$500 million – to England. J. P. Morgan's banking interests were among the largest lenders. Certainly, the war was good for business, and American bankers were eager to see the Allies win.

Another key factor in the decision to go to war were the deep ethnic divisions between native-born Americans and recent immigrants. For those of Anglo-Saxon descent, the nation's historic and ongoing relationship with Great Britain was paramount, but many Irish-Americans resented British rule over their place of birth and opposed support for the world's most expansive empire. Millions of Jewish immigrants had fled anti-Semitic pogroms in Tsarist Russia and would have supported any nation fighting that authoritarian state. German Americans saw their nation of origin as a victim of British and Russian aggression and a French desire to settle old scores, whereas emigrants from Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were mixed in their sympathies for the old monarchies or ethnic communities that these empires suppressed. For interventionists, this lack of support for Great Britain and its allies among recent immigrants only strengthened their conviction.

Germany's use of submarine warfare also played a role in challenging American neutrality. After the sinking of the Lusitania, and the subsequent August 30 sinking of another British liner, the Arabic, Germany had promised to restrict their use of submarine warfare.

相比之下，威尔逊和民主党人利用中立性进行竞选，并以“他让我们脱离战争”为口号进行竞选。选举本身仍然过于接近选举之夜。只有在两天后决定在加利福尼亚举行紧张的比赛时，威尔逊才能在他的连任竞选中获胜，同样只有不到 50% 的民众投票。尽管基于中立政策取得了胜利，但威尔逊认为真正的中立是一项艰巨的挑战。威尔逊不顾一切地将几个不同的因素推向了美国参与的必然性。

去战争

很难指出让威尔逊总统和美国人民改变主意加入战争的一个关键因素。

推动美国参与的一个关键因素是经济学。英国是该国最重要的贸易伙伴，盟军作为一个整体在很大程度上依赖于美国从战争初期的进口。具体而言，在战争头两年，对盟军的所有出口价值从 7.5 亿美元翻了两番，达到 30 亿美元。与此同时，英国的海上封锁意味着对德国的出口几乎全部结束，从 3.5 亿美元降至 3000 万美元。同样，美国的许多私人银行向英格兰提供了大量贷款 - 超过 5 亿美元。J. P. Morgan 的银行利益是最大的银行之一。当然，这场战争对商业有利，而美国银行家们则渴望看到盟军获胜。

决定参战的另一个关键因素是土生土长的美国人和新移民之间的种族分歧。对于盎格鲁 - 撒克逊血统的人来说，这个国家与英国的历史性和持续性关系至关重要，但许多爱尔兰裔美国人对英国统治他们的出生地并反对支持这个世界上最庞大的帝国表示不满。数以百万计的犹太移民在沙皇俄罗斯逃离了反犹太大屠杀，并支持任何与这个独裁国家作战的国家。德国人认为他们的原籍国是英国和俄罗斯侵略的受害者，法国希望解决旧的分数，而来自奥匈帝国和奥斯曼帝国的移民对这些帝国压制的旧君主制或族裔社区的同情情绪喜忧参半。对于干预主义者来说，在最近的移民中缺乏对英国及其盟友的支持只会加强他们的信念。

德国对潜艇战的使用也在挑战美国的中立性方面发挥了作用。在卢西塔尼亚沉没之后，以及随后的 8 月 30 日沉没的另一艘英国班轮，阿拉伯人，德国承诺限制他们使用潜艇战。具体而言，他们承诺在

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Specifically, they promised to surface and visually identify any ship before they fired, as well as permit civilians to evacuate targeted ships. Instead, in February 1917, Germany intensified their use of submarines in an effort to end the war quickly before Great Britain's naval blockade starved them out of food and supplies. The German high command wanted to continue unrestricted warfare on all Atlantic traffic, including unarmed American freighters, in order to cripple the British economy and secure a quick and decisive victory. Their goal was to bring an end to the war before the United States could intervene and tip the balance. In February 1917, a German U-boat sank the American merchant ship, the *Laconia*, killing two passengers, and, in late March, sunk four more American ships. These attacks increased pressure on Wilson from all sides, as government officials, the general public, and both Democrats and Republicans urged him to declare war.

发射任何船只之前对其进行表面和视觉识别,并允许平民撤离目标船只。相反,在1917年2月,德国加强了对潜艇的使用,以便在英国的海上封锁使他们摆脱食物和供应之前迅速结束战争。德国高级指挥部希望继续对包括非武装美国货轮在内的所有大西洋交通进行无限制的战争,以削弱英国经济并确保快速果断的胜利。他们的目标是在美国进行干预并取得平衡之前结束战争。1917年2月,一艘德国U艇击沉了美国商船 *Laconia*,造成两名乘客死亡,并在3月下旬击沉了另外四艘美国船只。这些攻击增加了威尔逊各方面的压力,因为政府官员,公众以及民主党人和共和党人都敦促他宣战。



Primary Source: Editorial Cartoon

In this cartoon, Germany is seen as the devil tempting poor Mexico with the American Southwest. The publication of the Zimmermann Telegram infuriated Americans.

The final element that led to American involvement in World War I was the so-called **Zimmermann telegram**. British intelligence intercepted and decoded a top-secret telegram from German foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann to the German ambassador to Mexico, instructing him to invite Mexico to join the war effort on the German side, should the United States declare war on Germany. It went on to

导致美国参与第一次世界大战的最后一个因素是所谓的齐默尔曼电报。如果美国向德国宣战,英国情报部门截获并解密了德国外交部长阿瑟齐默曼给德国驻墨西哥大使的绝密电报,指示他邀请墨西哥参加德国战争。它继续鼓励墨西哥入侵美国,因为墨西哥的入侵会造成分流,并使德国有一条通往胜利

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encourage Mexico to invade the United States, as Mexico's invasion would create a diversion and permit Germany a clear path to victory. In exchange, Zimmermann offered to return to Mexico land that was previously lost to the United States in the Mexican-American War, including Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.



The likelihood that Mexico, weakened and torn by its own revolution and civil war, could wage war against the United States and recover territory lost in the Mexican-American war, especially since Germany would have no way to help the Mexicans, was remote at best. However, combined with Germany's unrestricted use of submarine warfare and the sinking of American ships, the Zimmermann telegram made a powerful argument for a declaration of war. The outbreak of a **communist revolution in Russia** in February and abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in March raised the prospect of democracy in Russia and removed an important moral objection to entering the war on the side of the Allies. On April 2, 1917, **Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany.**

Congress debated for four days, and several senators and congressmen expressed their concerns that the war was being fought over economic interests more than strategic need or democratic ideals. When Congress voted on April 6, fifty-six voted against the resolution, including the first woman ever elected to Congress, Representative Jeannette Rankin. This was the largest "no" vote against a war resolution in American history. All the same, the United States had entered the Great War on the side of the Allies.

CONCLUSION

Wilson wanted the United States to lead the world toward a path of honest international friendship. He believed that both nations and people were inherently good and could live peacefully if they chose to. However, again and again during 1915, 1916 and 1917 he was proven wrong. European powers were sending their finest young men to be slaughtered on the battlefield and Germany's high command ignored American claims of neutrality and sank passenger ships without warning.

的明确道路。作为交换，齐默尔曼提出返回墨西哥的土地，这块土地曾经在墨西哥 - 美国战争中输给了美国，包括亚利桑那州，新墨西哥州和德克萨斯州。

Primary Source: Newspaper

The headlines on the day Wilson delivered his war message to congress.

墨西哥因其自身的革命和内战而削弱和撕裂的可能性可能会对美国发动战争并恢复在墨西哥 - 美国战争中失去的领土，特别是因为德国无法帮助墨西哥人，这种情况至少是偏远的。然而，结合德国不受限制地使用潜艇战和美国舰船的沉没，齐默尔曼的电报为宣战提出了强有力的论据。2月俄罗斯共产主义革命的爆发和3月沙皇尼古拉二世的退位，提升了俄罗斯民主的前景，并消除了在同盟国参战的重要道德反对意见。1917年4月2日，威尔逊要求国会向德国宣战。

国会辩论了四天，一些参议员和国会议员表达了他们的担忧，即战争正在为经济利益而非战略需要或民主理想而战。当国会于4月6日投票时，56人投票反对该决议，其中包括第一位当选国会议员的女士，代表 Jeannette Rankin。这是美国历史上最大的反对战争决议的“否决”投票。尽管如此，美国已经进入同盟国的一战。

结论

威尔逊希望美国带领世界走向诚实的国际友谊之路。他认为，无论是国家还是人民，他们本身就是好人，如果他们选择的话，他们可以和平地生活。然而，在1915年，1916年和1917年，他被证明是错误的。欧洲列强派遣他们最优秀的年轻人在战场上被屠杀，而德国的高级指挥部则无视美国的中立主张，并毫无预警地击沉了客船。

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Maybe Wilson's dream of moral diplomacy was just a dream, something that sounded good in a diplomat's imagination but was never going to be possible when he opened his eyes and looked around at the real world.

也许威尔逊的道德外交梦想只是一个梦想，在外交官的想象中听起来不错，但当他睁开眼睛环顾现实世界时，这种梦想永远不可能实现。

What do you think? Is Wilson's idea of moral diplomacy possible?

你怎么看？威尔逊的道德外交理念是否可行？

SUMMARY

World War I was not originally a war that involved the United States. It started in Europe between the major European powers. Over the few decades before the war began, the Europeans had settled themselves into two groups. The Central Powers included Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The Triple Entente was made up of the United Kingdom, France and Russia. The alliances were intended to provide support in case of attack, but they also had disastrous consequences.

The war began because the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary was murdered. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia, which asked for help from Russia. Austria-Hungary asked for help from Germany, and then Russia turned to its friends France and the United Kingdom. By August of 1914, the major powers found themselves going to war. Most historians see it as a terrible mistake – a time when politicians failed to think calmly and take the time necessary to avoid doing things they couldn't later undo.

All wars are terrible, but World War I was especially bad. Modern technology meant that armies could bring machine guns, gigantic cannons, land mines, barbed wire and poison gas to the battlefield. Humans were no match for these potent defensive weapons and inventors had not yet found ways to counter them. The result was a slaughter. Millions of men climbed out of their trenches and marched into a wall of bullets. Also deadly were submarines called U-Boats, which the Germans had mastered.

For the first few years of the war, the United States remained neutral. Although most Americans supported the British, French and Russians, they did not want to join the fighting.

Eventually, however, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war because of a combination of factors. The Germans began attacking American ships that were carrying supplies to trade with the United Kingdom and France. Probably the final straw was that Americans learned of a plot to convince Mexico to attack the United States. The idea probably had no chance of success, but it made Americans angry enough to join the war.

摘要

第一次世界大战原本不是涉及美国的战争。它始于欧洲主要欧洲大国之间。在战争开始前的几十年里，欧洲人已经分成两组。中央权力包括德国，奥匈帝国和意大利。Triple Entente 由英国，法国和俄罗斯组成。这些联盟的目的是在发生袭击时提供支持，但它们也带来了灾难性的后果。

战争开始是因为奥匈帝国的继承人被谋杀了。奥匈帝国指责塞尔维亚向俄罗斯寻求帮助。奥匈帝国向德国寻求帮助，然后俄罗斯向其朋友法国和英国求助。到 1914 年 8 月，各大国发现自己要开战了。大多数历史学家认为这是一个可怕的错误 - 政治家们没有冷静思考并花费时间来避免做出他们以后无法撤消的事情。

所有战争都很可怕，但第一次世界大战特别糟糕。现代技术意味着军队可以携带机枪，巨型大炮，地雷，铁丝网和毒气进入战场。人类无法与这些强大的防御武器相提并论，而发明者尚未找到对付它们的方法。结果是屠杀。数百万人从战壕中爬出来并进入一堵子弹墙。同样致命的是被称为 U-Boats 的潜艇，这是德国人掌握的。

在战争的最初几年，美国保持中立。虽然大多数美国人支持英国人，法国人和俄罗斯人，但他们不想加入战斗。

然而，最终，威尔逊总统要求国会宣布战争，因为有多种因素。德国人开始攻击携带物资的美国船只与英国和法国进行贸易。可能最后一根稻草是美国人了解到说服墨西哥袭击美国的阴谋。这个想法可能没有成功的机会，但它让美国人愤怒到足以加入战争。



KEY CONCEPTS

Trench Warfare: Style of combat common on the Western Front during World War I marked by a distinct advantage for the defense.

Neutrality: Refusing to join sides in a war.



LOCATIONS

Triple Entente: Alliance between the United Kingdom, France and Russia at the start of World War I

Triple Alliance / Central Powers: Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy at the start of World War I. When the war began, Italy left the alliance.



LAWS

National Defense Act: 1916 law that doubled the size of the army. It was passed to help prepare for the possibility of entering World War I.

Naval Appropriations Act: 1916 law that funded construction of new ships in preparation for the possibility of entering World War I.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Queen Victoria: Queen of the United Kingdom from 1837-1901. The time period is often called the Victorian Era.

Wilhelm II: King or Kaiser of Germany during World War I

Archduke Franz Ferdinand: Son of the king of Austria-Hungary who was assassinated in 1914 along with his wife. Their deaths were the spark that started World War I.



EVENTS

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand: Killing of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary in 1914 that served as the catalyst for World War I.

The Great War: Nickname for World War I.

Russian Revolution: Overthrow of the Czar of Russia during World War I. Communists under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin eventually took control, founded the Soviet Union, and made peace with Germany.



TEXTS

Zimmermann Telegram: Message from the Germany foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico encouraging Mexico to enter World War I on the side of the Central Powers. In return, Germany would help Mexico regain lost territory in the American Southwest. The publication of the message angered many Americans.



SPEECHES

Wilson's War Message: Speech by President Woodrow Wilson to Congress in 1917 asking for a declaration of War.



SHIPS

U-Boat: Germany submarine.

Lusitania: British cruise ship that was sunk by Germany U-Boats in 1918. The event pushed many Americans toward support for entering the war on the side of the Allies.

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S E C O N D Q U E S T I O N ARE RESTRICTIONS ON BASIC FREEDOMS JUSTIFIED IN TIMES OF CRISIS?

Is the fight for
FREEDOM
WORTH THE
COST?

INTRODUCTION

The First World War was a total war. In previous wars, expectations were placed on civilians for food and clothing, but modern communication and technology brought about by the industrial revolution required an all-out effort from the entire population. Without the support of civilians, failure was certain. Governments used every form means of communication imaginable to spread pro-war propaganda. American efforts geared to winning World War I amounted to nothing less than a national machine.

During peacetime, businesses buy and sell, invest, succeed and fail on their own, with little or no interference from the government. That is what has made America's economy so powerful for so long. However, during wartime, the wheels of commerce needed to be tuned toward production of military equipment, and the nation's food supply, as well as the means of transportation and communication all needed to be coordinated to ensure maximum support for the war effort. Victory depended on total support for the war.

The result was a tremendous increase in federal power as the government took over the job of managing the food supply, the railroad systems, the communications networks, industry, labor relations, and even took on the role of advertiser in order to promote pro-war attitudes among the public. Never before in American history had the government been so powerful.

Was this a good idea? Government control of the economy seemed like a way to increase the nation's chances of winning the war, but it also limited the ability of individuals to make economic decisions for themselves. The government even passed laws limiting what people could say or write in their effort to promote 100% support for the war.

What do you think? Are restrictions on basic freedoms justified in times of crisis?

介绍

第一次世界大战是一场彻底的战争。在以前的战争中，人们对食品和衣服的平民抱有期望，但工业革命带来的现代通信和技术需要全体人民的全力支持。没有平民的支持，失败是肯定的。政府使用各种形式的通信手段来传播亲战宣传。美国为赢得第一次世界大战而做出的努力，无异于国家机器。

在和平时期，企业自己买卖，投资，成功和失败，很少或根本没有政府干预。这就是美国经济长期如此强大的原因。然而，在战争期间，商业车轮需要调整为生产军事装备，国家的食品供应以及运输和通讯手段都需要协调，以确保最大限度地支持战争。胜利取决于对战争的全面支持。

结果是随着政府接管管理食品供应，铁路系统，通信网络，工业，劳资关系的工作，联邦权力大幅增加，甚至承担了广告商的角色，以促进亲战争公众的态度。在美国历史上，政府从未如此强大过。

这是个好主意吗？政府对经济的控制似乎是提高国家赢得战争机会的一种方式，但它也限制了个人为自己做出经济决策的能力。政府甚至通过法律限制人们可以说或写的内容，以促进对战争的100%支持。

你怎么看？危机时期对基本自由的限制是否合理？

MOBILIZING THE NATION

Wilson knew that the key to America's success in war lay largely in its preparation. With both the Allied and enemy forces entrenched in battles of attrition in thousands of miles of trenches, and supplies running low on both sides, the United States needed, first and foremost, to secure enough men, money, food, and supplies to be successful.

In 1917, when the United States declared war on Germany, the army ranked seventh in the world in terms of size, with an estimated 200,000 enlisted men. In contrast, at the outset of the war in 1914, the German force included 4.5 million men, and the country ultimately mobilized over eleven million soldiers over the course of the entire war.

To compose a fighting force, Congress passed the **Selective Service Act** in 1917, which required all men aged 21 through 30 to register for the **draft**. In 1918, the act was expanded to include all men between 18 and 45. By way of the draft, the government could enlist men into the military whether they volunteered or not.



Through a campaign of patriotic appeals, as well as an administrative system that allowed men to register at their local draft boards rather than directly with the federal government, over ten million men registered for

动员国家

威尔逊知道，美国在战争中取得成功的关键在于其准备工作。由于盟军和敌军都在数千英里的战壕中消耗殆尽，而且双方的物资供应不足，美国首先需要确保足够的人，钱，食物和物资获得成功。

1917年，当美国向德国宣战时，军队在规模上排名世界第七，估计有20万名士兵。相比之下，在1914年战争开始时，德国军队包括450万人，该国最终在整个战争期间动员了超过1100万士兵。

为了组成一支战斗部队，国会于1917年通过了“选择性服务法”，要求所有21至30岁的男子登记参加选秀。1918年，该法案扩大到包括所有18至45岁的男性。通过草案，政府可以招募男性入伍，无论他们是否自愿参加。

通过一系列爱国呼吁，以及允许男性在当地的选秀委员会而不是直接与联邦政府进行登记的行政系统，第一天就有超过一千万名男子登记

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the draft on the very first day. By the war's end, twenty-two million men had registered for the draft. Five million of these men were actually drafted, another 1.5 million volunteered, and over 500,000 additional men signed up for the navy or marines. In all, two million men participated in combat operations overseas. Among the volunteers were also twenty thousand women, a quarter of whom went to France to serve as nurses or in clerical positions.

Certainly, many Americans were enthusiastic about supporting their country. Some of the most eager were recent immigrants from Europe and their children, since serving in the army was a way to demonstrate patriotism and love for their new country. However, the draft also provoked opposition, and almost 350,000 eligible Americans refused to register for military service. About 65,000 of these defied the conscription law as **conscientious objectors**, mostly on the grounds of their deeply held religious beliefs. Such opposition was not without risks, and whereas most objectors were never prosecuted, those who were found guilty at military hearings received stiff punishments. Courts handed down over two hundred prison sentences of twenty years or more, and seventeen death sentences for Americans who refused to join the military.

There was a sinister side to the war hysteria. Wars seem to bring out the worst prejudices in people, and since many Americans could not discern between enemies abroad and enemies at home, German-Americans became targets for countless hate crimes. On a local level, schoolchildren were pummeled on schoolyards, and yellow paint was splashed on front doors. One German-American was lynched by a mob in Collinsville, Illinois.

Anti-German sentiment was so extreme in some places that the stories of what happened strike modern students of history as silly. Colleges and high schools stopped teaching the German language. The city of Cincinnati banned pretzels, and esteemed city orchestras refused to play music by German composers. Hamburgers, sauerkraut, and frankfurters became known as liberty meat, liberty cabbage, and hot dogs. Even the temperance movement received a boost by linking beer drinking with support for Germany.

THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT

World War I led to important changes in the federal government's relationship with business. Notably, the government gave itself enormous power to direct and regulate private enterprise.

With the size of the army growing, the government needed to ensure that there were adequate supplies, in particular food and fuel, for both the

参加选秀。到战争结束时，已有二千二百万名男子登记参加选秀。其中有 500 万人实际上被选中，另有 150 万人自愿参加，还有超过 500,000 名男子报名参加海军或海军陆战队。总共有 200 万人参加了海外的作战行动。志愿者中还有两万名妇女，其中四分之一到法国担任护士或担任文职职务。

当然，许多美国人热衷于支持他们的国家。一些最渴望的是来自欧洲及其子女的近期移民，因为在军队服役是展示爱国主义和热爱新国家的一种方式。然而，该草案也引发了反对，近 350,000 名符合条件的美国人拒绝登记服兵役。其中大约 65,000 人违反了征兵法作为良心拒服兵役者，主要是基于他们深信不疑的宗教信仰。这种反对并非没有风险，而大多数反对者从未被起诉，那些在军事听证会上被判有罪的人受到了严厉的惩罚。法院判处二十多年监禁 20 年或以上，并对拒绝加入军队的美国人判处 17 项死刑。

战争歇斯底里有一个险恶的一面。战争似乎带来了人们最严重的偏见，而且由于许多美国人无法辨别国外的敌人和国内的敌人，德裔美国人成为无数仇恨犯罪的目标。在地方一级，学童们被校园里的人摔倒，前门上溅满了黄色油漆。一名德裔美国人在伊利诺伊州科林斯维尔被一群暴徒私刑。

反德情绪在某些地方是如此极端，以致现代学生的历史愚蠢。大学和高中停止教授德语。辛辛那提市禁止椒盐卷饼，受尊敬的城市交响乐团拒绝播放德国作曲家的音乐。汉堡包，德国泡菜和法兰克福香肠被称为自由肉，自由卷心菜和热狗。通过将啤酒饮用与德国的支持联系起来，即使是节制运动也得到了推动。

政府的力量

第一次世界大战导致了联邦政府与企业关系的重大变化。值得注意的是，政府赋予了自己巨大的权力来指导和管理私营企业。

随着军队规模的扩大，政府需要确保为士兵和前线提供足够的物资，特别是食物和燃料。对

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soldiers and the home front. Concerns over shortages led to the passage of the **Lever Act**, also called the **Food and Fuel Control Act**, which empowered the president to control the production, distribution, and price of all food products during the war effort. Using this law, Wilson created both a Fuel Administration and a Food Administration. The **Fuel Administration**, run by Harry Garfield, created the concept of fuel holidays, encouraging civilian Americans to do their part for the war effort by rationing fuel on certain days. Garfield also implemented **daylight savings time** for the first time in American history, shifting the clocks to allow more productive daylight hours. **Herbert Hoover** coordinated the **Food Administration**, and he too encouraged volunteer rationing by invoking patriotism. With the slogan “food will win the war,” Hoover encouraged “Meatless Mondays,” “Wheatless Wednesdays,” and other similar reductions, with the hope of rationing food for military use.

Wilson also created the **War Industries Board**, run by **Bernard Baruch**, to ensure adequate military supplies. The War Industries Board had the power to direct shipments of raw materials, as well as to control government contracts with private producers. Baruch used lucrative contracts with guaranteed profits to encourage several private firms to shift their production over to wartime materials. For those firms that refused to cooperate, Baruch’s government control over raw materials provided him with the necessary leverage to convince them to join the war effort, willingly or not.

As a way to move all the personnel and supplies around the country efficiently, Congress created the **U.S. Railroad Administration**. Wilson appointed William McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, to lead this agency, which had extraordinary war powers to control the entire railroad industry, including traffic, terminals, rates, and wages.

Almost all the practical steps were in place for the United States to fight a successful war. The only step remaining was to figure out how to pay for it. The war effort was costly, with an eventual price tag in excess of \$32 billion by 1920, and the government needed to finance it. The **Liberty Loan Act** allowed the federal government to sell liberty bonds to the American public, extolling citizens to “do their part” to help the war effort and bring the troops home. The government ultimately raised \$23 billion through liberty bonds. Additional funding came from the government’s use of federal income tax revenue, which was made possible by the passage of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1913. With the financing, transportation, equipment, food, and men in place, the United States was ready to enter the war. The next piece the country needed was public support.

短缺的担忧导致了“杠杆法案”的通过，该法案也被称为“食品和燃料控制法”，该法赋予总统在战争期间控制所有食品的生产，分配和价格的权力。威尔逊利用这项法律创建了燃料管理局和食品管理局。由哈里·加菲尔德（Harry Garfield）经营的燃料管理局（Fuel Administration）创造了燃料假期的概念，鼓励美国平民在某些日子通过配给燃料来为战争努力做出自己的贡献。加菲猫还在美国历史上第一次实施了夏令时，将时钟转移到更高效的白昼时间。赫伯特胡佛协调了食品管理局，他也通过援引爱国主义来鼓励志愿者配给。胡佛的口号是“食物将赢得战争”，鼓励“无肉星期一”，“无小麦星期三”和其他类似的减产，希望能为军事用途配给食物。

威尔逊还创建了由 Bernard Baruch 经营的战争工业委员会，以确保充足的军事供应。战争工业委员会有权指导原材料的运输，以及控制与私人生产商的政府合同。Baruch 使用有利可图的合同保证利润，鼓励几家私营公司将生产转移到战时材料上。对于那些拒绝合作的公司而言，巴鲁克政府对原材料的控制为他提供了必要的杠杆，使他们能够说服他们加入战争，无论是否愿意。

为了有效地将全国各地的人员和物资搬到全国各地，国会成立了美国铁路管理局。威尔逊任命财政部长威廉·麦卡杜（William McAdoo）领导该机构，该机构拥有非凡的战争权力来控制整个铁路行业，包括交通，码头，费率和工资。

几乎所有实际步骤都是为了美国打一场成功的战争。剩下的唯一步骤是弄清楚如何支付它。战争的代价很高，到1920年最终价格超过320亿美元，政府需要为此提供资金。“自由贷款法案”允许联邦政府向美国公众出售自由债券，颂扬公民“尽其所能”帮助战争并将部队带回家。政府最终通过自由债券筹集了230亿美元。额外的资金来自政府使用联邦所得税收入，这是通过1913年宪法第十六修正案的通过而实现的。随着融资，运输，设备，食品和人员的到位，美国已做好准备进入战争。该国需要的下一个部分是公众支持。



Primary Source: Propaganda Poster

While British, French, German and other European farmers were fighting, American farmers provided the food that saved the lives of much of the population of Europe.

LIMITING FREEDOMS

Although all the physical pieces required to fight a war fell quickly into place, the question of national unity was another concern. The American public was divided on the subject of entering the war. While many felt it was the only choice, others protested strongly, feeling it was not America's war to fight.

限制自由

虽然战争所需的所有实物都迅速落到了位置，但民族团结的问题是另一个问题。美国公众在进入战争问题上存在分歧。虽然许多人认为这是唯一的选择，但其他人强烈反对，认为这不是美国的战争。

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Wilson needed to ensure that a nation of diverse immigrants, with ties to both sides of the conflict, thought of themselves as American first, and their home country's nationality second. Wilson created the **Committee on Public Information** under the direction of **George Creel** to create and disseminate **propaganda**. Creel used every possible medium imaginable to raise American consciousness. He organized rallies and parades. He commissioned popular musicians to write patriotic songs intended to stoke the fires of American nationalism. One song, **Over There** became an overnight standard. Artists illustrated dozens of posters urging Americans to do everything from preserving coal to enlisting in the service. The famous image of Uncle Sam staring at young American men declaring "I Want You for the U.S. Army" was a creation of the World War I propaganda campaign. An army of Four-Minute Men swept the nation making short, but poignant, powerful speeches. Films and plays added to the fervor. The Creel Committee effectively raised national spirit and engaged millions of Americans in the business of winning the war.

Still there were dissenters. The American Socialist Party condemned the war effort. Many Irish-Americans displayed contempt for Britain, who they saw as an enemy rather than an ally. Millions of immigrants from Germany and Austria-Hungary were forced to support initiatives that could destroy their homelands. Although all of this dissent was rather small, the government stifled wartime opposition by law with the passing of the **Espionage and Sedition Acts** of 1917. Anyone found guilty of criticizing the government war policy or hindering wartime directives could be sent to jail. Many cried that this was a flagrant violation of precious civil liberties, including the right to free speech. The Supreme Court handed down a landmark decision on this issue in the **Schenck v. United States** verdict. The majority court opinion ruled that should an individual's free speech present a "clear and present danger" to others, the government could impose restrictions or penalties. Schenck was arrested for sabotaging the draft. The Court ruled that his behavior endangered thousands of American lives and upheld his jail sentence. Socialist Party leader Eugene V. Debs was imprisoned and ran for President from his jail cell in 1920. He polled nearly a million votes.

ORGANIZED LABOR SUPPORTS THE WAR

After decades of limited involvement in the challenges between management and organized labor, the need for peaceful and productive industrial relations prompted the federal government during wartime to invite organized labor to the negotiating table. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), sought to capitalize on these circumstances to better organize workers and secure for them better

威尔逊需要确保一个与冲突双方有联系的不同移民国家认为自己是美国第一，而他们的祖国的国籍排在第二位。威尔逊在乔治·克雷尔的指导下成立了新闻委员会，以制作和传播宣传。克里尔利用各种可能的媒介来提高美国人的意识。他组织了集会和游行。他委托流行音乐家写爱国歌曲，旨在激起美国民族主义的火焰。一首歌，*Over There* 成了一夜之间的标准。艺术家们展示了数十张海报，敦促美国人做各种事情，从保存煤炭到参与服务。著名的山姆大叔盯着年轻的美国男子宣称“我想要你为美国军队”的著名形象是第一次世界大战宣传活动的创造。一支四分之一的军队席卷全国，发表了简短而尖锐的强有力的演讲。电影和戏剧增添了热情。克里尔委员会有效地提升了民族精神，并使数百万美国人参与了赢得战争的工作。

还有反对者。美国社会党谴责战争的努力。许多爱尔兰裔美国人对英国表示蔑视，他们认为英国是敌人而不是盟友。数百万来自德国和奥地利 - 匈牙利的移民被迫支持可能破坏其家园的举措。虽然所有这些异议都相当小，但政府通过 1917 年的间谍和煽动行为扼杀了战时的反对。任何被批评政府战争政策或阻碍战争指令的人都可能被判入狱。许多人都说，这是公然违反宝贵的公民自由，包括言论自由的权利。最高法院在 *Schenck* 诉美国判决中就此问题作出了具有里程碑意义的决定。大多数法院意见裁定，如果个人的言论自由对他人构成“明显而现实的危险”，政府可以施加限制或处罚。申克因破坏选秀而被捕。法院裁定他的行为危及数千名美国人的生命并维持他的监禁。1920 年，社会党领袖尤金·V·德布斯 (Eugene V. Debs) 被监禁并从监狱中竞选总统。他对近百万票进行了调查。

有组织的劳工支持战争

在管理和有组织劳工之间数十年有限的参与之后，对和平和富有成效的劳资关系的需求促使联邦政府在战争期间邀请有组织的劳工进入谈判桌。美国劳工联合会 (AFL) 负责人 Samuel Gompers 试图利用这些情况更好地组织工人并为他们提供更好的工资和工作条件。他的努力

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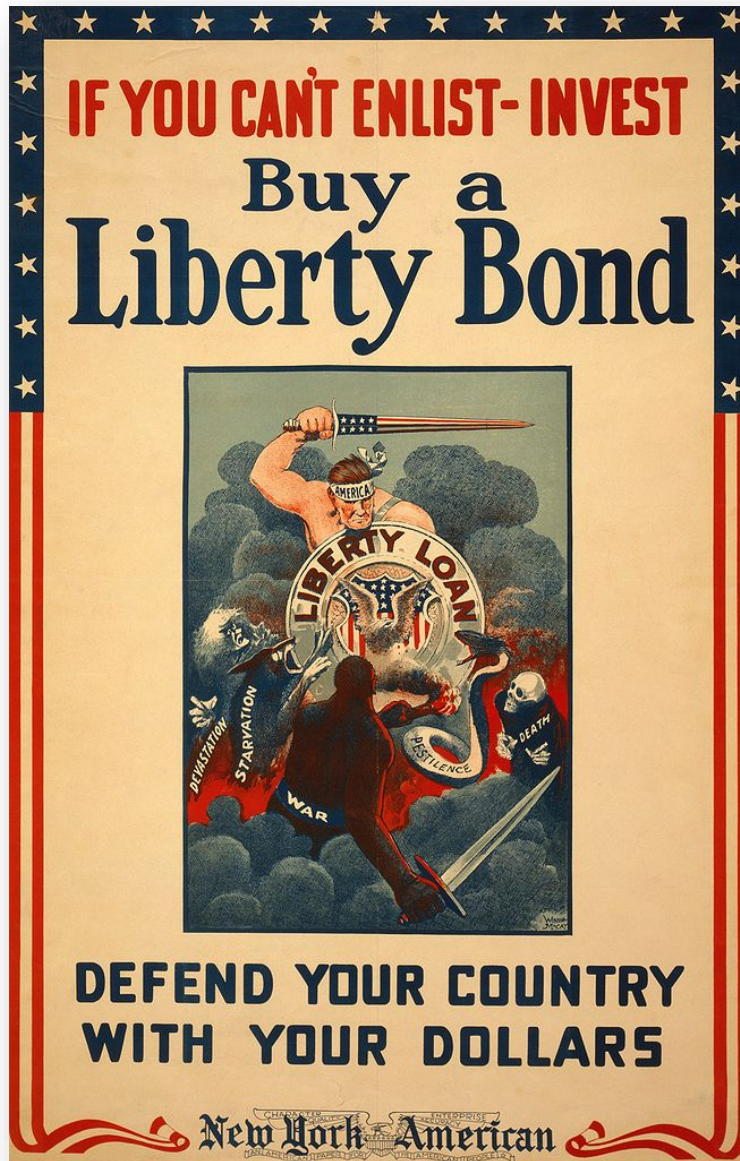
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wages and working conditions. His efforts also solidified his own base of power. The increase in production that the war required exposed severe labor shortages in many states, a condition that was further exacerbated by the draft, which pulled millions of young men from the active labor force.

也巩固了自己的权力基础。战争所需的生产增加暴露了许多州的严重劳动力短缺，这一条件进一步加剧了草案，使数百万年轻人从积极的劳动力中撤离。

Primary Source: Propaganda Poster

Images like these were important elements of the government's propaganda campaign to convince Americans to support the war effort.



Wilson only briefly investigated the longstanding animosity between labor and management before ordering the creation of the **National Labor War Board** in April 1918. Quick negotiations with Gompers and the AFL resulted in a promise. Labor unions pledged not to strike for the

在1918年4月命令建立全国劳动战争委员会之前，威尔逊只是简要地调查了劳资双方之间长期存在的敌意。与Gompers和AFL的快速谈判产生了一种希望。工会承诺不会在战争期间

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duration of the war in exchange for the government's protection of workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively. The federal government kept its promise and promoted the adoption of an **eight-hour workday** (which had first been adopted by government employees in 1868), a living wage for all workers, and union membership. As a result, union membership skyrocketed during the war, from 2.6 million members in 1916 to 4.1 million in 1919. In short, American workers received better working conditions and wages as a result of the country's participation in the war. However, their economic gains were limited. While prosperity overall went up during the war, it was enjoyed more by business owners and corporations than by the workers themselves. Even though wages increased, inflation offset most of the gains. Prices in the United States increased an average of 15% to 20% annually between 1917 and 1920. Individual purchasing power actually declined during the war due to the substantially higher cost of living. Business profits, in contrast, increased by nearly a third during the war.

WOMEN IN WARTIME

For women, the economic situation was complicated by the war, with the departure of wage-earning men and the higher cost of living pushing many toward less comfortable lives. At the same time, however, wartime presented new opportunities for women in the workplace. More than one million women entered the workforce for the first time as a result of the war, while more than eight million working women found higher paying jobs, often in industry. Many women also found employment in what were typically considered male occupations, such as on the railroads, where the number of women tripled, and on assembly lines.

After the war ended and men returned home and searched for work, women were fired from their jobs, and expected to return home and care for their families. Furthermore, even when they were doing men's jobs, women were typically paid lower wages than male workers, and unions were ambivalent at best, and hostile at worst, to women workers. Even under these circumstances, wartime employment familiarized women with an alternative to a life in domesticity and dependency, making a life of employment, even a career, plausible for women. When, a generation later, World War II arrived, this trend would increase dramatically.

罢工，以换取政府保护工人组织和集体谈判的权利。联邦政府信守承诺，推动采用 8 小时工作日（1868 年首次由政府雇员采用），所有工人的生活工资和工会会员资格。结果，工会会员在战争期间飙升，从 1916 年的 260 万会员到 1919 年的 410 万。简而言之，由于国家参与战争，美国工人获得了更好的工作条件和工资。但是，他们的经济收益有限。虽然战争期间整体繁荣，但企业主和企业更多地享受到了工人自己。即使工资增加，通货膨胀抵消了大部分收益。1917 年至 1920 年间，美国的价格平均每年上涨 15% 至 20%。由于生活成本大幅上升，个人购买力在战争期间实际上有所下降。相比之下，商业利润在战争期间增加了近三分之一。

妇女在战争中

对于女性来说，经济形势因战争而变得复杂，工薪男子的离职以及更高的生活成本迫使许多人走向不那么舒适的生活。然而，与此同时，战时为妇女在工作场所提供了新的机会。由于战争，超过一百万女性首次进入劳动力市场，而超过八百万职业妇女在工业中找到了高薪工作。许多妇女还在通常被视为男性职业的地方找到工作，例如在铁路上，妇女人数增加三倍，以及装配线上。

战争结束后，男子们回到家中寻找工作，妇女被解雇，并期望返回家中照顾家人。此外，即使在她们从事男性工作时，女性的工资通常低于男性工人，工会最多也是矛盾，最坏的情况是女性工人。即使在这种情况下，战时就业也使妇女熟悉家庭生活和依赖生活的替代方法，使妇女的就业生活，甚至职业生涯都变得合情合理。当一代人后来第二次世界大战到来时，这种趋势会急剧增加。

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Primary Source: Photograph

Women found jobs open to them during wartime that had never been open before.

One notable group of women who exploited these new opportunities was the **Women's Land Army**. First during World War I, then again in World War II, these women stepped up to run farms and other agricultural enterprises, as men left for the armed forces. Known as Farmerettes, some twenty thousand women, mostly college educated and from larger urban areas, served in this capacity. Their reasons for joining were manifold. For some, it was a way to serve their country during a time of war. Others hoped to capitalize on the efforts to further the fight for women's suffrage.

Also of special note were the approximately thirty thousand American women who served in the military, as well as a variety of humanitarian organizations, such as the Red Cross and YMCA, during the war. In addition to serving as military nurses, American women also served as telephone operators in France. Of this latter group, 230 of them, known as "Hello Girls," were bilingual and stationed in combat areas. Over eighteen thousand American women served as Red Cross nurses, providing much of the medical support available to American troops in France. Close to three hundred nurses died during service. Many of those who returned home continued to work in hospitals and home healthcare, helping wounded veterans heal both emotionally and physically from the scars of war.

利用这些新机会的一群著名女性是美国女性陆军。第一次世界大战期间，再次在第二次世界大战中，这些妇女加强了经营农场和其他农业企业，就像男人离开武装部队一样。被称为 Farmerettes 的大约有两万名妇女，大多数是受过大学教育的妇女，来自较大的城市地区，以此身份服务。他们加入的原因是多方面的。对某些人来说，这是在战争期间为国家服务的一种方式。其他人希望利用进一步争取妇女选举权的努力。

特别值得注意的是，在战争期间，大约有三万名在军队服役的美国妇女以及各种人道主义组织，如红十字会和基督教青年会。除担任军事护士外，美国女性还担任法国的电话运营商。在后一组中，其中 230 名被称为“你好女孩”，是双语并驻扎在战斗区。超过一万名美国女性担任红十字会护士，为法国的美国军队提供大部分医疗支持。服务期间，近三百名护士死亡。许多返回家园的人继续在医院和家庭医疗保健中工作，帮助受伤的退伍军人在战争伤痕中从情感上和身体上痊愈。

AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE DOUBLE V CAMPAIGN

African Americans also found that the war brought upheaval and opportunity. African Americans composed 13% of the enlisted military, with 350,000 men serving. Colonel Charles Young of the Tenth Cavalry division served as the highest-ranking African American officer. African Americans served in segregated units and suffered from widespread racism in the military hierarchy, often serving in menial or support roles.

Some troops saw combat, however, and were commended for serving with valor. The 369th Infantry, for example, known as the **Harlem Hellfighters**, served on the frontline of France for six months, longer than any other American unit. One hundred seventy-one men from that regiment received the Legion of Merit for meritorious service in combat. The regiment marched in a homecoming parade in New York City, was remembered in paintings, and was celebrated for bravery and leadership. The accolades given to them, however, in no way extended to the bulk of African Americans fighting in the war.



On the home front, African Americans, like American women, saw economic opportunities increase during the war. Nearly 350,000 African Americans found work in the steel, mining, shipbuilding, and automotive industries. African American women also sought better employment opportunities beyond their traditional roles as domestic servants. By 1920, over 100,000 women had found work in diverse manufacturing

非洲美国人和双重 V 竞选

非洲裔美国人也发现战争带来了剧变和机遇。非洲裔美国人占入伍军队的 13%，有 35 万人服役。第十骑兵师查尔斯杨上校担任最高级别的非洲裔美国军官。非裔美国人在隔离的单位服役，在军事等级中遭受广泛的种族主义，经常担任卑微或支持角色。

然而，一些部队看到了战斗，并因勇敢的服务而受到赞扬。例如，第 369 步兵团被称为哈莱姆地狱战士，在法国前线服役六个月，比任何其他美国部队都要长。该团的一百七十一名男子在战斗中获得了功勋军团的荣誉军团。该团在纽约市的回家游行队伍中游行，在画作中被人们记住，并因勇敢和领导而闻名。然而，给予他们的荣誉绝不会扩展到在战争中战斗的大多数非洲裔美国人。

Primary Source: Photograph

Members of the 369th Infantry, better known as the Harlem Hellfighters. Like many African American men during the war they were fighting both against the Kaiser's army on the field in Europe and against prejudice at home.

在国内，非洲裔美国人和美国女性一样，在战争期间看到了经济机会增加。近 350,000 名非洲裔美国人在钢铁，采矿，造船和汽车行业找到了工作。非洲裔美国妇女也寻求更好的就业机会，超越其作为家庭佣人的传统角色。到 1920 年，超过 10 万名妇女在不同的制造业中

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industries, up from 70,000 in 1910. Despite such opportunities, racism continued to be a major force in both the North and South. Worried about the large influx of African Americans into their cities, several municipalities passed residential codes designed to prohibit African Americans from settling in certain neighborhoods. Race riots also increased in frequency: In 1917 alone, there were race riots in twenty-five cities, including East Saint Louis, where thirty-nine blacks were killed. In the South, White business and plantation owners feared that their cheap workforce was fleeing the region, and used violence to intimidate blacks into staying. According to NAACP statistics, recorded incidences of lynching increased from thirty-eight in 1917 to eighty-three in 1919. These numbers did not start to decrease until 1923, when the number of annual lynchings dropped below thirty-five for the first time since the Civil War.

CONCLUSION

Wars are instigators for tremendous change, and although World War I was not fought on American soil, it did bring about enormous change for many Americans. Women and African Americans saw new opportunities, and labor unions found an unexpected boost from the need to keep factories open during the war.

By far, however, the most significant change was relationship Americans had with their government. Before the war, the only connection most people had with the federal government was when they went to the post office, or every other year on election day when they went to vote. World War I changed that forever. Because of the war, government took on the power to regulate such everyday things as the price of milk, and what you could or could not say to your friends.

Undoubtedly, the nation needed to take appropriate steps to win once having committed itself to the fight, but was such deep involvement in everyday life appropriate? Were laws such as the Espionage and Sedition Acts or regulations on food prices and railroad schedules acceptable, or is there nothing, not even war, that warrants such direct involvement in private life and private business?

What do you think? Are restrictions on basic freedoms justified in times of crisis?

找到了工作，而 1910 年为 70,000 人。尽管有这样的机会，但种族主义仍然是北方和南方的主要力量。由于担心非洲裔美国人大量涌入他们的城市，一些市政当局通过了旨在禁止非洲裔美国人在某些街区定居的住宅法规。种族暴乱的频率也在增加：仅在 1917 年，就有 25 个城市发生了种族骚乱，包括东圣路易斯，其中有 39 名黑人被杀。在南方，白人企业和种植园主担心他们的廉价劳动力正在逃离该地区，并利用暴力来恐吓黑人入住。根据全国有色人种协进会的统计数据，记录的私刑事件从 1917 年的 38 起增加到 1919 年的 83 起。这些数字直到 1923 年才开始减少，当时每年的私刑数量自第一次降至 35 以下以来首次降至 35 以下。内战。

结论

战争是发生巨大变化的煽动者，虽然第一次世界大战并非在美国的土地上进行，但它确实为许多美国人带来了巨大的变化。妇女和非裔美国人看到了新的机会，工会在战争期间保持工厂开放的需要意外得到了推动。

然而，到目前为止，最重要的变化是美国人与政府的关系。在战争之前，大多数人与联邦政府的唯一联系是当他们去邮局时，或者在选举日的每隔一年他们去投票。第一次世界大战永远改变了。由于这场战争，政府接管了监管诸如牛奶价格等日常事务的权力，以及你能够或不能对你的朋友说些什么。

毫无疑问，一旦承诺参加战斗，国家需要采取适当的步骤来取胜，但是如此深入地参与日常生活是否恰当？是否可以接受诸如间谍和煽动行为或食品价格和铁路时间表的规定，或者什么都没有，甚至没有战争，这些都是保证直接参与私人生活和私营企业的？

你怎么看？危机时期对基本自由的限制是否合理？

2 ARE RESTRICTIONS ON BASIC FREEDOMS JUSTIFIED IN TIMES OF CRISIS?

Is the fight for
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SUMMARY

Americans were enthusiastic about joining the army. For many recent immigrants and their children, joining the fight was a way to demonstrate their love for their new country. A draft was implemented. There were a few conscientious objectors.

Anti-German feelings were common. There were many German immigrants and they faced discrimination. Schools stopped teaching German and German foods were renamed at restaurants.

The federal government gained in both size and power during the war. Business leaders and government officials collaborated to set prices and organize railroad schedules in support of the war effort. Future president Herbert Hoover organized the food industry and the United States fed both its own people and the people of Europe during the war.

To pay for the war, the government raised money by selling liberty bonds.

One of the dark sides to World War I were laws passed to limit First Amendment freedoms. The Espionage and Sedition Acts made criticizing the government and the war effort illegal. In the case of *Schenck v. United States*, the Supreme Court upheld these restrictions.

The war effort was good for organized labor. Labor unions worked closely with government officials who wanted to avoid strikes. It was during the war that the 8-hour workday was implemented. Pay went up as well.

Women took some jobs in factories and supported the war effort as nurses and secretaries.

For African Americans, the war was a chance to demonstrate their bravery in battle. Although they served in segregated units, African Americans were fighting against both Germany and discrimination back home. During the war, the need for factory workers in the North increased and thousands of African American families moved out of the rural South to the cities of the North to find work. This Great Migration significantly changed the racial makeup for the country.

摘要

美国人热衷于加入军队。对于许多新移民及其子女来说，加入战斗是表达他们对新国家的热爱的一种方式。草案已经实施。有一些尽责的反对者。

反德情绪很常见。有许多德国移民，他们面临歧视。学校停止教学德国和德国的食物在餐馆重新命名。

联邦政府在战争期间获得了规模和权力。商界领袖和政府官员合作制定价格并组织铁路时刻表以支持战争。未来的总统赫伯特·胡佛组织了食品工业，美国在战争期间为自己的人民和欧洲人民提供食物。

为了支付战争费用，政府通过出售自由债券来筹集资金。

第一次世界大战的黑暗面之一是通过限制第一修正案自由的法律。间谍和煽动行为批评政府和战争努力是非法的。就 *Schenck 诉美国案* 而言，最高法院维持了这些限制。

战争努力有利于有组织的劳动力。工会与希望避免罢工的政府官员密切合作。在战争期间，8小时工作日得以实施。薪水也上涨了。

妇女在工厂工作，并支持作为护士和秘书的战争努力。

对于非洲裔美国人来说，战争是展示他们在战斗中勇敢的机会。虽然他们在隔离的单位服役，但非洲裔美国人正在与德国和国内的歧视作斗争。在战争期间，对北方工厂工人的需求增加，成千上万的非洲裔美国家庭从南方农村迁移到北方城市寻找工作。这次大迁徙显著改变了该国的种族构成。



KEY CONCEPTS

Draft: System in which the government legally compels citizens to join the armed forces.

Daylight Savings Time: System in which clocks are moved forward one hour in the spring, thus allowing for more daylight hours during summer evenings.

Propaganda: Advertising created by the government to encourage citizens to think and act in ways the government wants.

Eight-Hour Day: Traditional work-day that was established during World War I.



LAWS

Selective Service Act: 1917 law that established the draft.

Lever Act / Food and Fuel Control Act: Law passed during World War I granting the president power to control production, distribution and price of food.

Liberty Loan Act: Law passed during World War I empowering the government to borrow billions of dollars by issuing war bonds.

Espionage and Sedition Acts: A pair of laws passed during World War I significantly restricting freedom of speech by making anti-war or anti-government speech illegal.



COURT CASES

Schenck v. United States: Supreme Court ruling during World War I upholding the Espionage and Sedition Acts. It introduced the “clean and present danger” doctrine but is not widely considered to be a failure of the Court to preserve individual liberties.



SONGS

Over There: Most popular song during World War I.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Conscientious Objectors: People who refuse to join the military for personal, moral reasons, such as because of religious beliefs.

Herbert Hoover: Director of the Food Administration during World War I, and later president.

Bernard Baruch: Director of the War Industries Board during World War I.

George Creel: Director of the Committee on Public Information during World War I.

Harlem Hellfighters: Nickname for the 369th Infantry, a segregated unit of African-American soldiers during World War I.



GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Fuel Administration: Government agency during World War I that managed rationing of gasoline and oil.

Food Administration: Government agency during World War I run by Herbert Hoover that managed rationing of food supplies.

War Industries Board: Government agency during World War I run by Bernard Baruch which directed production, distribution and wages. It is an example of significant government involvement in private industry.

U.S. Railway Administration: Government agency during World War I that managed the nation’s railway networks in order to support the war effort.

Committee on Public Information: Government agency created during World War I and run by George Creel to produce pro-war, pro-government propaganda.

National Labor War Board: Government agency created during World War I to negotiate with labor unions and prevent strikes.

Women’s Land Army: Government agency which employed women on farms to replace men who had joined the army.

3

T H I R D Q U E S T I O N SHOULD AMERICA BE INVOLVED IN THE WORLD OR ISOLATIONIST?

Is the fight for
FREEDOM
WORTH THE
COST?

INTRODUCTION

As the war drew to a close, Woodrow Wilson set forth his plan for peace. In his mind, fundamental flaws in international relations created an unhealthy climate that led to the World War and he wanted the United States to lead the way to creating a new world order. Wilson proposed an international organization comprising representatives of all the world's nations that would serve as a forum where disputes could be solved peacefully.

Unfortunately for Wilson, leaders in Congress had other ideas about what role America should play in the world. They viewed the Wilson's plan as a new form of supranational government that would limit the power of the American government and might drag the United States into foreign conflicts it didn't want. Since the days of George Washington, America had tried to avoid just such entanglements.

Wilson decried his opponents as letting a great chance to ensure peace for future generations slip by. If not at the conclusion of the Great War, when would the United States have another chance to lead the world toward such a worthy cause? Did America and the world's children have to live through another, perhaps even more deadly conflict before leaders in Congress would recognize the importance of being a part of the global community of nations?

On the other hand, Wilson's critics argued, what was stopping the rest of the world from dragging the United States into another conflict. If America promised to be a part of the great community of nations, it might just be promising to be a part of that great hypothetical conflict before it even began.

What do you think? Should America be involved in the world or isolationist?

介绍

随着战争即将结束，伍德罗威尔逊提出了他的和平计划。在他看来，国际关系中的根本缺陷造成了导致世界大战的不健康气氛，他希望美国引领创造新世界秩序的道路。威尔逊提出了一个国际组织，由世界上所有国家的代表组成，这些组织将成为一个可以和平解决争端的论坛。

不幸的是，对于威尔逊来说，国会领导人对于美国应该在这个世界上扮演什么角色有其他想法。他们认为威尔逊的计划是一种新形式的超国家政府，它将限制美国的力量，并可能将美国拖入它不想要的外国冲突中。自乔治华盛顿时代以来，美国一直试图避免这种纠缠。

威尔逊谴责他的对手，因为他们有一个很好的机会来确保后代的和平。如果不是在第一次世界大战结束时，美国何时又有机会引领世界走向这样一个有价值的事业？在国会领导人认识到成为全球国际社会一部分的重要性之前，美国和全世界的儿童是否必须经历另一场甚至更致命的冲突？

另一方面，威尔逊的批评者认为，是什么阻止了世界其他国家将美国拖入另一场冲突。如果美国承诺成为伟大的国际社会的一部分，它可能只是承诺在它开始之前成为这个伟大的假设冲突的一部分。

你怎么看？美国应该参与世界还是孤立主义？

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WINNING THE WAR

When the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917, both the Allied forces and the Central Powers were close to exhaustion. Great Britain and France had indebted themselves heavily in the procurement of vital American military supplies and Germany was struggling to maintain its ability to fight because of the crushing blockade. While the 200,000 American troops that arrived in France composed a tiny fraction of the entire Allied effort, the influx of new troops, and the promise of many more who would come over the coming years proved decisive.



By March 1918, the Germans had won the war on the eastern front. The Russian Revolution of the previous year had not only toppled the hated regime of Tsar Nicholas II but also ushered in a civil war from which the Communist revolutionaries under the leadership of **Vladimir Lenin** emerged victorious. Weakened by war and internal strife, and eager to build a new Soviet Union, Russian delegates agreed to a generous peace treaty with Germany. Emboldened, Germany moved the troops that had

赢得战争

当美国于 1917 年 4 月向德国宣战时，盟军和中央政权都已接近疲惫。英国和法国在采购重要的美国军事物资方面负债累累，德国正在努力维持其战斗能力，因为封锁势头严重。虽然抵达法国的 20 万美国军队占整个盟军努力的一小部分，但新部队的涌入以及未来几年将有更多人前来的承诺证明是决定性的。

Primary Source: Photograph

General Pershing led the American Expeditionary Force in Europe.

到 1918 年 3 月，德国人在东部战线上赢得了战争。前一年的俄国革命不仅推翻了沙皇尼古拉二世的仇恨政权，而且还引发了一场内战，弗拉基米尔·列宁领导下的共产党革命者获得了胜利。俄罗斯代表在战争和内乱的冲击下，渴望建立新的苏联，同意与德国达成慷慨的和平条约。大胆，德国将与俄罗斯作

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been fighting Russia to the west. The **American Expeditionary Force (AEF)**, General John “Blackjack” Pershing, entered combat in May 1918, just in time to counter the increased force on the German side.

In a series of battles along the front that took place from May 28 through August 6, 1918, including the battles of Cantigny, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, and the Second Battle of the Marne, American forces alongside the British and French armies succeeded in repelling German offensives. The Battle of Cantigny, on May 28, was the first American offensive in the war. In less than two hours that morning, American troops overran the German headquarters in the village, thus convincing the French commanders of their ability to fight against the German line advancing towards Paris. The subsequent battles of Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood proved to be the bloodiest of the war for American troops. At the latter, faced with a German onslaught of mustard gas, artillery fire, and mortar fire, U.S. Marines attacked German units in the woods on six occasions, at times meeting them in hand-to-hand and bayonet combat, before finally repelling the advance. The U.S. forces suffered 10,000 casualties in the three-week battle, with almost 2,000 killed in total and 1,087 on a single day. Brutal as they were, they amounted to small losses compared to the casualties suffered by France and Great Britain. Still, these summer battles turned the tide of the war, with the Germans in full retreat by the end of July 1918.



By the end of September 1918, over one million American soldiers staged a full offensive into the Argonne Forest. By November, after nearly forty days of intense fighting, the German lines were broken, and their military

战的部队移到了西部。美国远征军 (AEF)，约翰将军“二十一点”潘兴，于 1918 年 5 月进入战斗，正好赶上德国方面增加的部队。

在 1918 年 5 月 28 日至 8 月 6 日前沿的一系列战斗中，包括 Cantigny，Chateau Thierry，Belleau Wood 和马恩第二次战役的战斗，美国军队与英国和法国军队一起成功击退德国攻势。5 月 28 日，坎蒂尼之战是美国在战争中的第一次进攻。在那天早上不到两个小时的时间里，美国军队占领了村里的德国总部，从而说服了法国指挥官他们有能力对抗朝巴黎前进的德国军队。随后的蒂埃里城堡和贝勒奥伍德的战斗被证明是美国军队最血腥的战争。在后者，面对德国人对芥子气，火炮和迫击炮的猛烈攻击，美国海军陆战队六次袭击德国部队在树林中，有时在手部和刺刀战斗中遇到他们，最后击退了预先。在为期三周的战斗中，美国军队造成 1 万人伤亡，总共将近 2,000 人死亡，一天有 1,087 人死亡。与法国和英国遭受的伤亡相比，他们的损失相当微不足道。尽管如此，这些夏季战争扭转了战争的潮流，德国人在 1918 年 7 月底完全撤退。

Primary Source: Photograph

American soldiers celebrate the enunciation of the armistice on November 11, 2018

到 1918 年 9 月底，超过一百万美国士兵全力进攻阿贡森林。到了 11 月，在经过近 40 天的激烈战斗之后，德军的阵线被打破了，他们

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command reported to Kaiser Wilhelm II of the desperate need to end the war and enter into peace negotiations. Facing civil unrest from the German people in Berlin, as well as the loss of support from his military high command, Wilhelm abdicated his throne on November 9, 1918, and immediately fled by train to the Netherlands. Two days later, on **November 11, 1918**, Germany and the Allies declared an immediate **armistice**, thus bring the fighting to a stop and signaling the beginning of the peace process. Armistice Day is still observed around the world as a day to remember the fallen. In the United States, it is called Veterans' Day.

When the armistice was declared, 117,000 American soldiers had been killed and 206,000 wounded. The Allies as a whole suffered over 5.7 million military deaths, primarily Russian, British, and French men. The Central powers suffered four million military deaths, with half of them German soldiers. Although the Americans arrived late in the war and suffered less than half of 1% of all the casualties, the involvement of the United States proved to be a tipping point.

Economically, emotionally, and geopolitically, the war had taken an enormous toll in the United States, but especially in Europe. Of the 60 million European men who were mobilized from 1914 to 1918, 8 million were killed, 7 million were permanently disabled, and 15 million were seriously injured. Germany lost 15.1% of its active male population, Austria-Hungary lost 17.1%, and France lost 10.5%.

Hundreds of thousands of civilians also died, in large part due to food shortages and malnutrition that weakened resistance to disease. In 1914 alone, louse-borne epidemic typhus killed 200,000 in Serbia. From 1918 to 1922, Russia had about 25 million infections and 3 million deaths from epidemic typhus. In 1923, 13 million Russians contracted malaria, a sharp increase from the pre-war years. Nothing, however, compared to the devastation of a major influenza epidemic that spread around the world during the war. Overall, the **1918 flu pandemic** killed at least 50 million people, accounting for 3-5% of the world's entire population.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

While Wilson had been loath to involve the United States in the war, he saw the country's eventual participation as justification for America's involvement in developing a moral foreign policy for the entire world. The United States emerged from the war as the predominant world power. Wilson sought to capitalize on that influence and impose his moral foreign policy on all the nations of the world.

的军事指挥部向威廉二世报告了迫切需要结束战争并进行和平谈判。面对柏林德国人的内乱以及失去军事指挥的支持，威廉于 1918 年 11 月 9 日放弃了自己的宝座，并立即乘火车逃往荷兰。两天后，即 1918 年 11 月 11 日，德国和同盟国宣布立即停战，从而使战斗停止，并标志着和平进程的开始。

宣布停战时，已有 117,000 名美国士兵丧生，20.6 万人受伤。整个盟军遭受了超过 570 万军事死亡，主要是俄罗斯人，英国人和法国人。中央军队有 400 万军人死亡，其中一半是德国士兵。虽然美国人在战争中来到很晚，并且在所有伤亡人数中只占不到一半，但美国的参与证明是一个转折点。

在经济，情感和地缘政治上，战争在美国造成了巨大的损失，尤其是在欧洲。在 1914 年至 1918 年动员的 6,000 万欧洲男子中，有 800 万人丧生，700 万人永久残疾，1500 万人受重伤。德国失去了 15.1% 的活跃男性人口，奥匈帝国失去了 17.1%，法国失去了 10.5%。

数十万平民也死亡，这在很大程度上是由于粮食短缺和营养不良导致的疾病抵抗力减弱。仅在 1914 年，虱子传播的流行性斑疹伤寒就在塞尔维亚造成 20 万人死亡。从 1918 年到 1922 年，俄罗斯有大约 2500 万人感染，300 万人死于流行性斑疹伤寒。1923 年，有 1300 万俄罗斯人感染疟疾，比战前年代急剧增加。然而，与在战争期间传播到世界各地的主要流感流行病的破坏相比，没有任何东西。总体而言，1918 年的流感大流行造成至少 5000 万人丧生，占全球总人口的 3-5%。

VERSAILLES 的条约

虽然威尔逊不愿让美国参与战争，但他认为该国最终的参与是美国参与制定全世界道德外交政策的理由。美国从战争中脱颖而出，成为世界强国。威尔逊试图利用这种影响力，将他的道德外交政策强加于世界各国。

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Primary Source: Photograph

Police officers on a streetcar in Seattle check to make sure riders are wearing masks during the influenza outbreak in 1918.

As early as January 1918, a full five months before American military forces fired their first shot in the war, and eleven months before the actual armistice, Wilson announced his postwar peace plan before a joint session of Congress. Referring to what became known as the **Fourteen Points**, Wilson called for openness in all matters of diplomacy, an end to secret treaties, free trade, freedom of the seas, promotion of self-determination of all nations, and more. In addition, he called for the creation of a League of Nations to promote the new world order and preserve territorial integrity through open discussions in place of intimidation and war.

As the war concluded, Wilson announced, to the surprise of many, that he would attend the **Paris Peace Conference** himself, rather than ceding to the tradition of sending professional diplomats to represent the country. His decision influenced other nations to follow suit, and the Paris conference became the largest meeting of world leaders to date in history.

早在 1918 年 1 月，也就是美国军队在战争中首次开枪前五个月，在实际停战前 11 个月，威尔逊在国会联席会议前宣布了他的战后和平计划。在谈到所谓的十四点时，威尔逊呼吁在所有外交事务中开放，结束秘密条约，自由贸易，海洋自由，促进所有国家的自决等等。此外，他呼吁建立一个国际联盟，通过公开讨论取代恐吓和战争来促进新的世界秩序和维护领土完整。

随着战争的结束，威尔逊令许多人惊讶地宣布，他将亲自参加巴黎和平会议，而不是放弃派遣专业外交官代表国家的传统。他的决定影响了其他国家效仿，巴黎会议成为迄今为止历史上最大的世界领导人会议。从 1918

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For six months, beginning in December 1918, Wilson remained in Paris to personally conduct peace negotiations.

Although the French public greeted Wilson with overwhelming enthusiasm, other delegates at the conference had deep misgiving about the American president's plans for a "peace without victory." Specifically, Great Britain, France and Italy sought to obtain some measure of revenge against Germany for drawing them into the war, to secure themselves against possible future aggressions from that nation, and also to maintain or even strengthen their own colonial possessions. Great Britain and France in particular sought substantial monetary **reparations**, as well as territorial gains, at Germany's expense. Japan had officially supported the allies but not engaged in the war in Europe, but the too desired concessions in Asia, whereas Italy sought new territory in Europe. Finally, the threat posed by a Bolshevik Russia under Vladimir Lenin, and more importantly, the danger of revolutions elsewhere, further spurred on these allies to use the treaty negotiations to expand their territories and secure their strategic interests, rather than strive towards world peace.

In the end, the **Treaty of Versailles** that officially concluded World War I resembled little of Wilson's original Fourteen Points. The Japanese, French, and British succeeded in carving up many of Germany's colonial holdings in Africa and Asia. The dissolution of the old Ottoman Empire created new nations under the quasi-colonial rule of France and Great Britain, such as Iraq and Palestine. France gained much of the disputed territory along their border with Germany, as well as passage of a "war guilt clause" that demanded Germany take public responsibility for starting and prosecuting the war that led to so much death and destruction. Great Britain led the charge that resulted in Germany agreeing to pay reparations in excess of \$33 billion to the Allies. As for Bolshevik Russia, Wilson had agreed to send American troops to their northern region to protect Allied supplies and holdings there, while also participating in an economic blockade designed to undermine Lenin's power. This move would ultimately have the opposite effect of galvanizing popular support for the Bolsheviks.

The sole piece of the original Fourteen Points that Wilson successfully fought to keep intact was the creation of a **League of Nations**. In the covenant of the new league, all member nations in the League agreed to defend any nation that was under attack. This was **Article X** of the covenant and Wilson intended for this provision of the covenant to prevent war, since no nation would be suicidal enough to start a war knowing that the entire rest of the world would come to the defense of

年 12 月开始的六个月里, 威尔逊一直在巴黎亲自进行和平谈判。

虽然法国公众以极大的热情迎接威尔逊, 但会议的其他代表对美国总统的“没有胜利的和平”的计划深表不满。具体来说, 英国, 法国和意大利试图获得一些报复德国的报复措施。他们参加战争, 以保护自己免受来自该国的未来可能的侵略, 并维持甚至加强他们自己的殖民地财产。特别是英国和法国以德国为代价寻求大量的货币赔偿和领土收益。日本已经正式支持盟国, 但没有参与欧洲战争, 但是在亚洲过于渴望的让步, 而意大利在欧洲寻求新的领土。最后, 布尔什维克俄罗斯在弗拉基米尔·列宁领导下构成的威胁, 更重要的是, 其他地方革命的危险, 进一步促使这些盟国利用条约谈判扩大领土并确保其战略利益, 而不是为实现世界和平而努力。

最终, 正式结束第一次世界大战的凡尔赛条约与威尔逊最初的十四点相似。日本, 法国和英国成功地将德国在非洲和亚洲的许多殖民地所有权分割出来。旧奥斯曼帝国的解体在法国和英国的准殖民统治下创造了新的国家, 如伊拉克和巴勒斯坦。法国在与德国的边界上获得了大部分有争议的领土, 并且通过了一项“战争罪恶条款”, 要求德国承担责任, 开始和起诉导致如此多死亡和破坏的战争。英国领导的指控导致德国同意向盟军支付超过 330 亿美元的赔偿金。至于布尔什维克俄罗斯, 威尔逊同意派遣美国军队到他们的北部地区, 以保护盟军的供应和在那里的财产, 同时还参与旨在破坏列宁权力的经济封锁。这一举动最终会产生相反的效果, 激发民众对布尔什维克的支持。

威尔逊成功保持完整的原始十四点的唯一部分是建立国际联盟。在新联盟的盟约中, 联盟中的所有成员国都同意为任何受到攻击的国家进行辩护。这是修道院的第十条, 而威尔逊则打算通过这一规定来防止战争, 因为任何一个国家都不会有足够的自杀心来开始一场战争, 知道世界其他地方都会为受到攻击的国家辩护。具有讽刺意味的是, 这篇文

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the nation under attack. Ironically, this article would prove to be the undoing of Wilson's dream of a new world order.

章将证明是威尔逊实现新世界秩序梦想的结果。



Primary Source: Painting

The Paris Peace Conference met at the Palace of Versailles in the Hall of Mirrors. Amid this setting of opulence that was the work of kings, Wilson, who is seated in the center left of the painting, worked to find ways to enact his ideas of moral diplomacy and make the world safe for democracy.

THE RATIFICATION DEBATE

Although the other nations in Paris agreed to the final terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Wilson's greatest battle lay in the ratification debate that awaited him upon his return. While the Constitution gives presidents the authority to negotiate treaties, but the Senate must ratify any treaty before the United States is bound by its terms. This is an important check on the power of the president. Wilson knew that a yes vote would be difficult to achieve.

Central to the debate was Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Even before Wilson's return to Washington, Senator **Henry Cabot Lodge**, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that oversaw

批准辩护

虽然巴黎的其他国家同意凡尔赛条约的最终条款，但威尔逊最大的战斗在于他返回时等待他的批准辩论。虽然“宪法”赋予总统谈判条约的权力，但参议院必须在美国受其条款约束之前批准任何条约。这是对总统权力的重要检查。威尔逊知道赞成投票很难实现。

辩论的核心是“国际联盟盟约”第十条。甚至在威尔逊回到华盛顿之前，参议院外交关系委员会主席亨利卡博特洛奇就监督批准程序，

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ratification proceedings, issued a list of reservations he had regarding the treaty. An isolationist in foreign policy issues, Cabot feared that Article X would take away Congress's ability to decide when the United States would and would not enter wars. If the United States agreed to join the League of Nations, the country would be obligated to defend any other nation that came under attack, regardless of when or where. For Lodge and other Republicans in the Senate, this was unacceptable. The United States should remain entirely independent of the world and its problems.

On the other side of the political spectrum, interventionists such as Wilson argued that Article X would impede the United States from using her rightfully attained military power to secure and protect America's international interests. The United States had a moral obligation to the rest of the world to use its power as a deterrent to ensure peace. Without the United States at the table, they feared, the hard-won peace would crumble as petty problems pulled the world back into war.

Some Republicans, known as **Irreconcilables**, opposed the treaty on all grounds, whereas others, called **Reservationists**, would support the treaty if sufficient amendments were introduced that could eliminate Article X. In an effort to turn public support into a weapon against those in opposition, Wilson embarked on a cross-country railway speaking tour. He began travelling in September 1919, and the grueling pace, after the stress of the six months in Paris, proved too much. Wilson fainted following a public event on September 25, 1919, and immediately returned to Washington. There he suffered a debilitating stroke, leaving his second wife **Edith Wilson** in charge as de facto president for a period of about six months.

Frustrated that his dream of a new world order was slipping away, a frustration that was compounded by the fact that, now an invalid, he was unable to speak his own thoughts coherently, Wilson urged Democrats in the Senate to reject any effort to compromise on the treaty. With all sides unwilling to compromise, Congress voted and rejected the Treaty of Versailles and membership in the League of Nations.

As a result, the United States had to conclude its own separate peace treaty with Germany and never joined the League of Nations, which, as Wilson had feared shattered the international authority and significance of the organization. Although Wilson received the Nobel Peace Prize in October 1919 for his efforts to create a model of world peace, he remained personally embarrassed and angry at his country's refusal to be a part of that model.

发布了他对该条约的保留清单。作为外交政策问题的孤立主义者，卡博特担心第十条会剥夺国会决定美国何时进入战争的能力。如果美国同意加入国际联盟，该国将有义务为受到攻击的任何其他国家进行辩护，无论何时何地。对于洛奇和参议院的其他共和党人来说，这是不可接受的。美国应完全独立于世界及其问题。

在政治光谱的另一方面，像威尔逊这样的干涉主义者认为，第十条会妨碍美国利用她正当获得的军事力量来保护和保护美国的国际利益。美国对世界其他国家有道义义务，将其权力用作确保和平的威慑力量。他们担心，如果没有美国在谈判桌上，那些来之不易的和平就会崩溃，因为小小的问题将世界拉回战争。

一些被称为不和谐的共和党人基于所有理由反对该条约，而其他人称为保留主义者，如果引入可以消除第十条的充分修正案，则会支持该条约。为了努力将公众支持变成针对反对者的武器，威尔逊开始了一次越野铁路巡回演讲。他于1919年9月开始旅行，在巴黎六个月的压力之后，艰苦的步伐证明了太多。威尔逊于1919年9月25日公开活动后晕倒，并立即返回华盛顿。在那里，他遭受了一次令人衰弱的中风，让他的第二任妻子伊迪丝·威尔逊担任事实上的总统，为期约六个月。

令他感到沮丧的是，他对新世界秩序的梦想正在逐渐消失，这种挫败感因为现在无效而无法连贯地说出自己的想法，威尔逊敦促参议院的民主党拒绝任何妥协的努力。条约。由于各方都不愿妥协，国会投票否决了凡尔赛条约和国际联盟的成员资格。

因此，美国不得不与德国缔结自己的单独和平条约，并且从未加入国际联盟，因为威尔逊担心破坏该组织的国际权威和重要性。虽然威尔逊于1919年10月因创建世界和平模式而获得诺贝尔和平奖，但他仍然对他的国家拒绝成为该模式的一部分感到尴尬和愤怒。

CONCLUSION

Ultimately Wilson lost his campaign to make the United States a key player in world affairs. Senator Lodge and the isolationists in Congress won the political argument and America sat on the sidelines during the 1920s and 1930s and conflicts engulfed Europe and Asia. Hitler rose to power in Germany and Japan invaded China. By the time 1941 rolled around and the United States found itself in World War II, the question of isolationism or involvement had been answered.

Politicians on both sides of the argument about the Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations used the ensuing decades as evidence that they had been right all along. For isolationists, being able to stay out of World War II for as long as possible made it possible for the United States to be the deciding factor. Wilson's supporters, on the other hand, believed that if the United States had been part of the League of Nations from the beginning, it might have had a chance to stop Japan and Hitler from starting the war in the first place. Instead, the Americans were hidden away across the oceans while catastrophe was unfolding.

What do you think? Should America be involved in the world as Wilson hoped, or isolationist as Senator Lodge and the Republicans wanted?

SUMMARY

The United States entered the fighting in the last year of World War I. Germany had been suffering under a terrible blockade and was short on food and supplies. Russia had already exited the war and was in the middle of a civil war. American commanders refused to let their troops be split up and insisted on fighting together as one large group. They were still a tiny fraction of all the men on the battlefields of Europe.

The end of the war came on November 11, 1918. The European powers had lost millions of men in battle, as well as civilians. A flu pandemic swept the world in 1918 killing millions more.

President Woodrow Wilson went to Europe after the war had finished to negotiate a peace deal. He believed it was an opportunity to forge an international system for a lasting peace. He described his vision for a

结论

最终威尔逊失去了让美国成为世界事务重要角色的运动。参议员洛奇和国会中的孤立主义者赢得了政治争论，美国在 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代期间坐在场边，冲突席卷欧洲和亚洲。希特勒在德国上台，日本入侵中国。到 1941 年到来并且美国发现自己处于第二次世界大战时，孤立主义或参与的问题得到了回答。

关于凡尔赛条约和国际联盟的争论双方的政治家都使用随后的几十年作为他们一直都是正确的证据。对于孤立主义者而言，能够尽可能长时间地脱离第二次世界大战，使美国成为决定性因素。另一方面，威尔逊的支持者认为，如果美国从一开始就是国际联盟的一部分，它可能有机会阻止日本和希特勒首先开始战争。相反，当灾难正在展开时，美国人被隐藏在海洋中。

你怎么看？美国应该像威尔逊所希望的那样参与世界，还是像参议员洛奇和共和党人那样孤立主义者？

摘要

美国在第一次世界大战的最后一年参加了战斗。德国遭受了可怕的封锁，缺乏食物和供应。俄罗斯已退出战争并处于内战期间。美国指挥官拒绝让他们的部队分裂，坚持作为一个大集团一起战斗。他们仍然只是欧洲战场上所有人的一小部分。

战争的结束发生在 1918 年 11 月 11 日。欧洲列强在战争中失去了数百万人以及平民。1918 年，一场烟道大流行席卷全球，造成数百万人死亡。

战争结束后，伍德罗威尔逊总统前往欧洲谈判达成和平协议。他认为这是建立持久和平国际体系的机会。他在题为“十四点”的演讲中描述

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peaceful world in a speech entitled the Fourteen Points. The most important of these was the creation of a League of Nations in which future conflicts could be resolved without war.

The result of the negotiations was the Treaty of Versailles. Wilson succeeded in getting the Europeans to create a League of Nations, although they also imposed a harsh punishment on Germany. Germany was forced to admit that the war had been their fault and pay enormous reparations. This punishing element of the treaty would be used later by Hitler to blame Germany's problems on its neighbors.

Wilson's efforts to join the new League of Nations faced a major challenge. The Constitution gives the Senate the authority to ratify all treaties signed by the president. One element of the League of Nations was a commitment by every nation to defend any nation under attack. In theory, this would deter nations from going to war since they risked punishment from the entire world. In reality, Republicans in the Senate feared that this would mean the United States would be forced to join wars that were not really its business.

When it looked like the Senate was going to reject the Treaty, Wilson travelled the nation giving speeches to build public support. This also failed and the Senate voted against the treaty. Without the United States, the League of Nations was seriously weakened. It is possible that if America had been at the table, World War II might have been avoided, but we can never know.

By rejecting the Treaty of Versailles and membership in the League of Nations, the United States also rejected Wilson's dream of internationalism. Instead, for the next twenty years the nation pursued a policy of isolationism.

In keeping with that new idea, Congress passed the Immigration Act of 1924, cutting off almost all immigration from Europe and ending immigration entirely from Asia.

A fear of foreigners and dangerous foreign ideas swept the nation. With the success of the communist revolution in Russia, a Red Scare started. Immigrant anarchists Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted in a deeply flawed trial that many saw as evidence of a national eagerness to root out dangerous ideas.

了他对和平世界的愿景。其中最重要的是建立一个国际联盟，未来的冲突可以在没有战争的情况下得到解决。

谈判的结果是凡尔赛条约。威尔逊成功地让欧洲人建立了国际联盟，尽管他们也对德国施加了严厉的惩罚。德国被迫承认战争是他们的错，并付出了巨额赔偿。希特勒后来将该条约中的这一惩罚因素用于指责德国对其邻国的问题。

威尔逊加入新的国际联盟的努力面临着重大挑战。宪法赋予参议院批准总统签署的所有条约的权力。国际联盟的一个要素是每个国家都承诺保护受到攻击的任何国家。从理论上讲，这将阻止各国开战，因为他们冒着受到整个世界的惩罚。实际上，参议院的共和党人担心这将意味着美国将被迫参加并非真正的商业战争。

当看起来参议院将要拒绝该条约时，威尔逊前往全国发表演讲，以建立公众支持。这也失败了，参议院投票反对该条约。没有美国，国际联盟就被严重削弱了。如果美国一直在谈判桌，第二次世界大战可能已被避免，但我们永远不会知道。

通过拒绝凡尔赛条约和加入国际联盟，美国也拒绝了威尔逊的国际主义梦想。相反，在接下来的二十年里，国家奉行孤立主义政策。

为了与这一新想法保持一致，国会通过了1924年的“移民法”，切断了几乎所有来自欧洲的移民，并完全从亚洲移民移民。

对外国人的恐惧和危险的外国思想席卷全国。随着俄罗斯共产主义革命的成功，红色恐慌开始了。移民无政府主义者 Sacco 和 Vanzetti 在一次严重缺陷的审判中被定罪，许多人认为这是全国渴望根除危险思想的证据。



KEY CONCEPTS

Armistice: An agreement to stop fighting.

Fourteen Points: President Wilson’s reasons for fighting in World War I. These were aspects of his Moral Diplomacy and became the basis of American negotiations at the end of the war. Some of the ideas were included in the Treaty of Versailles.

Reparations: Payment by one nation to another as a form of apology or penalty.



PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Vladimir Lenin: Leader of the Bolsheviks in Russia during the Russian Revolution. He became the first leader of the communist Soviet Union.

American Expeditionary Force (AEF): American army units who fought in Europe during World War I.

John “Blackjack” Pershing: General who led the American army in Europe during World War I.

League of Nations: International organization created at the end of World War I. It was the brainchild of President Wilson and was designed to give nations a forum in which to resolve differences without war. It failed to prevent World War II.

Henry Cabot Lodge: Republican senator who led opposition to the Treaty of Versailles fearing that it would force the United States to join wars that were not central to American interests.

Irreconcilables: Republican senators during the debate over the Treaty of Versailles who refused to vote to approve the treaty no matter what changes were made.

Reservationists: Republican senators during the debate over the Treaty of Versailles who would consider voting to ratify the treaty if changes were made.

Edith Wilson: First lady and wife of President Wilson. She acted as his caretaker and made many decisions for him during the last few months of his presidency.



EVENTS

Armistice Day: November 11, 1918 – the day fighting in World War I ended. Today it is remembered in the United States as Veteran’s Day.

1918 Influenza Pandemic: Major worldwide outbreak of the flu which killed 3-5% of the global population during World War I.

Paris Peace Conference: The meeting in 1918 and 1919 of world leaders to negotiate a treaty to conclude World War I.



TREATIES

Treaty of Versailles: Peace treaty that concluded World War I and established the League of Nations. The United States Senate never ratified the treaty.

Article X of the League of Nations Covenant: Key component of the League of Nations in which the nations of the world agreed to join together to repulse any aggressive military actions.

Question Eleven, Part Two

Is the fight for FREEDOM WORTH THE COST?

Isolation was a long American tradition. Since the days of George Washington, Americans preferred to remain protected by the mighty oceans on its border than engage with other nations in treaties and alliances. When European conflicts erupted, as they frequently did, most Americans concluded that fighting wars to protect the freedom of people living far away, was simply too great a cost for the United States to pay.

When the Archduke of Austria-Hungary was killed in cold blood, igniting the First World War, Americans claimed neutrality. As a nation of immigrants, The United States would have difficulty picking a side. Despite the obvious ties to Britain based on history and language, there were many United States citizens who claimed Germany and Austria-Hungary as their parent lands. Whose freedom was worth fighting and dying for?

After two and a half years of isolationism, the choice had become clearer. Germany's violation of American neutrality on the high seas, combined with provocations such as the Zimmerman Note turned the United States into a friend of the Allies and America entered the Great War.

In the end, the war was won, but President Wilson's quest to have the Senate ratify the Treaty of Versailles failed. It seemed that America had been willing to pay the price of freedom in 1917, but was not ready to commit to defending freedom unconditionally in the future.

What do you think? When is the fight for freedom worth the cost?

隔离是美国悠久的传统。自乔治·华盛顿时代以来，美国人更愿意在其边界上受到强大海洋的保护，而不是在条约和联盟中与其他国家接触。当欧洲冲突爆发时，正如他们经常发生的那样，大多数美国人认为，为了保护远离人民的自由而进行战争，这对美国来说付出的代价太大了。

当奥匈帝国大公在冷血中被杀，点燃第一次世界大战时，美国人声称中立。作为一个移民国家，美国很难挑选一方。尽管基于历史和语言与英国有明显的联系，但仍有许多美国公民声称德国和奥地利 - 匈牙利是其母国。谁的自由值得战斗和死亡？

经过两年半的孤立主义，选择变得更加清晰。德国在公海上违反美国中立，加上齐默尔曼笔记等挑衅行为，使美国成为同盟国和美国的朋友，进入了一场大战。

最终，战争胜利了，但威尔逊总统要求参议院批准凡尔赛条约的努力失败了。1917年美国似乎愿意为自由付出代价，但未来还没有准备好无条件地捍卫自由。

你怎么看？什么时候争取自由是值得的？



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