

Emergence of Modern America

Review

Why did the US participate in imperialism?

- New Markets
- Cultural Superiority
- Natural Resources
- Military Strength
- World Power

What was President Roosevelt's policy on Latin America?

- Latin America was important to protect our borders
- The Monroe Doctrine obligated us to “protect” those territories
- Speak Softly but carry a Big Stick

Why was the US “safe” and protected in the Western Hemisphere

- We had no “threat” with countries lying on or near our borders
- The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans provided barriers between other imperial countries

Why did President Roosevelt win the Noble Peace Prize?

- Negotiated a deal between Russia and Japan
- Portsmouth Treaty

What prompted us ignite the Spanish-American War?

- Yellow Journalism
- de Lome Letter
- Sinking of the USS Maine
- Suffering of Cuban people
- Cuba's close proximity to the US
- American business men had money invested in Cuba

How did the de Lomé letter prompt our participation in the dispute between Spain and Cuba?

- Letter criticize President McKinley

What was the outcome of the Treaty of Paris 1898?

- Spain gave up control of Cuba
- US paid Spain \$20 million for the Philippine Islands
- US received Guam, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico

What was the Boxer Rebellion

- A rebel group called the Boxer arose to protest European influence in China
- Rebels killed several missionaries and converted Chinese Christians
- Troops from Japan, Great Britain, France and US suppressed rebellion

How did the US obtain the rights to build the Panama Canal

- Colombia refused to sell us the right to build canal
- US encouraged and aided Panamanians to rebel against Colombia
- Once independent, Panamanians sold us the right to build canal

What was the purpose of the Open Door Policy

- Increase trade markets
- Made China open to all countries

How did the Industrial Age lead to expansionism

- US was producing more goods than it could consume
- US needed additional markets
- US needed additional natural resources

Who was Emilio Aguinaldo

- Filipino rebel who led a revolt against the US after we took control after the Spanish American War
- He and his followers wanted independence and not trade one oppressive ruler-Spain for another-US

What was the Platt Amendment

- An agreement between the US and Cuba
- Cuba could not make many “governing” decisions without the approval of the US
- US would not remove its troops until Cuba agreed
- US wanted to protect investments in Cuba

What was Alfred T. Mahan's recommendation for the US to become a World Power?

- Build a strong Navy
- Have ports around the world
- *Control the Seas control the World*

Speak softly but carry a big stick

- President Theodore Roosevelt
- Willingness to negotiate but if it didn't work, he would use military force
- Policed and protect the Caribbean

Roosevelt Corollary

- Belief that Monroe Doctrine gives the US the responsibility to “police” the Western Hemisphere
- Speak Softly but a Carry a Big Stick

Causes of World War I

- Assassination of Archduke Fran Ferdinand
 - Imperialism
 - Nationalism
 - Militarism
 - Alliance System

Why did the US enter WW1

- Sinking of the Lusitania
- Maintain freedoms of the seas
- Germany's violation of Sussex Pledge and sinking of American merchant ships
- Zimmerman Note
- Wanted to protect our investments in Great Britain

What reason did Wilson give to defend the decision to join the fight in WW1

- The world must be made safe for democracy

The Great Migration

- 300,000-500,000 of African Americans to Northern states
- In search for jobs
 - Many industrial workers had been drafted
 - Many immigrants had stop coming in the country as a result of WWI

Selective Service Act

- System set up to generate military personnel
- Males 18 and older had to register
 - Initially 21-35

Zimmerman Note

- Germany's attempt to convince Mexico to occupy our time to keep us out of WWI
- If Mexico was successful, Germany had promised to assist them to reclaim their land lost during the Mexican American War

Treaty of Versailles

- Ended WWI
- Germany had to disarm (could not maintain a military)
- Germany had to profess guilt (War Guilt Clause)
- Germany had to pay war reparations (\$33 billion)

Espionage and Sedition Act

- Banned brochures and protest aimed to interfere with the draft
- Silenced speech that opposed the government during times of war

Muckraker

- Journalism who exposed corruption in big business and politics
- Ida Tarbell—Rockefeller
- Upton Sinclair—Meat Packing
- Thomas Nast—Political

Reform Amendments

- 15th— Suffrage regardless of race, creed, color or previous servitude
- 16th —Income Tax
- 17th —Senatorial Elections
- 18th —Prohibition
- 19th—Women's Suffrage (removed the gender requirement)

Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points

- freedom of the seas
- disarmament
- open diplomacy
- adjustments of colonial claims
- Establish the League of Nations, an organization which would help settle disagreements between member countries.
 - US Congress did not improve LON because we did not want to be entangled in foreign affairs
 - Did not want to enter into agreements that may limit the US' sovereignty