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The United States' Entrance to World War I

After the outbreak of World War I, the United States declared neutrality. However as tensions grew between the United States and Germany, they ended up making their entrance into World War I. They joined because Germany embarked on a deadly gamble, assuming that they could defeat the United States, and sinking many American merchant ships around the British Isles, all with the ultimate goal of winning the war. President Woodrow Wilson pledged neutrality in sync with prevailing American public opinion when World War I erupted, however with actions from Germany with the desire to take over more land, this was reversed, and the US entered the war to end all wars.

In 1914, World War I erupted in Europe and President Woodrow Wilson pledged neutrality, in sync with the American public opinion. He tried to avoid war for the next three years but began to run out of options. The German Empire wanted to win the war and was willing to do whatever necessary to win. They decided to embark on a deadly gamble with the United States.

On January 27th, 1915, The William P. Frye was on its way to England with a cargo of wheat. A German cruiser intercepted it off the Brazilian coast and ordered to jettison its cargo as contraband. The American ship's crew did not follow these orders, so the German captain

ordered for the ship to be destroyed. President Wilson ordered reparations from Germany, and for the attacks to be stopped. Germany didn't budge, as the attacks continued. The U.S. broke off relations with the country in 1917 when Germany announced their return to unrestricted submarine warfare. By the end of that March, several more American passenger ships were sunken by Germany. As you can see by Germany's actions show that they were embarking on a deadly gamble with the United States. Wilson went to congress to ask for a declaration of War on April 2nd, being made four days after.

Germany wanted to win the war, that was their main goal. They thought this gamble would create opportunity to defeat the British. By defeating them, they could prevent Americans from coming to the mainland which would give them a victory to the war. They needed to win the war, otherwise they would face a home front revolution. If that were to happen, it would mean the end of the German Empire.

When World War I erupted throughout Europe in 1914, the United States wanted to stay out of it. This was in sync with the prevailing American public opinion. That strategy worked for three years, but options were quickly running out. Factors such as Germany's deadly gamble, with them destroying their ships, and their desire to win the war left them with no choice but to enter the war to end all wars.