

USII.4b

The United States involvement in World War I ended a long tradition of avoiding involvement in European conflicts and set the stage for the United States to emerge as a global superpower later in the 20th century. There were disagreements about the extent to which the United States should isolate itself from world affairs.

**U.S. enemies
(Central Powers)**

Germany
Austria-Hungary
Bulgaria
Turkey



**U.S. leadership
as the war
ended:**

At the end of World War I, President Woodrow Wilson prepared a peace plan that called for the formation of the League of Nations as a peace - keeping organization.

The United States decided not to join the League

**Reasons for U.S.
involvement in the
War:**

Inability to remain neutral

German submarine war
(sinking of the Lusitania)

U.S. economic and
political ties to Great
Britain

U.S. allies

Great Britain
France
Russia
Serbia
Belgium

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the changing role of the United States from the late nineteenth century through World War I by
b) explaining the reasons for United States' involvement in World War I and its leadership role at the conclusion of the war.