

Honors/ CP Unit 9 Organizer: **U.S. FOREIGN POLICY & WORLD WAR I** (1898—1919)

The Big Picture:

At the turn of the twentieth century, the United States began to take a more active role in world affairs. The need for overseas markets and raw materials during the industrialization of the Gilded Age led Americans to annex overseas colonies, including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. The U.S. was recognized as a major world power after winning the Spanish-American War in 1898. During the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, the USA used “Big Stick diplomacy” to develop a world-class navy, assert more control over Latin America, and construct the Panama Canal. Despite its growing role in world politics, the United States remained committed to neutrality when it came to European affairs, especially the outbreak of the “Great War” in 1914. Despite attempts to stay neutral, the U.S. was drawn into World War I in 1917 due to Germany’s unrestricted submarine warfare. While the U.S. played only a minor role on the battlefield, the war helped transform America at home. The war expedited mass production, changed women’s roles, and encouraged the “Great Migration” of African Americans from the Jim Crow South into the North. After the war in 1919, the United States played an important role in shaping the Treaty of Versailles and helped create the League of Nations. However, resistance at home kept the United States from joining the League and ensuring the peace of the world in the future.

<u>Last Unit:</u> <i>Progressive Reform</i> (1890—1920)	<u>Current Unit:</u> U.S. FOREIGN POLICY & WORLD WAR I (1898—1919)	<u>Next Unit:</u> THE 1920S (1920-1929)
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<u>Schedule & Homework:</u>		<u>Key Terms and Phrases:</u>	
1/20 U.S. Foreign Policy from 1890-1914	1/20 Read Ch 18.2	1. “Big Stick” Diplomacy	11. Total War
1/21 U.S. Foreign Policy from 1890-1914	1/21 Read Ch 18.3	2. Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine	12. Homefront
1/22 Outbreak of World War I in 1914	1/22 Read Ch 18.4	3. Panama Canal	13. Espionage and Sedition Acts
1/23 Fighting World War I	1/23 Read Ch 19.1	4. Open Door Policy in China	14. “Great Migration”
1/26 The Homefront during World War I	1/26 Read Ch 19.2	5. Yellow Journalism	15. Mobilization and the WIB
1/27 The Treaty of Versailles, 1919	1/27 Read Ch 19.3	6. Spanish-American War	16. Propaganda and the CPI
1/28 The League of Nations	1/28 Read Ch 19.4	7. Philippine-American War	17. Selective Service Act
1/29 Unit 9 Review		8. The Lusitania	18. Wilson’s Fourteen Points
1/30 Unit 9 Test	1/30 Complete Unit 9 Organizer	9. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare	19. Treaty of Versailles
		10. Zimmerman Note	20. League of Nations

<p><u>Essential Questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How did America’s role in the world change as a result of the: (a) Spanish-American War, (b) Roosevelt Corollary, (c) end of WWI? Explain what caused: (a) the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, (b) the outbreak of World War I, (c) the USA to enter WWI. How did U.S. involvement in WWI change: (a) women, (b) African-Americans, (c) personal freedoms, (d) industrial production? Which of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points were used in the Treaty of Versailles? What points were not included in the treaty? 	<p><u>AKS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AKS 43 a-b AKS 44 a-c
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UNIT 9 READING GUIDE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY & WORLD WAR I

CHAPTER 18, SECTION 1

1. Who was the leader of the “build a bigger, more powerful navy” movement in the United States after the Civil War?
2. What territory, purchased from Russia in 1867, was called “Seward’s Icebox?”

CHAPTER 18, SECTION 2

3. Why did the newspaper publishers Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst encourage “yellow journalism” during the Cuban Revolution?
4. What event (February 15, 1898) led to war between the United States and Spain?
5. What three territories did the United States annex at the end of the Spanish–American War?

CHAPTER 18, SECTION 3

6. Name three reasons the USA wanted to build the Panama Canal.
7. Which former Spanish colonial territory fought a four year war for independence against the United States, beginning in 1899?

CHAPTER 18, SECTION 4

8. Panama was a province of what South American country prior to winning independence in 1903?
9. Which U.S. president’s “big stick diplomacy” was based on the African proverb, “Speak softly and carry a big stick?”

10. How was the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine a radical change in American foreign policy?

CHAPTER 19, SECTION 1

11. What were the four long–term causes of World War I?
12. What was the initial position of the U. S. regarding entry into WWI?
13. What happened on May 7, 1915 that caused a change in American public opinion against Germany?

CHAPTER 19, SECTION 2

14. What act of Congress established a military draft in 1917?
15. What naval tactic reduced Allied ship losses to German submarines as ships crossed the Atlantic to deliver critical war supplies?

CHAPTER 19, SECTION 3

16. What laws were passed by Congress in 1917 and 1918 to limit criticism of the federal government’s war efforts?
17. What was “the Great Migration?”

CHAPTER 19, SECTION 4

18. Why did Wilson want to create a League of Nations?
19. In what way was Germany “humiliated” by the Treaty of Versailles?
20. Why did the U.S. Senate refuse to ratify the Treaty of Versailles?