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| **80.EQ Unit 4**  **How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?** | **80.EQ Unit 4**   * During it’s early history, the United States played a small role in world affairs. * Eventually, the United States abandoned isolationism and began to acquire influence and territories outside its continental borders. * Growth of economic interests, imperialist spirit, and Yellow Journalism brought the United States into the Spanish American War where the United States acquired colonies and became a world power as a result. |
| **81.EQ Unit 4**  ***How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?*** | **81.EQ Unit 4**   * + *America’s decision to keep the Philippines helped to expand U.S. influence, compete with European colonial powers, gain Asian markets, and extend American culture to the people of Asia.*   + *American entrepreneurs and political leaders called for a role in Latin America which contributed to anti-American sentiment and instability in the area.* |
| **82.EQ Unit 3**  ***What historical circumstances led to World War I, and why did the United States enter the war?*** | **82. EQ Unit 4**   * In 1914, nationalism, militarism, imperialism, and entangling alliances combined to drag Europe into a world war. * The United States attempted to remain neutral but abandoned its long tradition of staying out of European conflicts as a result of unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmermann Note. |
| **83.EQ Unit 4**  **What were the historical impacts of WWI on the United States?** | **83. EQ Unit 4**   * The war permanently changed Americans’ relationship with their government. The federal government played a major role in Americans’ daily lives, taking on new powers to regulate industry, draft soldiers, and shape public opinion. * The American entry into the war would play a key role in the Allied victory. * Treaty of Versailles produced an unstable peace. Its harsh terms left Germany with a strong desire for revenge, while Soviet Russia threatened revolution throughout the industrial world. * In the United States, the horrors of the war and the fear of radicals led people to question the nation’s role in the world. |
| **84.Vocab Unit 4**  **What was Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” Diplomacy?** | **84. Vocab Unit 4**   * Theodore Roosevelt’s approach to international relations that depended on a strong military to achieve its aims. |
| **85.Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the Boxer Rebellion?** | **85. Vocab Unit 4**   * 1900 revolt by secret Chinese societies against outside influences |
| **86.Vocab Unit 4**  **What was Taft’s “Dollar Diplomacy”?** | **86. Vocab Unit 4**   * President Taft’s policy to encourage investment rather than use force in Latin America |
| **87.Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the Espionage Act?** | **87. Vocab Unit 4**   * Act passed in 1917 enacting severe penalties for anyone engaged in disloyal or treasonable activities |
| **88.Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the goal of the Fourteen Points?** | **88. Vocab Unit 4**   * Wilson’s plan for lasting peace through international openness and cooperation at the end of WWI |
| **89. Vocab Unit 4**  **How did the Gentlemen’s Agreement work?** | **89. Vocab Unit 4**   * pact between the United States and Japan to end segregation of Asian children in San Francisco public schools. * In return, Japan agreed to limit the immigration of its citizens to the United States |
| **90. Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the purpose of the Great White Fleet?** | **90. Vocab Unit 4**   * 1907 world cruise by an armada/convoy of U.S. battleships to demonstrate American naval strength |
| **91. Vocab Unit 4**  **What is guerrilla warfare?** | **91. Vocab Unit 4**   * form of nontraditional warfare, generally by small bands of fighters |
| **92.Vocab Unit 4**  **How does imperialism work?** | **92.Vocab Unit 4**   * a stronger nation extends political, economic, and military, control over weaker territories |
| **93. Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the goal of the League of Nations?** | **93. Vocab Unit 4**  world organization to promote peaceful cooperation between countries |
| **94.Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the impact of the sinking of the Lusitania?** | **94.Vocab Unit 4**   * British passenger ship sunk by a German U-boat during World War I that would be a historical circumstance of the US joining WWI |
| **95.Vocab Unit 4**  **What change did the Open Door Policy call for?** | **95.Vocab Unit 4**   * Secretary of State John Hay’s policy for the United States of opposing European colonies and spheres of influence in China, allowing all countries equal trading rights |
| **96.Vocab Unit 4**  **What were the Palmer Raids?** | **96. Vocab Unit 4**   * a series of raids, arrests, and deportations of suspected radicals believed to be communists, most of whom never received a trial |
| **97. Vocab Unit 4**  **What does the Panama Canal connect?** | **97. Vocab Unit 4**   * waterway dug across Panama to shorten the trip between the Atlantic and the Pacific |
| **98. Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the purpose of the Platt Amendment?** | **98. Vocab Unit 4**   * set of conditions under which Cuba was granted independence in 1902, including restrictions on rights of Cubans and granting to the U.S. the “right to intervene” to preserve order in Cuba |
| **99.Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the Red Scare?** | **99. Vocab Unit 4**   * widespread fear of radicals and communists during WWI |
| **100. Vocab Unit 4**  **What did the Roosevelt Corollary extend?** | **100. Vocab Unit 4**   * President Theodore Roosevelt’s reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine to keep the Western Hemisphere free from intervention by European powers |
| **101. Vocab Unit 4**  **Who were the Rough Riders?** | **101. Vocab Unit 4**   * volunteer cavalry unit assembled by Theodore Roosevelt, famous for their 1898 charge at San Juan Hill |
| **102. Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the Russo-Japanese War?** | **102. Vocab Unit 4**   * war between Japan and Russia in 1904 over the presence of Russian troops in Manchuria |
| **103. Vocab Unit 4**  **What is self-determination?** | **103. Vocab Unit 4**   * the right of people to choose their own form of government |
| **104. Vocab Unit 4**  **What are spheres of influence?** | **104. Vocab Unit 4**   * zones in China that gave European powers exclusive access to commerce/trade |
| **105. Vocab Unit 4**  **What was Seward's Folly?** | **105. Vocab Unit 4**  Purchase of Alaska from Russia |
| **106. Vocab Unit 4**  **What is the basis of Social Darwinism?** | **106. Vocab Unit 4**   * belief that Darwin’s theory of the survival of the fittest should be applied to societies, justifying imperialism and racism |
| **107. Vocab Unit 4**    **What is a U-boat?** | **107. Vocab Unit 4**   * German submarine used in unrestricted submarine warfare during WWI |
| **108. Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the Western Front?** | **108. Vocab Unit 4**   * battle front between the Allies and Central Powers in western Europe during World War I |
| **109. Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the goal of Yellow Journalism?** | **109. Vocab Unit 4**   * newspapers that used sensational headlines and exaggeration to promote readership |
| **110. Vocab Unit 4**  **What was the outcome of the Zimmermann Note?** | **110. Vocab Unit 4**   * a telegram in which the German foreign minister Zimmermanproposed an alliance with Mexico against the United States * religious views forbid participation in war |
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