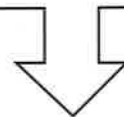


CAUSES

- Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo
- Competition for colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific
- Nationalists seek independence or expansion for their homelands
- Alliances require major powers to take sides in small regional conflicts



WORLD WAR I

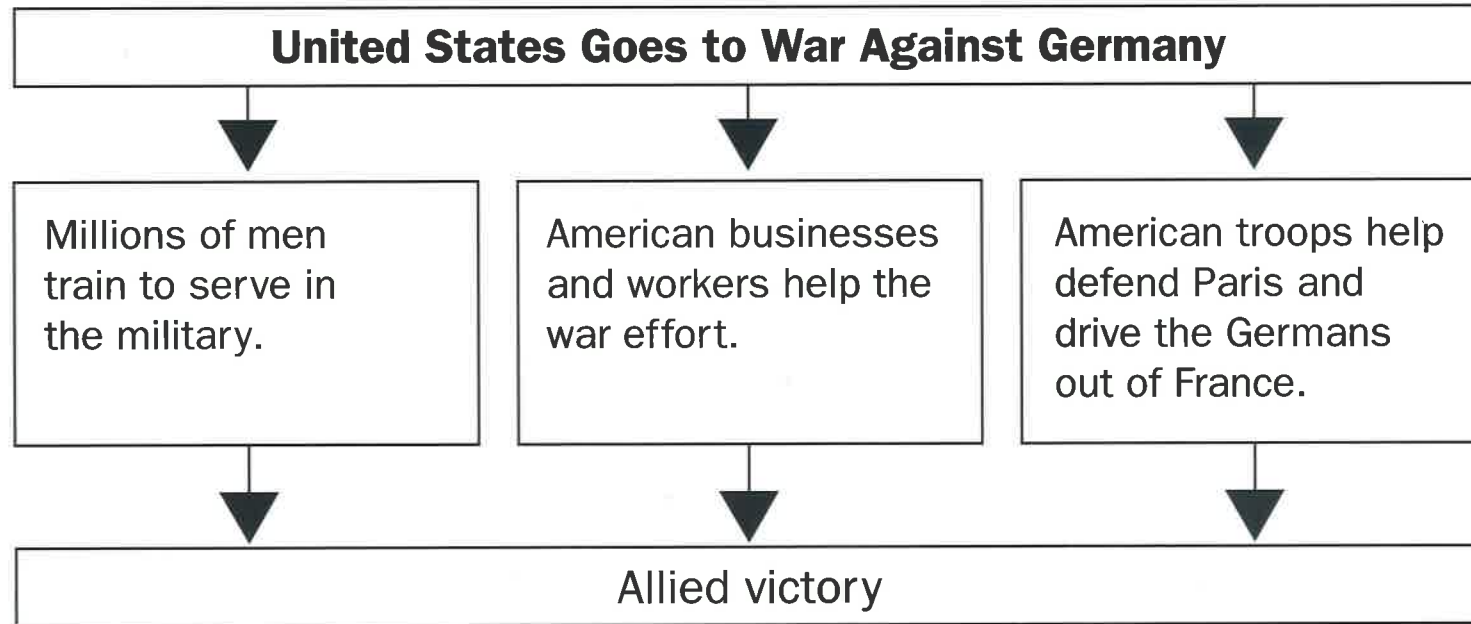
German U-boats begin sinking Allied ships,
killing 1,200 aboard the *Lusitania* in 1915.



- After the *Sussex* sinks, Germany promises to warn ships before attacking.
- In January 1917, Germany ends this pledge and announces unrestricted submarine warfare.
- The Zimmermann note is published on March 1.
- German U-boats sink several American ships in mid-March.



Wilson asks Congress to declare war on Germany.



Americans on the Home Front

I. Financing the War

II. Managing the Economy

A. New agencies are founded to organize the economy.

1. War Industries Board oversees production.

2. War Trade Board manages trade.

3. National War Labor Board settles working conditions.

B. People are encouraged to save food and fuel voluntarily.

III. Enforcing Loyalty

A. The government restricts free speech and freedom of the press.

B. Many Americans attack symbols of German culture.

C. Socialists try to disrupt the war effort.

IV. Changing People's Lives

A. Americans experience a new burst of patriotism.

B. Women and African Americans find new roles in a war economy.

**Wilson's
Fourteen Points**

- Freedom of the seas
- Open, public peace treaties
- Lower trade barriers

- Independence for Poland and Czechoslovakia
- League of Nations

**Allied Peace
Proposals**

- Germany pays reparations
- Allies divide up German colonies