

# Emergence as a World Power (c1890-c1920)

Students should answer each of the content questions below demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of the course content and the Themes and Skills of the unit. In their answers, students should use each of the terms listed on the back of this sheet and should use and cite each of the sources listed below.

- \_\_ PPT: 3 Theories of International Relations
- \_\_ PPT: Isolationism & Expansionism
- \_\_ *Crucible of Empire* (video)
- \_\_ Philippines Role Play
- \_\_ Zinn, *A People's History of the United States*
- \_\_ Boot, "Neither New Nor Nefarious: The Liberal Empire Strikes Back"
- \_\_ (Crash Course US History #28: American Imperialism)
- \_\_ DBQ 16: Why Did We Enter World War One?
- \_\_ DM: WWI Wartime Domestic Policies
- \_\_ Debs, "Speech to Jury"
- \_\_ *Schenk vs. United States*
- \_\_ Foner, "WWI & the Crisis of Freedom", *SoAF* ch.8
- \_\_ Steele, "What We Lost in the Great War"
- \_\_ (Crash Course US History #30: America in WWI)

## Summary:

Just as Americans were trying to reorganize society and government in the United States, they were also starting to re-evaluate the place of the US in the world. Historically, the US had been reluctant to become "entangled" in the affairs of the old world. However, in the age of imperialism, with the economy continually growing looking for new outlets and the frontier "closed", pressure was mounting to become a more engaged. Ambivalently, the United States became involved in two wars with European powers. The effects of those experiences were also ambivalent. By 1920, Americans were again embracing isolationism and looking for a return to "normalcy."

## Contextualized Essential Question

*How did the Industrialization, Progressivism and the closing of the frontier affect American values and how did reinterpretation of American values lead America in to the Spanish-American War and World War I?*

## Skills:

*Decision-Making.* Students will continue to explore the complexities of decision-making with special attention to unintended consequences.

## Content Questions:

1. What have been the most important causes and effects of increased American involvement in world affairs?
2. To what extent was the United States a world power in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century? To what extent was the US an imperial power in the same time period?
3. Why did the US go to war with Spain? What were the driving forces leading to war?
4. Why did the US enter World War I?
5. How was the US affected by the experience of World War I both at home and internationally? What did the US and the world lose in the Great War?

## Terms - International Relations at the Turn of the Century

1. *Realpolitik*
2. Liberalism
3. Humanitarianism
4. Washington's Farewell Address
5. Monroe Doctrine
6. Turner Thesis
7. Manifest Destiny
8. Sphere of Influence
9. Isolationism
10. Expansionism
11. Imperialism/Colonialism
12. Alfred Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
13. China and the Open Door Policy
14. Coaling Station
15. Cuban Revolution
16. Cuba Libre
17. Jose Marti
18. Maximo Gomez
19. Generalissimo Valeriano Weyler
20. Yellow Journalism
21. Spanish-American War
22. William McKinley
23. *USS Maine*
24. De Lôme Letter
25. Teller Resolution
26. Platt Amendment
27. Treaty of Paris
28. Puerto Rico and Guam
29. Guantanamo Bay
30. Philippines/Philippines Insurrection
31. Katipunan
32. Emilio Aguinaldo
33. Theodore Roosevelt
34. Roosevelt Corollary
35. William Howard Taft
36. Dollar Diplomacy
37. Woodrow Wilson
38. Missionary Diplomacy
39. World War I
40. Allies
41. Central Powers
42. Nationalism
43. Militarism
44. Alliance System
45. U-Boats
46. *HMS Lusitania*
47. Zimmerman Telegram
48. War Industries Board
49. National War Labor Board (NWLB)
50. Propaganda
51. Committee on Public Information (CPI)/Creel Committee
52. Espionage & Sedition Acts
53. *Schenck v. United States*
54. Armistice – Nov. 11, 1918
55. Fourteen Points
56. League of Nations
57. Treaty of Versailles
58. Reparations
59. Henry Cabot Lodge
60. Liberalism
61. Communism
62. Fascism
- 63.
- 64.
- 65.
- 66.