

Running the Numbers Packet

Figure 1: Blue Book, pg. 501

Approximate average actual strength of the various combat divisions on the Western Front during the year 1918:	
American.....	25,500
British.....	11,800
French.....	11,400
German.....	12,300

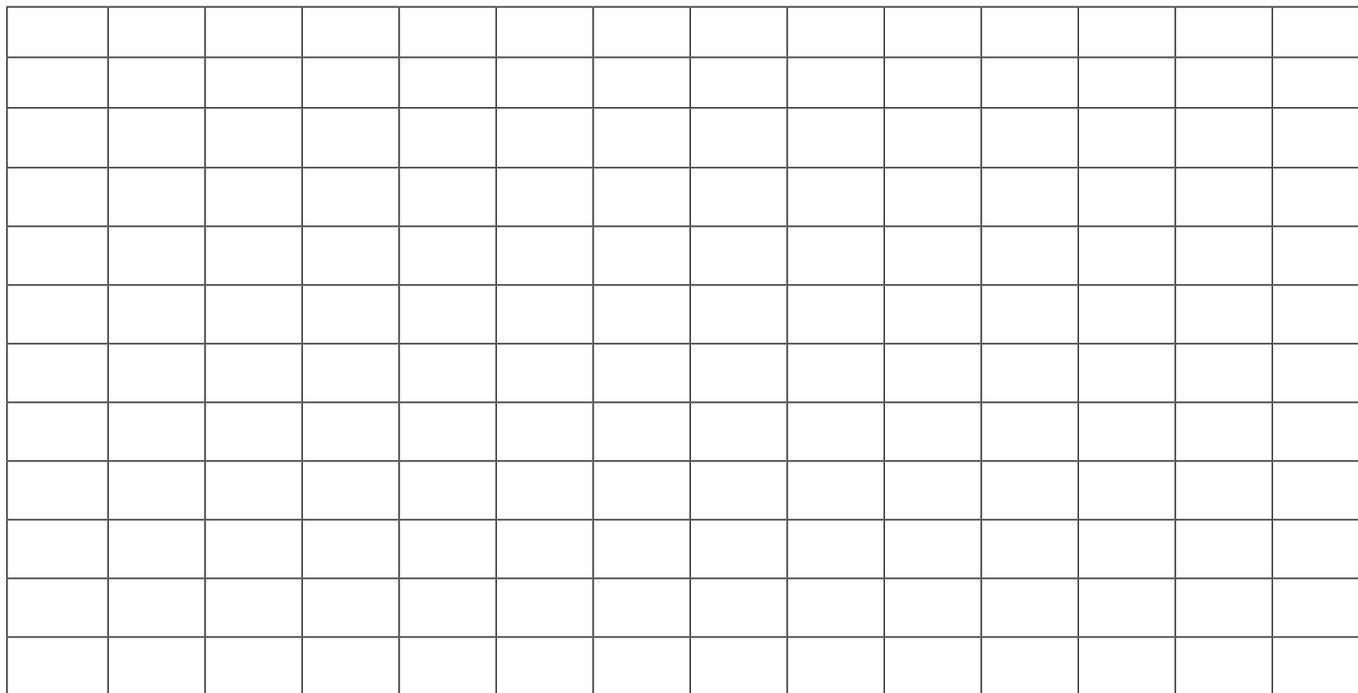
1. What is being measured in this list?
2. What country averages the most troops on the Western Front during 1918? Who averages the least?
3. How do you think America's late entrance into World War I may have affected their numbers?
4. How might this affect how other nations perceived American troops?
5. How would this impact the role of Americans in the decision-making process during and after the war?

Figure 2: Miles of Western Front occupied by American and Allied Forces in 1918

Blue Book, pg. 501

Date (1918)	American	British	French	Belgian	Total
Jan. 31	6	116	323	23	468
Mar. 20	17	116	312	23	468
Mar. 30	19	92	353	23	487
Apr. 10	31	92	348	23	494
Apr. 30	34	83	358	23	498
May 30	23	83	393	23	522
June 10	36	83	389	23	531
June 20	65	83	360	23	531
July 10	62	92	354	23	531
July 20	55	92	362	23	532
July 30	68	92	318	23	501
Aug. 10	79	93	277	23	472
Aug. 20	85	93	276	23	477
Aug. 30	90	87	262	23	462
Sept. 10	98	87	241	23	449
Sept. 30	82	83	258	28	451
Oct. 10	101	83	244	15	443
Oct. 30	79	68	248	15	410
Nov. 11	83	70	214	25	392

1. Make a line graph to track the number of miles gained over time for each unit.



2. When do American forces gain the most ground? What general trend do you notice regarding American forces?

3. What general trend do you notice regarding miles gained by British, French, and Belgian forces?

4. Does the progress gained seem consistent or are there sharp gains and losses? Why do you think this is?

5. What other variables could affect how many miles of Western Front the Americans occupied?

Figure 3: Cost of war to the United States

Blue Book, pg. 505

For the 25 months from April 1917 to May 1919 the war cost the United States more than \$1,000,000 per hour. Its total expenditure, excluding loans to the Allies, was \$22,000,000,000. At the time of the Armistice the cost was about \$200,000 per hour. The pay of officers and men amounted to only about 13 percent of this amount. The total expenditure of 22 billions was practically equal to the entire cost of running the U.S. government from 1791 to 1914, inclusive.

1. What statistic in this paragraph do you find most surprising? Why?
2. What other information would be helpful in order to evaluate America's financial sacrifices regarding the war?
3. How do you think these expenditures affected life on the home front?

Figure 4: Foreign loans made by the United States during and after the war

Blue Book, pg. 506

Post-Armistice					
Country	Pre-Armistice cash loans	Cash loans	War supplies and relief supplies	Total loans	Total payments received to Nov. 1, 1937
Armenia			\$11,959,917.49	\$11,959,917.49	
Austria			24,055,708.92	24,055,708.92	\$862,668.00
Belgium	\$171,780,000	\$177,434,467.89	29,872,732.54	379,087,200.43	52,191,273.24
Cuba	10,000,000			10,000,000	12,286,751.58
Czecho-Slovakia		61,974,041.10	29,905,629.93	91,879,671.03	20,134,092.26
Estonia			13,999,145.60	13,999,145.60	1,248,432.97
Finland			8,281,926.17	8,281,926.17	4,868,891.77
France	1,970,000,000	1,027,477,800.00	407,341,145.01	3,404,818,945.01	486,075,891.00
Great Britain	3,696,000,000	581,000,000.00		4,277,000,000.00	2,024,848,817.09
Greece		(1) 27,167,000		27,167,000.00	3,778,384.01
Hungary			1,685,835.61	1,685,835.61	468,466.52
Italy	1,031,000,000	617,034,050.90		1,648,034,050.90	100,829,880.16
Latvia			5,132,287.14	5,132,287.14	761,549.07
Liberia		26,000.00		26,000.00	36,471.56
Lithuania			4,981,628.03	4,981,628.03	1,237,956.58
Nicaragua			431,849.14	431,849.14	168,575.84
Poland			159,666,972.39	(2) 159,666,972.39	22,646,297.55
Romania		25,000,000.00	12,911,152.92	37,911,152.92	4,791,007.22
Russia	(3) 187,729,750		4,871,547.37	192,601,297.37	8,750,311.88
Yugoslavia	10,605,000	16,175,465.56	24,978,020.99	51,758,486.55	2,588,771.69
Total	7,077,114,750	2,533,288,825.45	740,075,499.25	10,350,479,074.70	2,748,574,488.89
(1) Includes \$12,167,000 authorized under act of Feb. 14, 1929.					
(2) Includes \$3,736,628.42 acquired by U.S. (Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp. for services rendered.					
(3) Exclusive of \$5,000,000 conditional advance not availed of and returned.					

1. Who received loans before the Armistice was signed but not after? Why do you think this is?
2. Create a pie chart showing what percentage of America's loans was made both before and after the Armistice.
3. Does anything surprise you about this chart? Why or why not?
4. What countries received the most from the United States? Why do you think this is?
5. Considering the information on this chart and the information on the cost of the war (Figure 3), how do you think many Americans felt about the war after it was over?

