
President Wilson asks the U.S. Congress for a declaration of war against Germany.

President Wilson outlines his Fourteen Points in a speech before Congress.

The Balfour Declaration is presented in London.

The Battle of Verdun is fought resulting in an estimated one million casualties.

The British introduce the tank during the Battle of the Somme. The battle results in an estimated one million casualties.

The German army defeats Russia at the Battle of Tannenberg.

The Germans resume unrestricted submarine warfare.

The Germans use poison gas at the 2nd Battle of Ypres.

The Race to the Sea ends when the Germans withdraw at the 1st Battle of Ypres.

The 3rd Battle of Ypres, also known as Passchendaele, results in minor gains for the Allies and a total of 700,000 casualties.

The Ottoman Empire signs a secret alliance with Germany agreeing to enter the war once Germany declares war on Russia. They formally enter the war several months later on October 28, 1914 when they bomb Russian sea ports. Bulgaria joins the Central Powers on October 15, 1915.

The Treaty of Sevres ends the war on the Eastern Front with the Ottoman Empire.

The United States declares neutrality in the war.

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk is signed between Russia and Germany.

Tsar Nicholas II of Russia abdicates.

Unofficial Christmas Truce is declared by German and Allied soldiers in the trenches along the Western Front.

Woodrow Wilson is re-elected President of the United States.

Now, place the events in order on a timeline.