

Subject matter: "US Participation in World War I: Woodrow Wilson Diplomacy"

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Topicality of the research: The First World War (1914-1918) was an event of tremendous importance and was a turning point in the development of international relations. This was the first war, significant in its enormous scale, and in it the United States began to show itself as a world gendarme, claiming world domination. The key role in the formation of the concept of American liberal internationalism in international relations was played by the outstanding political scientist, 28th US President Woodrow Wilson. His academic writings, including "Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points," played a crucial role in changing the system of international diplomacy during the peace negotiations in Paris. The president's ideas radically influenced the further formation of the principles of American foreign policy and laid the foundation for international diplomacy, which, according to a number of its provisions, is still relevant in the foreign policy of states.

Objective of the research: comprehensive and deep understanding of the activities of the President of the United States of America Woodrow Wilson and his political ideas in the foreign policy of the period of the First World War.

Tasks of the research:

- to give an analysis of the concept of "comprehensive neutrality" by Woodrow Wilson at the beginning of the First World War;
- to highlight the main features of English and German propaganda that unfolded in the United States to lobby for their own political interests in these countries;
- to consider in detail the occasion and circumstances of the US entry into the First World War in 1917, as well as the process of mobilization of troops;
- to assess the conduct of hostilities of the American army on the Western Front in Europe under the command of General John Pershing;
- to study the work of Woodrow Wilson "14 points", on the concept of international post-war diplomacy;
- consider the activities of the American president during the Paris Conference and the rejection by the US Congress of the idea of joining the League of Nations.

Theoretical and practical significance of this research is based on the coverage of issues related to the study of the activities of Woodrow Wilson in foreign policy during the First World War. This allows us to reveal various aspects of this problem, to determine the significance and contribution of the United States to the foundations of international relations. According to the author, the materials of this WRC can find application in the study of students undergoing training in the direction of preparation 46.03.01 - "History" (profile: history of international relations), in preparation for seminars, writing final qualifying works, term papers and mini-projects in such academic disciplines as: "History of Russian diplomacy (XX century)", "History

of Russian foreign policy”, “New and recent history”, “History of international relations in persons”.

Based on this final qualifying work, a scientific and innovative project “Video collection“ US Participation in the First World War: V. Wilson's Diplomacy ”was developed as part of the“ Young Science 2020 ”project competition.

During the writing of the final qualifying work, an article was prepared on “The German military provocation: the sinking of the Lusitania passenger liner (as part of the Young Science 2020 student scientific conference).

The results of the research showed that when World War I broke out in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson defined US foreign policy as official neutrality. The United States remained a country not involved in hostilities in Europe for nearly two and a half years until the declaration of war in Germany in 1917. Woodrow Wilson was convinced that if the United States could act impartially, without giving preference to either the Entente or the Triple Alliance, then it would be possible to benefit from the outbreak of war. The president also assigned the United States a peacekeeping role after the end of the military conflict in Europe. German and English propaganda mainly operated in well-known American media. Advocates produced films, radio programs, as well as many books, brochures, reprints of speeches and periodicals. Their actions were aimed at changing American public opinion according to the British or German view of the reconstruction of the world, the course of the war, and the interests of the United States before entering into conflict. US President Woodrow Wilson remained neutral during the first years of World War I. However, in January 1917, the political situation in the world began to change after Germany committed military aggression. The US government, led by Woodrow Wilson, aimed to create a combat-ready army to conduct military operations in Europe on the side of the Entente. As a result of internal transformations, the army was mobilized, and the country's economy was transferred to the military track. After the US Army arrived in Europe, during 1917 and until 1918, American divisions were used to strengthen the French units and to conduct attacks on German positions. In May 1918, after the first US victory at the village of Cantigny, the commanders of the specially created military organization AEF began to single-handedly command American forces in Europe. On January 8, 1918, US President Woodrow Wilson spoke during a joint session of the two houses in the US Congress. His speech greatly contributed to the conclusion of World War I. As a result, this event made the United States a global player in the world of foreign diplomacy, since it was the “14 points of Woodrow Wilson” that laid the foundation for the Treaty of Versailles, signed after the First World War. The diplomacy of Woodrow Wilson and his “Fourteen Points” created the basic conditions for a truce, which put an end to the First World War. Woodrow Wilson believed that the self-determination of European countries would put an end to territorial differences, and the world parliament, called the League of Nations, would resolve disputes without war.

Recommendations:

1. To reveal the activities of President Woodrow Wilson during the First World War.
2. To clarify the role of the United States in the formation of international diplomacy.
3. To determine the impact of US foreign policy on the course of world development after the end of the war.