

Name _____
Period _____
Date _____

America in World War I: Crash Course US History #30

- 1) Even though **World War I** (1914-1918) broke out in **Europe** in 1914, why was the initial policy of the **United States** to remain **neutral**?

- 2) Analyze the slogan **President Woodrow Wilson** used to court the **Progressives** who were against the **United States** entering **World War I** during the **Election of 1916**.

- 3) Why didn't the **United States** immediately go to war after the sinking of the **Lusitania**, a **British** ocean liner en route to **New York**, by **German submarines** in 1915?

- 4) Outline three other possible reasons why the **United States** declared war against **Germany** on April 2, 1917.

- 5) Briefly explain how the **United States** helped out the **Entente Powers** economically in **World War I** (1914-1918).

- 6) How did the addition of 1,000,000 **American** troops deployed in 1917 help the **Entente Powers** defeat the **Central Powers** and the **German Army**?

- 7) Describe the economic factors which allowed the **United States** to emerge more powerful after the end of **World War I** (1914-1918).

8) How did the regulations by the **United States** control the **economy** during wartime and ultimately bring about the goals laid out by the **Progressives Party**?

9) Illuminate how the **United States** actively shaped public opinion during **World War I** (1914-1918).

10) Justify why **civil liberties** in the **United States** were repressed during **World War I** (1914-1918).

11) Describe the **Sedition Act of 1917**.

12) In the **Supreme Court Case *Schenck v. the United States (1919)***, what was the ultimate decision?

13) Explain what happened during the **Palmer Raids** soon after the end of **World War I**.

14) Why wasn't **Woodrow Wilson's** dream of a **League of Nations** realized at the end of **World War I**?
