

Unit 4, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concepts Chart (U.S. Foreign Policy through the Great War)

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Imperialism				<i>Policy of stronger nations taking over weaker nations or territories.</i>	<i>empire building</i>
Great White Fleet				<i>In 1907 steel-hulled crusiers were sent on a trip around the world to show off United States' naval strength.</i>	<i>Between 1883-1890 the U.S. built nine steel-hulled cruisers. The USS Maine was part of the Great White Fleet.</i>
Annexation of Hawaii				<i>On August 12, 1898, the United States Congress declared the annexation of Hawaii as an American territory.</i>	<i>The people of Hawaii were not allowed to vote on the annexation of their land.</i>
jingoism					
military expansion					
Social Darwinism					
yellow journalism					
Spanish-American War					
Cuba					
Guam					
Philippines					
Puerto Rico					
Panama Canal					
Anti-Imperialist League					
Open Door policy					

Unit 4, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Roosevelt Corollary Big Stick policy					
dollar diplomacy					
moral diplomacy					
banana republics					
Boxer Rebellion					
Philippines Insurrection					
Mexican Revolution and Pancho Villa					
alliances					
assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand					
imperialism, nationalism, militarism					
unrestricted submarine warfare					
sinking of the Lusitania					
Sussex Pledge					
Zimmermann Telegram					

Unit 4, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Great Migration					
victory gardens					
liberty bonds					
propaganda					
Committee on Public Information					
Selective Service Act					
Espionage Act of 1917					
War Industries Board					
voluntary policies of the Food Administration					
Sedition Act of 1918					
<i>Schenk v. United States</i>					
new weapons					
trench warfare					
Bolshevik Revolution					

Unit 4, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
General John Pershing					
American Expeditionary Force					
Big Four					
Fourteen Points					
League of Nations					
self-determination					
reparations					
war guilt clause					
return to isolationism					

Unit 4, Activity 3, Annexation of Hawaii

Annexation of Hawaii Split-Page Notes

Annexation of Hawaii	Important information and supporting details
Economic importance of Hawaii	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>American merchant ships stopped on the Hawaiian Islands to trade.</i>• <i>Americans owned large sugar plantations on the Hawaiian Islands</i>
Military importance of Hawaii	
American businessmen and missionaries in Hawaii	
Pearl Harbor Naval Base	
McKinley Tariff of 1890	
Deposing of Queen Liliuokalani	
Congressional action resulting in Hawaii's becoming an American territory	
Anti-Imperialism Views	

Unit 4, Activity3, Debate over Imperialism

Pro-Imperialist Viewpoint	Anti-Imperialist Viewpoint

Unit 4, Activity 4, Steps to the Spanish American War

Describe reasons for America's interest in Cuba during the 1800s.

Explain why a second war for independence erupted in Cuba and explain the role of José Martí in this war.

Identify the people that General Valeriano Weyler sent to concentration camps and describe the conditions that resulted in thousands of Cuban deaths.

Describe the influence of yellow journalism on public opinion in America.

Who was Enrique Dupuy de Lôme and explain the impact of the de Lôme Letter?

Explain what happened to the U.S.S. *Maine* in the harbor at Havana, Cuba. Describe public opinion in America following this incident.

Explain how the Spanish government tried to prevent war with the United States.

Explain what happened on April 20, 1898.

Unit 4, Activity 4, War with Spain RAFT

Role	Audience	Format	Topic
Regional newspaper reporter in the late 19 th century	Subscribers	Newspaper article	Should America declare war on Spain?

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Unit 4, Activity 5, Spanish American War

Date: April 20, 1898- December 10, 1898	Topic: Spanish American War
<u>The Philippines</u> Admiral George Dewey Manila Bay <u>Cuba</u> Rough Riders Ninth and Tenth Calvary Battle of Santiago: Kettle Hill San Juan Hill <u>Puerto Rico</u> <u>Treaty of Paris</u> <u>Annexation of Paris</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>American naval commander in the Pacific</i>• <i>Spanish forces surrender to Americans in August</i>• <i>Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay</i>• <i>Spanish navy loses 381 lives</i>• <i>American navy loses 1 sailor due to heat stroke</i>

Unit 4, Activity 6, Construction of the Panama Canal

Date: 1904 -1914	Construction of the Panama Canal
Explain why the Isthmus of Panama was selected to build the canal that would connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Two routes were originally selected. The first route would go through Nicaragua and provided fewer obstacles. The second route went through Panama and was shorter but contained many obstacles such as high mountains and swamps.</i>• <i>A Nicaraguan postage stamp depicting the eruption of a volcano was sent to the U.S. Congress days before they voted on the route of the new canal.</i>
Describe what Ferdinand de Lesseps had attempted to do in 1879. Give examples of obstacles that his French company experienced.	
At this time, Panama was a province of Colombia. Explain what happened to make Panama a protectorate of the United States.	
Describe the obstacles that America faced building the canal. Explain what was done to overcome the many obstacles.	

Unit 4, Activity 7, Open Door Policy

Open Door Policy Anticipation Guide

Before reading about China and the Open Door Policy, read each statement and circle if you agree or disagree with the statement. After reading, go back to each statement and decide whether the “before” reading responses need to be changed. For all statements, provide evidence from the primary and secondary sources for the “after” reading responses.

- | | Before | | After | |
|--|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| | Agree | Disagree | Agree | Disagree |
| 1. Many countries were interested in trade with China because of the vast quantities of goods produced there.
Evidence _____ | | | | |
| 2. A sphere of influence is when one country has strong economic and political influence in another country.
Evidence _____ | | | | |
| 3. As a result of U.S. interest in the vast Chinese markets, millions of consumers, and business ventures, U.S. Secretary of State, John Hay, sent notes to countries that had spheres of influence in China and urged them to keep an “open door” to China.
Evidence _____ | | | | |
| 4. In 1900 the Boxers, Chinese that opposed foreign influence in China started a rebellion that massacred foreigners and Christian Chinese.
Evidence _____ | | | | |

Unit 4, Activity 8, American Foreign Policy

President:	Foreign Policy Events:
Theodore Roosevelt	<p><u>Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>“Speak softly and carry a big stick: you will go far.”</i> <i>Theodore Roosevelt</i>• <i>Roosevelt said that the United States would prevent intervention in neighboring countries by other nations</i>• <i>The United States would act as an international police power.</i> <p><u>Santo Domingo(now the Dominican Republic)</u></p> <p><u>Russo-Japanese War</u></p>

Unit 4, Activity 8, American Foreign Policy with Notes

President:	Foreign Policy Events:
Theodore Roosevelt	<p><u>Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>“Speak softly and carry a big stick: you will go far.” Theodore Roosevelt</i>• <i>Roosevelt said that the United States would prevent intervention in neighboring countries by other nations.</i>• <i>The United States would act as an international police power.</i> <p><u>Santo Domingo(now the Dominican Republic)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Santo Domingo went bankrupt and could not pay its debts to foreign nations.</i>• <i>European nations began attempts to collect the money owed to them by Santo Domingo.</i>• <i>Roosevelt secured the supervision of customs collection in Santo Domingo and had American bankers take over the country’s finances. The bankers paid the debts owed by Santo Domingo to the European nations.</i> <p><u>Russo-Japanese War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Roosevelt acted as a mediator between Russia and Japan in 1905.</i>• <i>He persuaded Japan and Russia each to make concessions.</i>• <i>Trade in China continues to be open to all nations because of Roosevelt’s mediation.</i>• <i>Roosevelt wins the Nobel Peace Prize for his mediation in the Russo-Japanese War.</i>

Unit 4, Activity 9, Causes and Effects of World War I

Cause	Effect
conflicting/entangling alliances	<i>In the early 20th Century, two opposing alliances formed in Europe. They were the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France and Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy). The countries in these alliances signed treaties in which they committed to assist one another if they were attacked.</i>
nationalism	
militarism/arms race	
imperialism	
assassination	

Unit 4, Activity 9, Steps to World War I

Describe events that surrounded the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie.

Explain why Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914.

Explain why Russia ordered mobilization of its armies.

Explain why Germany declared war on Russia.

Explain why Germany declared war on France.

Explain why Great Britain declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Describe how the alliance system resulted in the beginning of WWI.

Unit 4, Activity 9, Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand RAFT

Role	Audience	Format	Topic
International newspaper reporter in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914	Subscribers	Newspaper article	Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie

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Unit 4, Activity 10, United States Entry into World War I

Each of the following events led to United States entry in World War I.

Describe the impact of Germany's use of unrestricted submarine warfare: *German U-boats sank merchant ships as well as passenger vessels that they believed might be carrying supplies to the Allies. The British passenger liner, Lusitania, was attacked and sunk by the German U-boats in 1915. More than 100 Americans died as a result of this attack.*

Describe the impact of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and *Sussex*:

Explain the provisions of the Sussex Pledge:

Explain why U.S. neutrality began to collapse early in 1917:

Explain the impact of the Zimmermann Note:

Unit 4, Activity 10, Wilson’s “Joint Address to Congress”

	Topic: The Zimmermann Note
<u>To whom is the note written?</u>	
<u>Who wrote the note?</u>	
<u>What is the date of the note?</u>	
<u>Explain what Germany planned to resume on February 1, 1917.</u>	
<u>Describe the proposed alliance on the basis with Mexico.</u>	
<u>How did the publication of the note impact American involvement in World War I?</u>	
<u>On what date did the U.S. declare war on Germany?</u>	
<u>What would happen if an American newspaper printed a similar message in today’s paper?</u>	

Unit 4, Activity 10, Wilson’s “Joint Address to Congress”

	Topic: Wilson’s “Joint Address to Congress”
<u>Which two governmental bodies did President Wilson address on April 2, 1917?</u>	
<u>Explain why America could no longer remain neutral during the war.</u>	
<u>What slogan did Wilson use in his bid to win reelection to the presidency in 1916?</u>	
<u>Explain Wilson’s feelings as he asked Congress to declare war on Germany.</u>	
<u>Explain what Wilson meant when he said that “The world must be made safe for democracy.”</u>	
<u>When did the Senate and the House of Representatives pass the resolution to go to war against Germany?</u>	

Unit 4, Activity 10, World War I Vocabulary Card

Definition:	Description:
Topic:	
Illustration or Photo:	Additional Information:

Unit 4, Activity 11, World War I on the Home Front

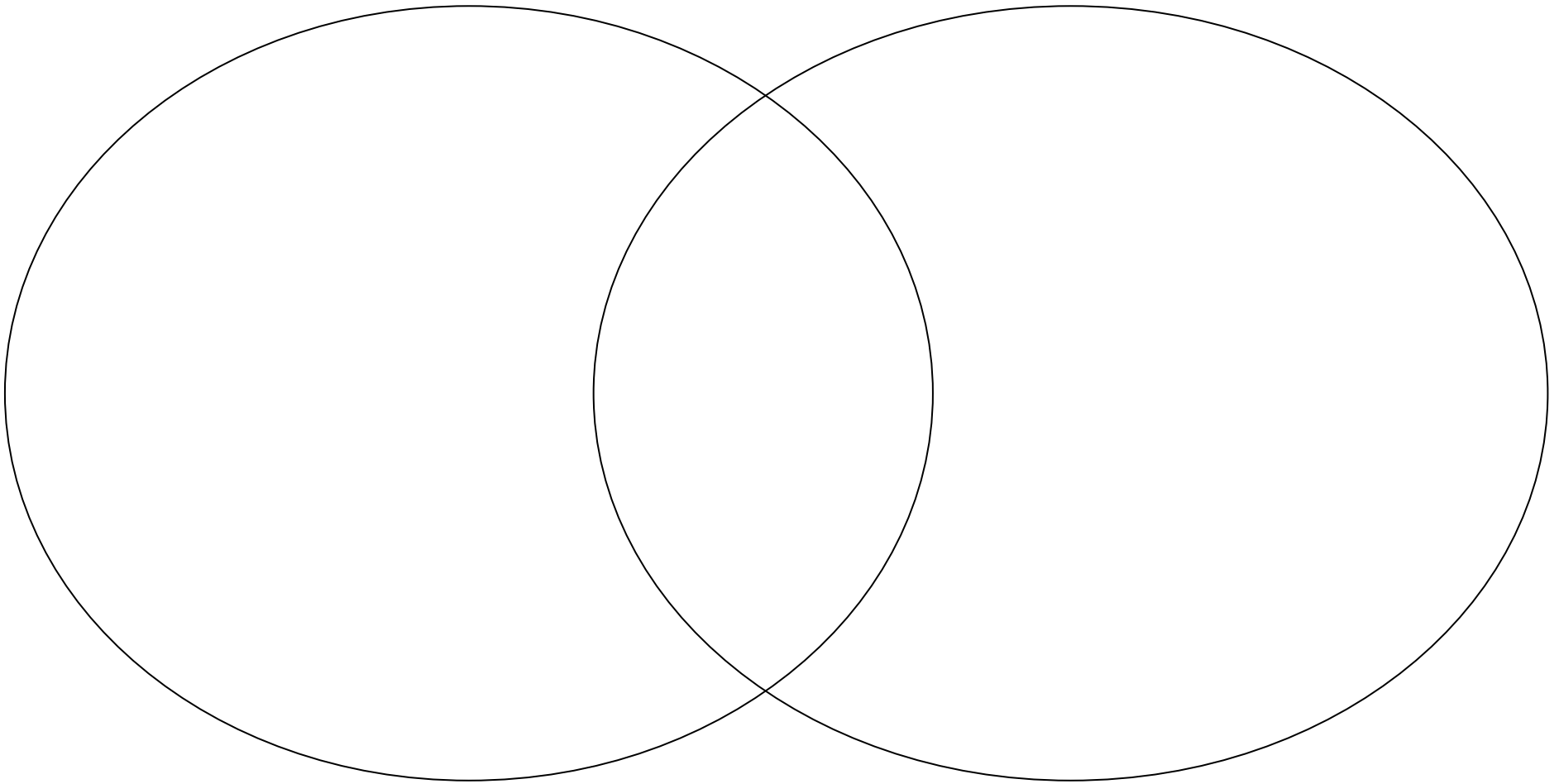
Impression Words: war bonds, victory gardens, “meatless Mondays,” daylight savings time

Impression Text:

Unit 4, Activity 12, Repression of Civil Liberties: WWI and Today

Repression of Civil Liberties during WWI

Repression of Civil Liberties in the U.S. Today



Unit 4, Activity 13, World War I Military Technology

World War I Military Technology Anticipation Guide

Before reading about new technologies that were used during World War I, read each statement and circle if you agree or disagree with the statement. After reading, go back to each statement and decide whether the “before” reading responses need to be changed. For all statements, provide evidence from the primary and secondary sources for the “after” reading responses.

- | | Before | | After | |
|---|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| | Agree | Disagree | Agree | Disagree |
| 1. Tanks were first developed by the British during WWI.
Evidence _____ | | | | |
| 2. Machine guns could spray 450-600 bullets per minute.
Evidence _____ | | | | |
| 3. Poison gas was first used by the French.
Evidence _____ | | | | |
| 4. “No Man’s Land” was the area that separated the Allies and the Central Powers in France.
Evidence _____ | | | | |

Unit 4, Activity 14, American Expeditionary Forces in WWI

American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) in WWI

Describe the composition or makeup of the AEF. *Volunteers and National Guard troops*

Identify the Commander of the AEF and describe his military history. *General John “Black Jack” Pershing was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. He fought the Apache and Sioux during their uprisings in the 1880s and 1890s. Pershing led a unit of African American soldiers in the West as well as in Cuba during the Spanish American War. He also served in the Philippines. In 1916-1917, he fought against “Pancho” Villa in Mexico.*

Describe General Pershing’s strategy for the AEF. *The AEF should not join the European Allies but should fight separately.*

Identify important battles in which the AEF participated and explain the role of AEF in these battles.

Explain how the AEF affected the outcome of World War I.

Date: 1917	Topic: Bolshevik Revolution
<u>Causes of the Russian Revolution</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Large loss of life and resources in World War I</i> • <i>Public opinion favored an end to the war</i> • <i>Food riots in many parts of Russia</i> • <i>Russian soldiers refusing to take orders and large numbers deserting from their units</i>
<u>Czar Nicholas II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Abdicates his throne on March 15, 1917</i> • <i>Czar Nicholas and his family are assassinated by Bolshevik Revolutionaries</i>
<u>Vladimir Lenin</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Seizes control of the government and establishes communism in Russia in November 1917</i>

Definition:	Important Information:
Illustration or Photo:	Additional Information:

Key Concept: