Defined Major Points for Unit 4 & 5: Imperialism/World War I

Unit 4 Calendar (A Days & B Days)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|  |  |  | Oct 26Vocab GridsImperialism Web | Oct 27 |
| Oct 30Vocab GridsImperialism Web | Oct 31Present VocabSpanish American War Notes | Nov 1NO SCHOOL  | Nov 2Quiz over VocabTheodore Roosevelt as an Imperial President Station Activity | Nov 3Present VocabSpanish American War Notes |
| Nov 6Quiz over VocabTheodore Roosevelt as an Imperial President Station Activity | Nov 7Quiz over Imperialism | Nov 8Quiz over ImperialismPre-World War I MapCauses of World War I | Nov 9Pre-World War I MapCauses of World War I | Nov 10Quiz over Causes WWIAmerican Entry in WWI |
| Nov 13Quiz over Causes WWIAmerican Entry in WWI  | Nov 14American Home Front, Technology, Warfare Jigsaw | Nov 15American Home Front, Technology, Warfare Jigsaw | Nov 16Quiz over American Entry and Home FrontEnd of WarReview | Nov 17Video |
| Nov 27Quiz over American Entry and Home FrontEnd of War | Nov 28ReviewTest over Imperialism & World War I | Nov 29ReviewTest over Imperialism & World War I |  |  |

Defined Major Points for Unit 4: Imperialism & World War I

Vocab Words

* Imperialism
* Navy
* Annex
* Yellow journalism
* Neutrality
* Isolationism
* Protectorate
* Trench warfare
* No man’s land
* Nationalism
* Militarism
* Mobilize
* Armistice
* Great Migration
* Reparations

Characteristics of Imperialism

* Imperialism-domination of one strong country over weaker countries, or the expansion of American influence all around the world
	+ Happens for three reasons
1. Economic: need new markets to sell stuff to
2. Social: Manifest Destiny (America should stretch to the Pacific, then to the rest of the world), Social Darwinism (America is the fittest country), and Anglo-Saxonism (duty to spread American culture/govt/language around the world)
3. Military: Need strong navy and establish naval bases around the world (supported by Henry Cabot Lodge and Alfred Thayer Mahan)
* Leads to the annexation of Hawaii (America wants the islands to be a naval base and to take control of the sugar plantations) and Pan-Americanism (expanding American influence in Latin America)

Spanish American War

* War fought in 1898
* Cause: explosion of the battleship Maine, yellow journalism, perception that America has a duty to liberate Cuba from its oppressive colonial country, Spain
* The US fights Spain and wins
* Effects: Cuba becomes “free” (an American protectorate), the US gains the islands of Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines,
* The US has become an imperial power now

Theodore Roosevelt as an Imperial President Station Activity

1. TR in Asia
	1. Theodore Roosevelt expands American influence in China and Japan with the Open Door policy and sending the Great White Fleet to show off America’s naval power.
2. TR in Latin America
	1. The US supports the overthrow of a government and the creation of a new country Panama in order to support the construction of the Panama Canal, which would decrease shipping costs and time.
	2. Roosevelt’s motto is “Speak softly and carry a big stick;” it means try to work things out with other countries verbally, but if it does not work, use the threat of military to bully your way into getting what you want.
	3. Roosevelt issued a corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, which states that the US will be the sole police power in North and South America, and other countries have no business colonizing or becoming imperial powers in the Western Hemisphere.

Causes of World War I

1. **Militarism:** Thanks to the Industrial Revolution, countries in Europe had brand new weapons that they were itching to use. Initial purpose of building the weapons is to protect your investments overseas.
2. **Alliances:** Countries form secret alliances because of deep grudges and differences with other countries
3. **Nationalism**: Fierce patriotism towards your country; In the Balkans, they are very nationalistic and want to be free
4. **Imperialism**: Competition over colonizing overseas
5. **Assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in June 1914—immediate spark of the war: France, Great Britain, Russia, Serbia (Allies) fighting against Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottoman Empire (Central Powers)

American Entry into World War I

* At first, America (under President Wilson) does not get involved due to isolationism
* Germany pushes America into declaring war against them
	+ Germany sinks the Lusitania ship, which contains American passengers
	+ Sussex Pledge: Germany promises to stop sinking ships without warning, but does it anyway
	+ Zimmerman Telegram: it is discovered that the Germans have asked Mexico to join the war, promising that if Mexico attacks the US, then Mexico can have Texas
	+ Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare against the US

Home Front, Technology, Warfare

* Selective Service Act passed to recruit soldiers to fight in the war
* War Industries Board created to coordinate the war effort (make sure we have everything we need to fight)
* People buy war bonds to finance the war
* African Americans start moving North in the Great Migration
* American general is John J. Pershing, who quickly trains inexperienced troops to an effective fighting unit
* Style of fighting used is trench warfare, which is ineffective and results in a stalemate
* New weapons used are airplanes, machine guns, poison gas, U-boat submarines
* American Medal of Honor winner is Alvin York

End of War

* Central Powers are tired of fighting and unable to fight against the strong Americans who just entered the war
* Central Powers sign an armistice ending the fighting
* President Wilson urges the signing of the Fourteen Points, which establish freedom of the seas, right to self-determination (self-rule), etc.
* Treaty of Versailles is signed-Germany is made to take blame for the war and pay reparations (Wilson is disappointed)
* Leads to Red Scare (fear of communism) and FBI raids