**Question 2 (10 marks)**

Explain why US entry into World War I proved to be the most significant of the war’s turning points.

Use Sources A and B and your own knowledge to answer this question.

There were numerous turning points in WWI, including the failure of the Schlieffen Plan, the U-boat campaigns at sea, the withdrawal of Russia and of course the entry of the US into WWI. The entry of the US into the war was significant as prior to their entry, the Allies as a result were forced to endure hardships on the home front, such as rationing of goods, e.g. bread, flour, sugar and imports, export and trade was impacted as well. As the "German U-boats attempted to starve Britain" by sinking US supply ships, as apparent in Source A. Although civilians continued to suffer hardships after the entry of the US, the US had not entered Britain's social and economic structures since it was not the US had not entered. Britain's social and economic structures since it was not the collapse relatively earlier. As apparent in Source A, Germany in 1918 launched a new and offensive offensive led by Ludendorff. Britain due to the U-boat campaign had a campaign which they suffered heavy troop losses due to lack of supplies and war weariness as defeat was imminent. However, the US entry into war turned the British situation around as evident in Source B. "French and British morale is boosted".
Question 2 (continued)

...with the knowledge that the USA would request an effect which could hasten its troops' return. Due to the continuous violations of American neutral shipping, American and notably the sinking of the Lusitania, where 1,281 innocent American civilians died, the US were effectively forced to declare war on Germany. Thus, this act as a significant turning point as the US entry provided an undeniable boost to allied morale. Otherwise, Americans did not contribute much strategically, they offered the allies fresh men and relief to the exhausted soldiers who were during caused by the senseless slaughter they had experienced since 1914. The US brought manpower, and it was a fundamental factor that led to the final defeat of the Germans in the spring offensive. As the British and US forces forced the Germans to retreat, the Germans stripped their supply lines and their morale. As they were made aware of the better and improved situation of their enemies, who employed more comforts than the Germans due to the US entry, As Source B states, "In war, time is vital," highlighted as without the entry of the US at this crucial battle, there is a great possibility that the outcome of the war would have been different.

End of Question 2