

# Mobilizing For War



# The Main Idea

- As the United States entered World War I, the federal government made a series of decisions which impacted American society.

# Selective Service Act (1917)

- Created the military draft.
- It required U.S. men between the ages of 21 and 45 to register for military service.



# The US Economy

- The Federal Government took control and regulated the economy.
- Created the War Industries Board
  - Regulated wartime industries.

# Lever Food and Fuel Control Act

- Rationing of food and fuel began to ensure the troops in Europe had the necessary supplies to win the war.
- Controlled the production levels and prices of goods.

# War Revenue Act



- Raised income tax rates and increased taxes on businesses.
- Also issued war bonds (loans) called “Liberty Bonds” to the public.
  - Give the gov’t money now, get more money back later.

# National War Labor Board



- Brought together representatives to resolve disputes.
- Supported labor goals such as increased pay and the eight-hour workday.

# The Workforce

- Women and African Americans went to work in factories because of the men leaving to fight the war.





# Limiting Civil Liberties (Rights)

## Espionage Act (1917)

- Made it illegal to interfere with military recruiting or to encourage disloyalty to the government or military.

## Sedition Act (1918)

- Made it illegal to publicly oppose the U.S. government or military.

# Schenck v. United States(1919)

- Challenged the constitutionality of the Espionage Act.
- Charles Schenck created leaflets encouraging resisting the draft.
- Schenck argued that the free-speech clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment protected these actions.
- The Supreme Court did not agree because his speech represented a “clear and present danger” to the country.

# Order of Operations

1. Complete the World War I Seditious Assignment