

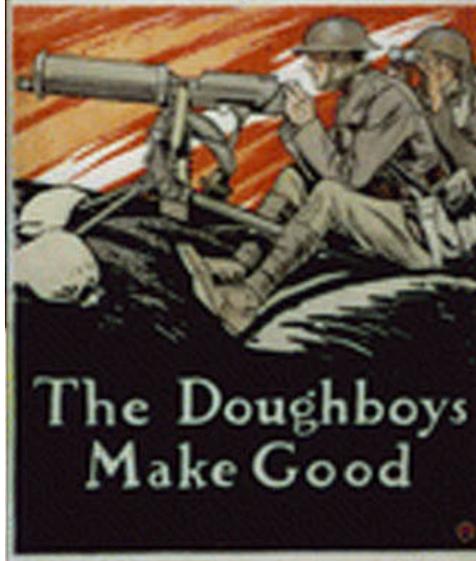
Name: _____

Date: _____

The Doughboys

America declared war, but several months passed before soldiers reached the front. First, Americans had to be persuaded to join the war. The idea of conscription, drafting soldiers to fight, was unpopular with many Americans, but 2.8 million Americans were ultimately called to duty. Once drafted, the soldiers were quickly trained and dispatched to Europe.

The war weary French people were thrilled to see American soldiers march through the streets of Paris on July 4, 1917. The soldiers were treated as celebrities. Many French people threw candy or cigarettes to the soldiers to show their appreciation. An American officer announced *Nous voici, Lafayette!* (Lafayette, we are here!) The Marquis de Lafayette helped train George Washington's troops in the American Revolutionary War.



The phrase suggested that America was ready to repay an old debt to an old friend.

The British and French planned to use the Americans as reinforcements for their fallen forces, General John J. Pershing, the leader of the American forces, disagreed. Pershing insisted that the Americans fight together and not be spread among other Allied Forces. He understood the importance of the spirits of the soldiers. George M. Cohan captured the feelings of many soldiers in "Over There," a song popular in the United States during the war, and proudly sung by soldiers on their way to the front.

*Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word, over there
That the Yanks are coming,
the Yanks are coming,
And we won't be back
'Till it's over over there.*

The American soldiers fighting the Great War were often called "doughboys." The meaning of the term is obscure, but the spirit of that nickname and many others helped build a sense of camaraderie among the fighting men. The eager doughboys helped lead the Allied Forces to victory in the Great War.

*This is a higher order learning question. You must answer the question to the best of your ability, but any reasonable answer will be graded as correct.

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Fill in the Blanks

The first A_____ soldiers reached France two m_____ after
C_____ declared w_____ in 1917. The weary F_____ people were
*d_____l_____ght_____d to see A_____ march through the s_____ of P_____;
many showed their g_____a_____i_____ude by throwing c_____ or c_____. When the
Parade reached the tomb of the M_____ de L_____, Col. Charles
Stanton announced in French, "L_____, W_____ A_____ H_____." The phrase
suggested that A_____ was about to r_____ an old d_____ to the F_____
nobleman who helped t_____ George W_____’s troops almost 150
*y_____ earlier. The A_____ forces fought under the direction of General John J.
P_____, who insisted that A_____ fight t_____ and not
be s_____ among A_____ forces. The American "d_____'s" fighting
s_____ helped the A_____ forces to v_____ in the G_____ War.

Answer in complete sentences

*1. Why do you think many Americans had to be persuaded to join the Great War?

*2. Approximately how long has France been at war when the American soldiers arrived?

*3. Why did General Pershing insist that American soldiers fight together instead of being used as "replacements" for fallen British and French soldiers?

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