**Why did the United States enter World War I? (7th Period)**

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| The United States entered the war after trying to stay neutral as long as possible as President Wilson had hoped but Germany kept torpedoing the United States and sinking their supply ships and attempts to deliver arms to their enemies. Germany also created a deal with Mexico that would profit both countries and recover stolen territories and this infuriated Americans. | While the U.S. proclaimed neutrality in the war against European countries, they eventually did declare war on Germany because they wanted to defend the rights of Americans and financially profit creating an alliance with Great Britain. |
| Although the United States initially started the war in a neutral position, their motives shifted as an opportunity to make great profit arose. The promise of great financial gain from Great Britain’s victory in the war was enough to send the United States into World War I.  | The U.S. entered World War I not only because the loss of lives but the loss of money and supplies. This was caused by Germany’s submarine warfare sinking American merchant ships. This attack made President Wilson change his mind on keeping peace in the war, causing the U.S. to enter World War I. |
| Due to German attacks on the United States, president Woodrow Wilson realized that neutrality wasn’t possible and the U.S. joined the war. However, that wasn't the only reason. The U.S. joined the war to protect their citizens, ideals, and economy.  | The U.S. entered WW I because American lives were already taken by the Germans and the Germans were trying to start a war between the U.S. and Mexico through the Zimmerman Note. Also, the Americans were financially close to the British and these events triggered the U.S. to join the war.  |

**Why did the United States enter World War I? (6th Period)**

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| While the sinking of the Lusitania stirred animosity between the U.S. and Germany, the Zimmerman note was ultimately the trigger pushing the U.S. into the war. Although the U.S. justifications were consisting of nationalistic ideas, the U.S. came to seek economic prosperity.  | The United States entered World War I because the Germans kept doing the wrong things. While the United States tried to stay neutral, they could not because of the increasing German aggression and them hurting the U.S. economically. The U.S. could not take it anymore, so they declared war.  |
| Initially the United States attempted neutrality on the premise that the majority of their population was from the warring states and if the United States entered the war it would divide the nation possibly causing a civil war. Unfortunately, due to the death of American citizens, destruction of American property, and a public attack on freedom (democracy) the United States was forced to enter the war.  | Although the U.S. was hesitant to enter World War I at first, there were several events that pushed for the declaration of war against Germany. These events include the Zimmerman Telegraph which was a message form Germany to Mexico, which proposed war against America, in which Germany claimed that a war against America could be beneficial for Mexico. A secondary cause of the declaration of war was the unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany against all ships, even ones carrying innocent civilians.  |
| The United States entered World War I because democracy and peace had been lost in Europe, but ultimately Germany had indirectly threatened American security.  | Due to the Germans’ provocation of the United States through unrestricted warfare and the Zimmermann Note, President Wilson motivated Americans to go to war to install democracy and peace around the world as well as receive a greater opportunity for economic gain. |