

INTENSIVE REVIEW GUIDE

South Carolina End of Course (EOC) Exam

United States History and the Constitution

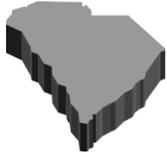


STANDARD 5

Foreign Intervention, Imperialism, and World War I

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US History EOC Review

Standard 5



USHC 5.1 Analyze the development of American expansionism, including the change from isolationism to intervention and the rationales for imperialism based on Social Darwinism, expanding capitalism, and domestic tensions.

Isolationism to Imperialism

<p align="center">NEUTRALITY (aka, “_____”) 19th Century (1800s)</p>	<p align="center">INTERVENTIONISM (aka, “_____”) 20th Century (1900s)</p>

Motivations for American Imperialism

Social _____



Europeans and Americans believed that their civilization as superior to those of Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Islands.

Expansion of _____



Imperialism opened foreign markets for American agricultural and industrial products, easing economic tensions at home.

Spread _____
and Western Civilization



American imperialists had convinced themselves that they had an obligation, referred to as the “White Man’s Burden,” to spread Christianity and elevate subject peoples while exploiting them economically.

_____ **Bases**



America sought to assert itself as a naval power in the early twentieth century. Imperialism provided the United States with naval bases in the Caribbean and the Pacific.



Although American imperialism established the United States as a world power and spread American political, economic, and religious ideals, it also provoked _____ from people who were subject to American domination – especially in the Philippines and Cuba.

USHC 5.2 Explain the influence of the Spanish-American War on the emergence of the United States as a world power, including the role of yellow journalism in the American declaration of war against Spain, United States interests and expansion in the South Pacific, and the debate between pro- and anti-imperialists over annexation of the Philippines.

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The Spanish-American War marked the United States' emergence as a _____.



Causes



American sympathy for rebels in _____ who were fighting against Spain for their independence.



The explosion of the U.S.S. _____ in Havana Harbor.



_____ Journalism
NYC Newspapers published sensational headlines in order to compete for circulation.

These factors resulted in **PUBLIC PRESSURE** on the U.S. government to declare war on Spain.

“REMEMBER THE _____ !!!”

AMERICA WINS and inherits what's left of Spain's colonial empire:

<u>In the Pacific</u>	<u>In the Caribbean</u>
1. _____	1. _____ (Annexed)
2. _____	2. _____ (Controlled)
3. _____	



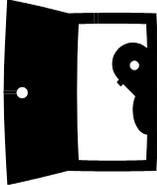
The Supreme Court ruled at the time that the _____ “does not follow the flag” and that people in American overseas territories **WERE NOT** did not have the same constitutional rights as people living on the North American continent.

The United States mercilessly crushed a rebellion in the _____.

Imperialist Arguments	Anti-Imperialist Arguments

USHC 5.3 Summarize United States foreign policies in different regions of the world during the early twentieth century, including the purposes and effects of the Open Door policy with China, the United States role in the Panama Revolution, Theodore Roosevelt’s “big stick diplomacy,” William Taft’s “dollar diplomacy,” and Woodrow Wilson’s “moral diplomacy” and changing worldwide perceptions of the United States.

U.S. Imperialism in China



The “_____” Policy opened Chinese markets to the U.S. by allowing American businesses to trade alongside European powers.

The _____ Rebellion was an anti-imperialist uprising in China that was put down by American and British forces.



US Intervention in Latin America

- C _____ Amendment: U.S. can intervene in to prevent civil unrest
- U
- B
- A **Guantanamo Bay:** Perpetual lease of a _____ base (still there today)

	<p>Teddy _____</p> <p>“ _____ ”</p> <p>Diplomacy</p>	<p>TR described his foreign policy as being inspired by the West African proverb,</p> <p>“Speak softly and carry a big stick.”</p>
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TR’s “Big Stick” projected American **naval power** and increased American dominance in **Latin America**.

The **Roosevelt Corollary** to the _____ Doctrine established the U.S. as the “policeman” in Latin America. The U.S. intervened in Latin American nations to collect debts on behalf of European nations (so that they wouldn’t intervene in Latin America directly).

The United States helped _____ gain independence from Colombia in order to gain access rights to construct the Panama _____.

	<p>William Howard _____</p> <p>“ _____ ”</p> <p>Diplomacy</p>	<p>Protect American _____ interests and investments in Latin America</p>
	<p>Woodrow _____</p> <p>“ _____ / Missionary ”</p> <p>Diplomacy</p>	<p>Intervene to promote _____ governments and oppose non-democratic governments.</p> <p><i>“Teach the Mexicans to elect good men.”</i></p>

NOTE: Features of Wilson’s “moral diplomacy” can be found in his rationale for entering World War I, declaring that the United States’ cause in the war was to “make the world safe for democracy.”

USHC 5.4 Analyze the causes and consequences of United States involvement in World War I, including the failure of neutrality and the reasons for the declaration of war, the role of propaganda in creating a unified war effort, the limitation of individual liberties, and Woodrow Wilson's leadership in the Treaty of Versailles and the creation of the League of Nations.

1914: World War I Begins

Where? _____

The Causes:

The _____ System

N _____

The Igniting Incident:

Archduke Franz _____ of Austria was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in 1914.

*Following the assassination, **alliances** were invoked, leading to a full-scale war with Britain, France, and allies on one side and Germany and allies on the other.*

1914-1917 U.S. maintains a policy of _____.

***THIS GUY** would have been proud! →*



~~**TRADE**~~ Naval warfare made it difficult for the U.S. to carry on trade with Europe as a neutral power.

PROVOCATIONS Three things prompted the U.S. to enter the war:

1. **CRUISE SHIP** Sinking of the _____ (1915)

"He kept us out of _____" Wilson's 1916 Re-Election Slogan

2. **TELEGRAM** The _____ Note (Germany to _____)

3. **SUBMARINE** _____ Submarine Warfare

Wilson: The U.S. is fighting to "make the world safe for _____."

PROPAGANDA

*The U.S. government launched a massive propaganda campaign with **FOUR GOALS** in mind:*



Soldiers, Sailors, Nurses



Food and Resources



the War (Liberty Bonds)



the Enemy (the Hun)

Espionage and _____ Acts (1917-1918)

The **Espionage and Sedition Acts** banned Americans from undermining the war effort by speaking out against the war and doing anything else (discouraging the purchase of war bonds, opposing the draft, etc.) that could undermine the war effort.



Anti-German Sentiment:

This is a _____!



Frankfurter

DON'T TEACH THIS!



German Language

DON'T DISPLAY THIS!



Flag of Germany



ARMISTICE

_____/_____/1918 _____:00 AM



WILSON'S _____ POINTS:

1. Freedom of the _____
2. Reduction of _____
3. Open _____ Negotiations
4. _____ - _____ of Peoples
5. _____ of _____

Most Important to Wilson



Wilson's Goal: _____

The Treaty of Versailles



Although President Wilson exercised a leadership role at the Paris Peace Conference, he had to make **concessions** to the Allies, who insisted on a "_____ " Clause blaming Germany for the war and the payment of _____ from Germany to the Allies.

However, the **Treaty of _____** also included Wilson's Fourteen Points, including re-drawing new national borders in Central Europe along _____ lines, although it failed to accommodate every European ethnic group (What is a Yugoslavian?).



The Treaty also created a _____ of _____, which Wilson believed to be the most important thing to prevent future wars.

USHC 5.5 Analyze the United States rejection of internationalism, including postwar disillusionment, the Senate's refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty, the election of 1920, and the role of the United States in international affairs in the 1920s.

The Versailles Treaty Controversy



Although President Wilson played a leading role at the Paris Peace Conference, he had an even bigger task when he returned to the United States:

Convince the U.S. _____ to ratify the _____ Treaty.

According to the Constitution, ____ / ____ of the Senate must approve any treaty negotiated by the President. Wilson, a Democrat, had an uphill battle, since the Republican Party had a majority in the Senate.



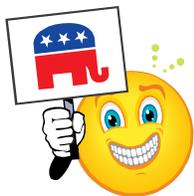
Factions in the U.S. Senate

Internationalists	Reservationists	Irreconcilables
<i>Mostly Senate Democrats</i>	NOTE: <i>The Republicans were divided into two camps.</i>	

Republican senators opposed the treaty, believing the _____ of _____ would obligate the United States to enter future European wars.

Wilson refused to _____ with the Reservationists, insisting on an “all or nothing” approach to ratification. The United States never ratified the Treaty of Versailles and never joined the League of Nations, although the government did send an observer to the meetings.

1920s



In 1920, Americans elected Warren G. _____, a Republican who promised America a “Return to _____.” Harding had opposed America’s entry into the League of Nations, but supported America’s continued involvement in efforts to promote peace and understanding in Europe, including hosting a conference that limited the size of the great powers’ _____ forces.

The _____ Plan was designed by the U.S. government to help Germany pay its war reparations while facilitating economic cooperation between the United States and Europe.

1930s

The “Good _____ Policy

In the 1930s, the U.S. attempted to cultivate a better relationship with **Latin America** and get rid of the legacy of resentment from the days of U.S. imperialism.

_____ Acts

Believing that America’s entry into WWI was a mistake, Congress passed the Neutrality Acts to make it difficult for the president to assist **belligerent** nations.

As a result of the **Neutrality Acts**, the U.S. did little as dictators began to rise in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union and there was not much that President _____ (FDR) could do to provide assistance to the Allies in the early days of the war.