

STUDY GUIDE

WORLD WAR I

THE ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- To what extent did the United States enter World War I to protect its economic and ideological interests?
- To what extent did the United States successfully meet its objectives in World War I?

IN A NUTSHELL:

- World War I began in Europe in 1914. Although President Wilson at first declared neutrality, the U.S. entered the war in 1917.
- After World War I, President Wilson worked for an idealistic post-war plan that was rejected by European nations as well as by the U.S. Senate.

KEY TERMS

EVENTS

Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated, 1914
World War I begins, 1914
Wilson proclaims neutrality, 1914
Lusitania sinks, 1915
William Jennings Bryan resigns as Secretary of State, 1915
Arabic & Sussex pledges, 1916
Zimmerman telegram, 1917
Germany resumes unrestricted warfare, 1917
U.S. enters WWI, 1917
Wilson presents the Fourteen Points, 1918
World War I ends, 1918
Espionage and Sedition Acts, 1917-1918
Influenza epidemic, 1918-1919
Treaty of Versailles, 1919
Red Scare, 1919

PEOPLE

Woodrow Wilson
William Jennings Bryan
John J. Pershing
Henry Cabot Lodge
Calvin Coolidge
A. Mitchell Palmer
Eugene Debs

OTHER TERMS

dollar diplomacy
self-determination
restricted warfare
unrestricted warfare
Central Powers
Triple Entente
trench warfare
preparedness
U-boat
“He Kept Us Out of War”
The Great Migration
American Expeditionary Force
Bolsheviks
Fourteen Points
irreconcilables
reservationists
League of Nations
the “war guilt” clause (in Treaty of Versailles)
“100% Americanism”