

Unit 3

Chapter 4

Becoming a World Power (1872-1917)

Very Important Papers

(SA) Answer all three parts of the question.

- a) Briefly describe the main point of political cartoon 1 in relation to American overseas expansion at the turn of the century.
- b) Briefly describe the main point of political cartoon 2 in relation to American overseas expansion at the turn of the century.
- c) Briefly explain the action of the United States between the years 1890 and 1914 in reference to expansion policy of the government. Give ONE specific example to support your answer.

(FRQ) Analyze the extent to which the Spanish-American War was a turning point in American foreign policy.

(FRQ) Analyze the ways in which the federal government sought support on the home front for the war effort during the First World War.

Very Important Phenomenon

Imperialism – a time period (1870s-1960s) in which Europe and the United States had colonies or spheres of influence in Africa, the Middle East and the Far East (a.k.a. Neo-Colonialism or second colonial age); the first colonial age was when Europe discovered the Americas and had colonies in the New World (1492-1870s); New World colonies gained independence throughout the 19th century

Sphere of Influence – a region under economic control by other nations (i.e. China)

USS Maine – American battleship that exploded in the Havana harbor; American newspapers used this incident to push America to go to war so they could sell more papers

Yellow Journalism – publishing exaggerated, sensational or made up stories to sell newspapers; named after the first reoccurring cartoon character

Jingoism – being very proud of one's country

Teller Amendment - passed after going to war with Spain; guaranteed Cuba's independence

Platt Amendment – passed when the Treaty of Paris was signed ending the Spanish-American War; gave the US the right to intervene in Cuba to create stability after we had shed American blood for their security and independence

Open Door Policy – to combat the economic influence Europe was exerting over China, the US created a policy that said everyone would be able to trade with China

Boxer Rebellion – Chinese secret societies rose up and began throwing out all foreigners; a US led coalition of forces put down the rebellion to keep the open door policy for all nations

Great White Fleet – America's new modern naval fleet was sent on an around the world tour in 1907 to establish America as a naval power; stopped off in port of Los Angeles in world tour

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty – England gave America full rights to build a canal anywhere in Latin America; US took up project the French had started in Panama

Roosevelt Corollary – President Roosevelt's addition to the Monroe Doctrine that said the US had the right to interfere in any Latin American country to ensure peace and stability in the region

Big Stick Diplomacy – President Teddy Roosevelt's foreign policy of trying to plan far enough ahead to avoid a crisis, but if found in a crisis negotiate without fear of using force (military)

Dollar Diplomacy – President Taft's foreign policy of doing business with Latin America so the US would not have to intervene in a countries' economy

Moral Diplomacy – President Wilson's foreign policy that based America's actions on what is right rather than using force or money

Rough Riders – all voluntary cavalry unit organized by Theodore Roosevelt in the Spanish American War; his popularity from the Rough Riders enabled him to run for governor of NY without any help of the political machine

Panama Canal – waterway dug through the narrowest point of the isthmus between North and South America

ABC Powers – The three most powerful nations of South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile); negotiated a peace settlement between Mexico and the US

Jones Act – forced the US to pay tariffs to Panama when US ships traveled through the US controlled canal; gave Puerto Ricans citizenship

Very Important People

Jose Marti – exiled Cuban writer that raised money and organized Cuban rebels from America

Emilio Aguinaldo – Filipino rebel leader that had been exiled by Spain; picked up in Hong Kong by Commodore Dewey to aid in defeating the Spanish in the Spanish-American War; led another rebellion against the US after the Philippines were not granted independence by the US

Commodore Dewey – led the Great White Fleet in the Pacific Ocean during the Spanish American War; famous for his statement “You may fire when ready Gridley!” during the Battle of Manila Bay

William Randolph Hearst – owned the *New York Journal* newspaper

Joseph Pulitzer – owned the *New York World* newspaper

President McKinley – second president to be assassinated

Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt – organized the Rough Riders, an all volunteer cavalry unit that became famous for their charge up San Juan Hill in the Spanish American War; elected governor of New York without the help of a political machine; became president after President McKinley was assassinated

General “Black Jack” Pershing – American general that tried to capture Pancho Villa who had crossed into the US and killed Americans in an attempt to draw the US into a war with Mexico.

Jose Huerta – president of Mexico after defeating Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata in a civil war; he was overthrown by Venustiano Carranza

Venustiano Carranza – president of Mexico; Pancho Villa challenged Carranza and tried to pull the US into a war with Mexico to depose Carranza

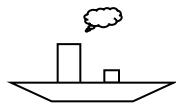
Pancho Villa – folk hero that fought for the Mexican peasants; killed Americans in an attempt to draw the US into a war with Mexico.

Very Important Places

Color all nations a different color. Nations that are colored the same color cannot touch each other. Use a dot for the location of any cities. Final product needs to be labeled in pen. Location names may extend out into the ocean. Do not abbreviate states, capitols, cities or other geography locations. No markers or crayon pencils should be used to color the maps. Only use colored pencils to colors the maps.

Map #57 Atlas, pg 72 Textbook, pgs 906-907

- ✓ Make a key for every item with a check mark on Map #57
- Florida
- Caribbean Sea
- Atlantic Ocean
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- Cuba
- Jamaica
- Haiti
- Dominican Republic
- Puerto Rico
- Bahamas
- Havana
- Santiago
- ✓ Sinking of USS Maine (place a blue box around the city of Havana)
- ✓ Battle of San Juan Hill (place one green star next to the city of Santiago)
- ✓ Draw white ships for America's blockade



Pacific Ocean
South China Sea
Philippines Islands
China
Formosa (present day Taiwan)
Malaysia
Brunei
Indonesia
Manila Bay
Hong Kong
Dewey's naval route
✓ Battle of Manila Bay (place a red star)

Map #58 Text, pg 198 Textbook pgs, 906-907

- United States
- Mexico
- Belize
- Guatemala
- El Salvador
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- Costa Rica
- Panama
- Colombia
- Venezuela
- Guyana
- Brazil
- Suriname
- Cuba
- Jamaica
- Haiti & Dominican Republic
- Puerto Rico
- Bahamas
- Lesser & Greater Antilles
- (U.S.) Virgin Islands
- Gulf of Mexico
- Caribbean Sea
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Panama Canal
- ✓ Label a Red Star(s) each place the US intervened under the Roosevelt Corollary
 - Dominican Republic
 - Panama
 - Nicaragua
 - Cuba
 - Venezuela
 - Mexico
 - Haiti

Unit 3

Chapter 6

World War I and Its Aftermath (1914-1920)

Very Important Papers

(SA) United States historians have proposed various events that illustrated a shift in American foreign policy from internal interests to external.

- a) Choose ONE of the events listed below and explain why your choice best represents the shift in American foreign policy. Provide at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation.
- b) Contrast your choice against ONE of the other options, demonstrating why the other option is not as good as your choice.
- c) Contrast your choice against the option you did NOT choose in Part B, demonstrating why it is not as good as your choice in Part A.

(FRQ) To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the First World War?

Very Important Phenomena

American Expeditionary Force (AEF) – the military force the US sent to fight in World War I

Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Ottoman Empire

Allied Powers – England, France, Italy (after 1915), Russia (until 1917) and the US (after 1917)

Lusitania – British ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat; 128 Americans died, drawing the US closer to joining WW I.

Sussex Pledge – after sinking the French passenger ship the Sussex was sunk, Germany made a pledge not to sink anymore merchant ships without warning. This tested Wilson's pledge to keep the US out of the war.

Zimmerman Telegram – a German official sent a telegraph to the German Ambassador in Mexico offering all the land they lost in the Mexican-American War if they declared war with the US and kept them out of the war in Europe. This pulled us toward war more than anything else.

Nationalism – intense pride of one's nation/country

Self Determination – the people of a country/nation should decide their own government

Propaganda – information used to forge opinion

U-boat – German submarine

Victory Garden – Herbert Hoover encouraged people to raise vegetables in their own garden, freeing up the farm vegetables for the troops

War Industries Board – created to organize the production of war stuff

Liberty Bond/Victory Bond – people bought bonds for \$20 and were paid interest on them for 5 years (loans to the government)

Committee on Public Information – formed to "sell" the war by slogans, advertising, and "four minute speeches"

Convoy – merchant ships were escorted by naval ships

Cost of Living – the price of food, clothing, shelter (basics for living)

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk – this treaty pulled Russia out of the Great War and end fighting on the Eastern Front and gave up huge a swath of land in Eastern Europe to the Allies

Armistice – agreement to cease firing (11th hour of 11th day of 11th month of 1918)

Reparations – Germany had to pay for the entire war on both sides (\$33 billion)

Fourteen Points – President Wilson outlined 14 items for the Versailles Treaty so create a treaty with no losers; France and Great Britain wanted to punish Germany

League of Nations – President's the 14th reason for going to war; to establish an international organization to preserve peace

Treaty of Versailles – the treaty that ended World War I (the Great War); it blamed Germany for starting the war and demanded reparations from Germany; the US did not sign the treaty due to Article X

Irreconcilables – group of senators that fought against the Versailles Treaty which required the US joining the League of Nations and defend any member

War to End All Wars – the reason that President Wilson used to join World War I; through winning the war the US could help create a new world order that could stop future wars through nations discussing their problems at the League of Nations

Make the World Safe for Democracy – a second reason that President Wilson used for joining World War I; through winning the war the US could transform the Central Power nations from monarchies to democracies and prevent Russia from becoming communist

The Big Three – the leaders of the Allies; President Wilson of the US, Prime Minister David Lloyd George of England and Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau of France; Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando left the Paris peace Conference after he did not received the Italian Alps he was promised when he switched sides

Round Robin Letter – a letter with all signers, signing around the edges of the letter so that the author is unknown

Article X – the part of the Versailles Treaty that required member nations to come to the defense of other nations; it went against George Washington's advice of staying out of peace time alliances and it could pull the US into a war they did not want to fight

Very Important People

Pancho Villa – Mexican rebel leader led raids on American towns just across the boarder to try and make the US to attack Mexico and overthrow the current government

Archduke Franz Ferdinand – heir to Austrian-Hungarian throne, who was assassinated in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo, by a Serbian nationalist; his assassination sparked WW I

Bernard Baruch – head of the War Industries Board (WIB)

Woodrow Wilson – President of the US; led the fight to approve the League of Nations; the US did not approve it and thus helped pave the way for WW II.

Senator Lodge – leader of the Irreconcilables - senators who fought against joining the League of Nations

Vladimir Lenin – leader of the communists, who overthrew the Russian government; established a communist government and withdrew Russia from WW I in 1917

Very Important Ponderings 6.1

Directions: Write all answers on a separate sheet of paper. Answers may be typed. Questions should not need to be copied, but answers should be in complete sentences and more than one or two sentences long to adequately explain the answer. Do NOT copy from the textbook or quote the textbook.

1. How were alliances, militarism and nationalism long term causes of World War I?
2. Explain the immediate cause of World War I.
3. Identify the arguments in the neutrality debate of the United States.
4. How did British propaganda influence American public opinion?

Very Important Places

Map #62 Text, pg 269

Label all nations and islands that are part of nations. Do not abbreviate states, capitols, cities or other locations. Color all nations a different color. Islands that belong to a particular nation should be colored the same color as the main nation.

➤ Do NOT color, but put stripes on all newly formed nations of Europe from the Versailles Treaty.

Spain
Portugal
France (Corsica Island)
United Kingdom (post 1922) (Cypress Island)
Ireland
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
East Prussia
Poland

Germany
Denmark
Netherlands
Belgium
Luxemburg
Switzerland
Italy (Sardinia Island & Sicily Island)
Austria
Czechoslovakia
Hungary
Yugoslavia
Romania
Bulgaria
Albania
Greece (Crete Island)
Turkey
Russia