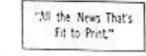
<u>Group Activity:</u> If Americans wanted to remain neutral, why did the United States entered WWI?

- In teams, determine why the United States entered World War I in 1917:
 - Examine the documents provided and complete the chart in your notes
 - When finished, create a one sentence thesis that explains why the USA entered WWI
 - -Be prepared to discuss your ideas with the class



Document A





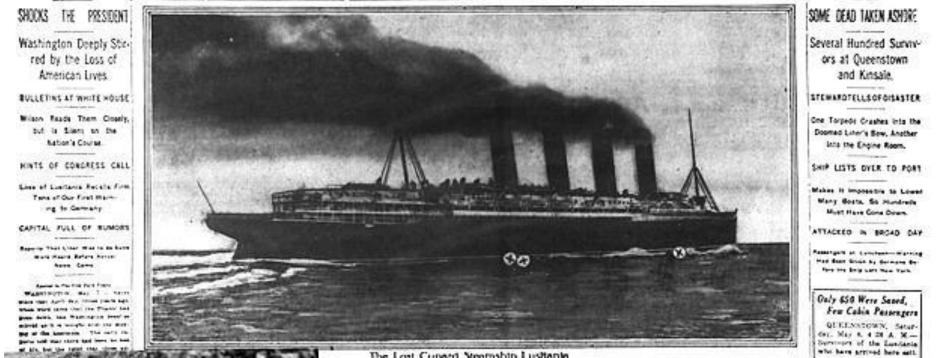


ONE CENT ALLER STATES I ADDRESS

YOL LAW NO DESTR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAT & 1915 .- TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

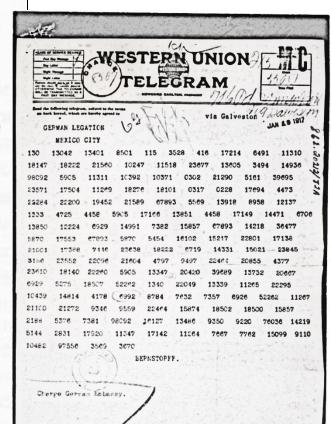
Lor 1-8-58

By Much & Eckholl Miliwit

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

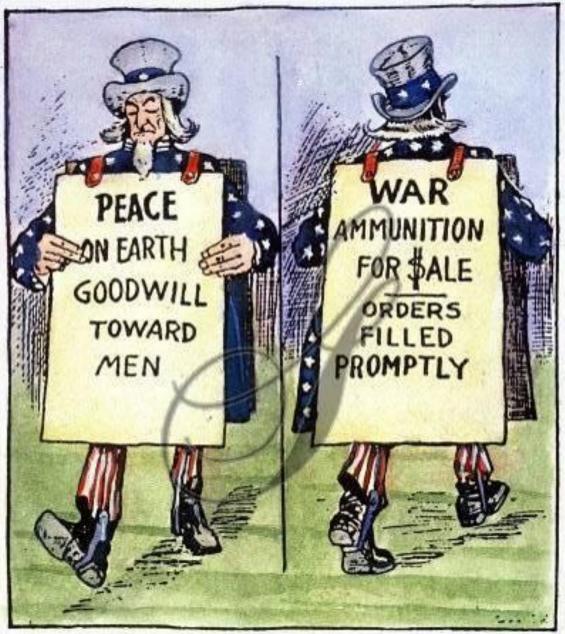
Bare Oct. 27.195 "We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of america neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most . secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, the Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIEEERAAN.

Document B



Intercepted telegram from Germany to Mexico, 1917

Document C



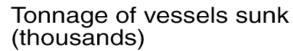
U.S. War Loans 1914—1917:

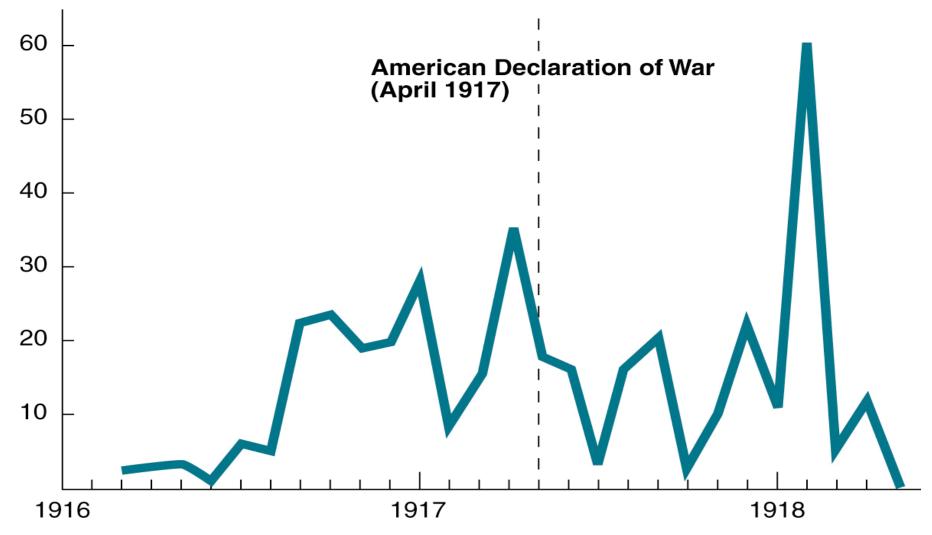
To the Allied Powers: \$2,250 million

To the Central Powers: \$27 million

Document D

U.S. Losses to German Submarine Warfare, 1916-1918





Document E

The German officer knocked at the door... The officer ordered the soldiers to break down the door, which two of them did. The peasant came and asked what they were doing. His hands were tied behind



his back, and he was shot at once without a moment's delay. The wife came out with a little sucking child. One of the Germans took a rifle and struck her a tremendous blow with the butt on the head. Another took his bayonet and fixed it and thrust it through the child. He then put his rifle on his shoulder with the child up on it, its little arms stretched out once or twice. The officers ordered the house to be set on fire...The man, his wife and child were thrown on top.

James Bryce, head of the Committee on Alleged German Atrocities as reported to British Parliament, 1915

Document F

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free...The world must be made safe for democracy."

(President Wilson's war message, April, 1917)

Document G



Document H

"To whom does war bring prosperity? Not to the soldier who for the compensation of \$16 per month shoulders his musket and goes into the trench, there to shed his blood and to die if necessary; not to the mother who weeps at the death of her brave boy; not to the little children who shiver with cold; nor the millions of mothers and daughters who carry broken hearts to their graves. War brings prosperity to the stock gambler on Wall Street – to those who are already in possession of more wealth than can be enjoyed...Their object in having war and in preparing for war is to make money. The enormous profits of munitions [weapons] manufacturers, stockbrokers, and bond dealers must be still further increased by our entrance into the war."

Senator George Norris, in response to the U.S. declaration of war, April 1917