The United States Enters World War I
- A naval race caused tensions between Britain and Germany.
- Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy created a Triple Alliance leading to fear that Germany wanted to expand its territories.
- In 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated, triggering the war.
- Americans became anti-German and supported the Allies financially and with supplies.
- Germany formed an alliance with Mexico, which angered the United States.
- German submarines attacked neutral ships.
- Germany sank the Lusitania and the Sussex but halted attacks to keep the United States out of the war.

The Home Front
- The War Industries Board was formed.
- The Food Administration encouraged families to conserve food and plant victory gardens.
- In an effort to conserve energy, shortened workweeks and daylight savings time were established.
- The National War Labor Board was created to prevent strikes, which could disrupt the war effort.
- Women, African Americans, and Mexican Americans took jobs left vacant by white men.

A Bloody Conflict
- New technologies, such as tanks, aircraft, and poison gas were used.
- The U.S. “doughboys” boosted the morale of the Allies.
- States allowed initiatives, referenda, and recall votes.
- On November 11, 1918, an armistice ended the war.
- Wilson presented his Fourteen Points and called for the formation of the League of Nations.
- The Treaty of Versailles was designed to punish Germany.

The War’s Impact
- The end of the war led to major economic problems and social tensions, including inflation, strikes, and riots.
- The Communists seized power in Russia and signed an agreement with Germany.
- In 1919, strikes, bomb scares, and fear of communism led to the founding of the FBI, which led raids on immigrants.
- Harding was elected president.