

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.

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| __ PPT: 3 Theories of International Relations | __ DBQ 16: Why Did We Enter World War One? |
| __ <i>Crucible of Empire</i> (video) | __ DM: WWI Wartime Domestic Policies |
| __ Philippines Role Play | __ Debs, "Speech to Jury" |
| __ (Crash Course US History #28: American Imperialism) | __ <i>Schenk vs. United States</i> |
| | __ (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. Why did the US go to war with Spain? What were the driving forces leading to war?
2. Why did the US enter World War I?
3. 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. Turner Thesis
5. Manifest Destiny
6. Imperialism/Colonialism
7. Alfred Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
8. Coaling Station
9. Cuban Revolution
10. Cuba Libre
11. Jose Marti
12. Maximo Gomez
13. Generalissimo Valeriano Weyler
14. Yellow Journalism
15. Spanish-American War
16. William McKinley
17. *USS Maine*
18. De Lôme Letter
19. Teller Resolution
20. Platt Amendment
21. Treaty of Paris
22. Puerto Rico and Guam
23. Guantanamo Bay
24. Philippines/Philippines Insurrection
25. Katipunan
26. Emilio Aguinaldo
- 27.
28. Theodore Roosevelt
29. Roosevelt Corollary
30. William Howard Taft
31. Dollar Diplomacy
32. Woodrow Wilson
33. Missionary Diplomacy
34. World War I
35. Allies
36. Central Powers
37. U-Boats
38. *RMS Lusitania*
39. Zimmerman Telegram
40. Propaganda
41. Committee on Public Information (CPI)/Creel Committee
42. Espionage & Sedition Acts
43. *Schenck v. United States*
44. Armistice – Nov. 11, 1918
45. Fourteen Points
46. League of Nations
47. Treaty of Versailles
- 48.