

Unit 6 Reading: Brinkley, pp. 543-553; “America in the World”

I. Key Terms

1. Imperialism
2. Alfred Thayer Mahan
3. The *Maine*

II. Reading Questions

1. What intellectual, economic, philosophical, and racial factors helped create a new national mood more receptive to overseas expansion?
2. How did American imperial actions compare to those of Great Britain and other European nations?
3. How did Hawaii gradually get drawn into America's economic and political sphere?
4. What caused the United States to go to war with Spain in 1898?

I. Map Labeling

1. Hawaiian islands
2. Samoan islands
3. Cuba

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 553-562

I. Key Terms

1. Spanish-American War
2. Theodore Roosevelt
3. Rough Riders
4. 1898 Treaty of Paris
5. Anti-Imperialist League
6. Platt Amendment
7. Open Door policy
8. Boxer Rebellion

II. Reading Questions

1. What did the United States gain from its victory in the Spanish-American War?

2. After the Spanish-American War, what arguments were raised against imperialism? What arguments were raised in favor?
3. Why did President McKinley favor annexation? What role did William Jennings Bryan play?
4. Was American military policy in the Philippine War hypocritical? Explain.
5. What changes from 1900 to 1903 gave the United States a more modern military establishment?

III. Map Labeling

1. Puerto Rico
2. Philippine islands
3. Guam

*Maps adapted from: http://wps.ablongman.com/long_nash_ap_6

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 565-572; 581-585

II. Key Terms

1. Progressivism
2. Muckrakers
3. Ida Tarbell
4. Salvation Army
5. Hull House
6. Jane Addams
7. Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire (1911)
8. NAACP
9. WCTU
10. 18th Amendment

III. Reading Questions

1. How did the muckrakers help prepare the way for Progressivism?

2. What contributions did the "Social Gospel" movement make to Progressivism?
3. How did the settlement house movement illustrate the Progressive belief that a person's environment shaped their individual development? What long-term effect did the movement have on reform?
4. By what means did some urban political machines, such as Tammany Hall, manage to survive the Progressive era?
5. Today, antiliquor laws are often thought of as conservative. Why did many Progressives consider prohibition a vital reform? What forces combined to produce victory for prohibition in the Eighteenth Amendment?

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 572-577

I. Key Terms

1. NAWSA

2. 19th Amendment
3. Equal Rights Amendment

II. Reading Questions

1. What socio-economic changes laid the foundation for the emergence of the so-called new woman?
2. What were the characteristics of the new woman?
3. How did the women's club movement reflect both the growing political influence of women and the restrictions upon them?
4. What were the principal arguments for and against the woman's suffrage movement?

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 577-581; 587-589

I. Key Terms

1. Initiative
2. Referendum
3. Direct primary
4. Recall
5. Robert La Follette
6. Eugene V. Debs
7. Wobblies
8. Louis Brandeis

II. Reading Questions

1. Why were Progressives so focused on reforming municipal (city) government? Which parts of the population kept the so-called bosses in power?
2. What evidence does your book give of the declining power of political parties in the early 1900s? What “new pattern of politics” emerged as a result of the weakened parties?

3. How did Socialist reform ideas differ from the typical Progressive ideas?
Why did Socialism's already limited influence fade after World War I?

4. Describe the different Progressive approaches to the problem of
“excessive corporate centralization and consolidation.”

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 593-598

I. Key Terms

1. Square Deal

2. Pure Food and Drug Act

3. *The Jungle*

4. Meat Inspection Act

5. Gifford Pinchot

6. John Muir

7. National Park System

8. Hetch-Hetchy Controversy

9. Panic of 1907

II. Reading Questions

1. How did Theodore Roosevelt become president? What was his main priority in his first years in office?
2. What was Roosevelt's view about how the federal government should deal with economic concentration/consolidation?
3. Generally speaking, how was Roosevelt's second term as president different from his first?
4. What was Roosevelt's position on conservation and the environment? What is the difference between conservation and preservation?
5. What did the Panic of 1907 reveal about the United States government's control over the industrial economy? How did Roosevelt respond to the Panic of 1907?

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 604-606 (through “Panama Canal”); 598-601

I. Key Terms

1. “Great White Fleet”
2. Roosevelt Corollary
3. Panama Canal
4. William Howard Taft
5. New Nationalism
6. Progressive Party (Bull Moose party)

II. Reading Questions

1. Explain Roosevelt's distinction between "civilized" and "uncivilized" nations. How did sea power fit into Roosevelt's ideas about foreign affairs?
2. Why did Roosevelt establish the “Roosevelt Corollary?” What were the effects of this corollary and Roosevelt's ventures into Latin America?

3. How was President Taft different from Roosevelt? What problems did Taft face while in office?
4. Describe Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" principles that he unveiled at Osawatomie, Kansas. How did they go beyond the moderation he had exhibited as President?
5. Why did Roosevelt break away from the Republicans to form the Progressive (Bull Moose) Party? What were some of the causes supported by this party?

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 601-604; 607-609

I. Key Terms

1. New Freedom
2. Federal Reserve Act
3. Keating-Owen Act
4. Pancho Villa

II. Reading Questions

1. Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" program and Wilson's "New Freedom" program were both programs of progressive reform. How did they differ from each other?
2. In your opinion, what were the benefits of the Federal Reserve Act for the nation's economy?
3. After the initial wave of New Freedom legislation, how and why did Wilson back away from reform? What led him, later in his first term, to support reform once again?
4. Were Wilson's actions in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Nicaragua consistent with the Roosevelt Corollary? Explain.
5. Based on the textbook's discussion of Wilson's dealings with Mexico, why do you think Wilson's style of diplomacy has sometimes been called "moral diplomacy"?

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 613-621

I. Key Terms

1. Triple Entente
2. Triple Alliance
3. *Lusitania*
4. Zimmerman Telegram
5. Russian Revolution
6. Selective Service Act
7. General John J. Pershing
8. Trench warfare

II. Reading Questions

1. What were the underlying and immediate causes of World War I?
2. What key events finally brought the United States fully into World War I?

3. What impact did events in Russia have on the need for American land forces in Europe?
4. How was the experience of American ground forces different than that of the other nations?
5. What were the new technologies used in World War I? How did they change the nature of warfare?

IV. Map Labeling

1. North Sea
2. Black Sea
3. English Channel
4. Paris, France
5. Berlin, Germany
6. Draw a line representing the Western Front
7. Label the countries that were referred to as the Central Powers
8. Label the countries that were referred to as the Allies

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 621-628

I. Key Terms

1. Liberty Bonds
2. War Industries Board

3. Great Migration
4. Women's Bureau
5. Committee on Public Information
6. Espionage Act of 1917
7. Sedition Act of 1918
8. Billy Sunday

II. Reading Questions

1. How did the war cost compare with the typical peacetime budgets of that era? On what two methods did the Wilson administration depend to finance the war effort?
2. Were the government's efforts to organize the economy during World War I successful? Explain.
3. According to your textbook, what was the purpose of the Committee on Public Information (CPI)? What tactics did the CPI use in their effort to "unite public opinion behind the military effort"?

4. In what ways did the government use the Sedition Act and related legislation to suppress criticism? Who suffered the most from these measures?

Reading: Brinkley, pp. 628-632

I. Key Terms

1. Fourteen Points
2. League of Nations

II. Reading Questions

1. What obstacles did Wilson face in getting the European leaders to accept his approach to peace? What domestic developments in the U.S. weakened his position?
2. In what ways did Wilson's peace plan fail at the Paris Peace Conference? According to the book, what was his most visible triumph at the conference?

3. Describe some of the various objections to America's entry into the League of Nations.
4. Explain why the Treaty of Versailles was, in the end, not ratified/approved in the United States. What might this reveal about the United States at this time?