

From War to Change

Trace why the United States entered World War I and how life changed afterward.

SS5H2 "Describe U.S. involvement in World War I and post-World War I America."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the two German actions that pushed the United States toward war. Then write 1, 2, and 3 beside the sentences about Congress declaring war, fighting stopping, and the Senate's decision, in time order.

The United States Enters a World War

- ① When World War I began in Europe in 1914, the United States tried to remain neutral. Germany's submarines sank ships, including the Lusitania in 1915, which carried Americans. In 1917, Germany restarted unrestricted submarine warfare. The Zimmermann Telegram also urged Mexico to join Germany against the United States. These actions pushed President Woodrow Wilson and Congress toward war in April 1917.
- ② Congress declared war in April 1917. American soldiers, called doughboys, crossed the Atlantic to help the Allied Powers. Their fresh troops and supplies helped the Allies defeat Germany. During the war, Wilson announced his Fourteen Points, ideas for a fair peace and a League of Nations. Fighting stopped with an armistice on November 11, 1918.
- ③ At the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson supported the League of Nations, but the Senate refused to approve the Treaty of Versailles or join the League. After the war, factories shifted from war goods to consumer products. During the 1920s, many Americans bought cars, radios, and appliances on credit. Yet farmers and some workers faced falling prices, low wages, or unemployment.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What two German actions pushed the United States toward war in 1917?

2 How did American doughboys and supplies help the Allied Powers?

3 What did the Senate refuse to approve, and what organization did it refuse to join?

4 Name one sign of prosperity in the 1920s and one hardship faced by farmers or workers.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a four-sentence news brief about the change from wartime to postwar America. Include two reasons for entering the war, one United States contribution, one change for consumers, and one problem faced by farmers or workers.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the two German actions that pushed the United States toward war. Then write 1, 2, and 3 beside the sentences about Congress declaring war, fighting stopping, and the Senate's decision, in time order. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What two German actions pushed the United States toward war in 1917?	Germany restarted unrestricted submarine warfare and sent the Zimmermann Telegram urging Mexico to join Germany against the United States.
2	How did American doughboys and supplies help the Allied Powers?	American troops and supplies helped the Allies defeat Germany.
3	What did the Senate refuse to approve, and what organization did it refuse to join?	The Senate refused to approve the Treaty of Versailles and refused to join the League of Nations.
4	Name one sign of prosperity in the 1920s and one hardship faced by farmers or workers.	Many Americans bought consumer products such as cars, radios, or appliances on credit. Farmers and some workers faced falling prices, low wages, or unemployment.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Germany restarted unrestricted submarine warfare and sent the Zimmermann Telegram, so the United States entered the war. American doughboys and supplies helped the Allies defeat Germany. After the war, many consumers bought cars and radios on credit. Farmers and some workers faced falling prices, low wages, or unemployment.

Accept equivalent wording for the German actions, the United States contribution, and postwar conditions. In the news brief, check that all required details are accurate and written as four sentences.