Brian Petersen

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*Chapter 30* - President Wilson was trying to stay out of the war, but with Germany returning to unrestricted submarine warfare, and the intercept of the Zimmerman note, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war which it did four days later. At this point, much of America was for the war, but there were still some that were against the war and part of their anger was the fact the USA was previously very isolationist and now was getting involved with a distant war. After entering the war, Wilson gave his Fourteen Points address, a set of idealistic goals for peace. During this time, war equipment was needed and many of the nation's factories saw this need and quickly changed their production to war items. After some time in the war, European allies announced that they were losing men and that they were going to lose the war unless the USA brought more troops; Wilson issued a draft even though he was against it. Germany finally surrendered and hoped to get peace based on the Fourteen Points. After the war and treaties were being made, Germany received all the blame and had to pay for the war, about $33 billion. When Wilson returned, he was met with much opposition. The result was the Treaty of Versailles which indirectly led to WWII.