Name:	
Key Concept 7.3 Video Guide	

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	The New Curriculum	
	Key Concept 7.3 "Global conflicts over resources, territories, and	
	ideologies renewed debates over the nation's values and its role in the	
	world, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a	
	dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic	
	position."	
	•	
	Page 70 of the Curriculum Framework  Provides:  Pr	
	Big ideas:	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	Key Concept 7.3, I	
	key Concept 7.5, i	
	Key Concept 7.3, I "Many Americans began to advocate overseas	
	expansionism the late 19th century, leading to new territorial	
	ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the	
	Pacific."	
	o pg 70	
	<ul> <li>A: Arguments for US expansion of culture and norms</li> </ul>	
	<ul><li>Perception that the frontier was ""</li></ul>	
	<ul><li> Frederick Jackson Turner,</li></ul>	
	many Americans believed opportunities dried up	
	<ul> <li>Economic motives - American companies sought markets</li> </ul>	
	overseas - US plantation owners in	
	Competition with other European imperialist ventures	
	Racial theories - some sought to ""	
	nonwhite nations	
	B: Spanish American War (1898)	
	•	
	O Causes, De Lome letter	
	<ul> <li>US gained many territories - Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the</li> </ul>	
	Effects of the war:	
	<ul> <li>US presence in the Caribbean and Latin America</li> </ul>	
	increased significantly ()	
	• in the	
	Philippines - Emilio Aguinaldo - guerrilla warfare	
	<ul><li>Increased involvement in Asia</li></ul>	
	<ul> <li>C: Debates emerged over America's role in the world:</li> </ul>	

	o Imperialists:
	<ul> <li>Advocated US expansion, "Civilize" non-"civilized"</li> </ul>
	areas of the world, spread Christianity, gain
	Anti-imperialists:
	<ul> <li>Anti-Imperialist League - Mark Twain, Samuel</li> </ul>
	Gompers, Presidents of Harvard and Stanford, William
	Jennings Bryan
	<ul> <li>Against acquisition of territories - violated</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Interventionists (WWII):</li></ul>
	-
	advocated aid to allies, especially Great Britain
	o Isolationists:
	- AGAINST US
	intervention in WWII
	<ul><li>Charles Lindbergh, Robert Taft (Ohio)</li></ul>
	Key Concept 7.3, II
	Key Concept 7.3, II "World War I and its aftermath intensified debates    Application of the second of the se
	about the nation's role in the world and how best to achieve national
	security and pursue American interests."
What else did	o pg 70
Washington warn	A: US was initially neutral in WWI
against in his	Upon entry, the US departed from tradition of
Farewell Address?	noninvolvement in European affairs (
	)
	<ul> <li>Wilson's call for humanitarian and democratic principles</li> <li>Points</li> </ul>
	B: US played a "relatively limited role in the war," however, the US was
	heavily involved in post-war negotiations
	Treaty of Versailles:
	<ul> <li>Ireaty of versalles.</li> <li>Ended WWI, punished Germany severely, ultimately</li> </ul>
	the
	o :
	<ul> <li>Major component of Wilson's 14 Points, international</li> </ul>
	organization
	<ul> <li>Ultimately, the US did NOT join - Congress would lose</li> </ul>
	tradition of neutrality
_	<ul> <li>Both of these resulted in heavy debate in the US</li> </ul>
With whom was	•, the "Irreconcilables"
Henry Cabot	C: Post WWI, the US promoted a vision of international order by:
Lodge boys?	o International investment:
	■ Continuing
	US banks investing in foreign countries
	Peace Treaties:
	<ul> <li>Washington Naval Conference (5 power and 9 power</li> </ul>
	treaties) - determined the number of battleships the
	US, Britain, and Japan could build (5:5:3 ratio)
	<ul> <li>Select military intervention:</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Mostly in Latin America - Nicaragua (1912 - 1933)</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>The US still continued an isolationist policy into the late 1930s</li> <li>Neutrality Acts of 1930s forbid trade with</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>()</li> <li>Stimson Doctrine (1932) - US refused to acknowledge Japan's newly acquired territory in Asia</li> </ul>
	Key Concept 7.3, III
	<ul> <li>"The involvement of the United States in World War II, while opposed by most Americans prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, vaulted the United States into global political and military prominence and transformed both American society and the relationship between the United States and the rest of the world."         <ul> <li>page 71</li> </ul> </li> <li>A: of American society provided:         <ul> <li>Significant amount of troops for the war effort</li> <li>Increased workforce that ended the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions:</li> <li>Women worked in factories - "</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>and health care during the war</li> <li>African Americans worked in factories, served in the military</li> </ul>
What does Nisei mean?	<ul> <li>B: Wartime experiences:</li> <li>Japanese Internment:</li> <li>Forced movement of Japanese-Americans (2/3 Nisei) to camps during the war</li> <li>Upheld by</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Challenges to civil liberties:</li> <li>Zoot Suit Riots - Conflict between Mexican Americans and US military personnel in Southern California</li> <li>Debates over race and segregation:</li> </ul>
	helped lead to Executive Order 8802 - eliminated discrimination in defense industries  - Victory over
	Fascism abroad, Victory over racism at home  Military remained segregated until the Korean War (E.O. 9981)  Decision to drop the atomic bomb:
Who made up the	<ul> <li>Many arguments - To save, cost of Manhattan Project - \$2</li> <li>billion, demonstrate power to the Soviet Union,</li> </ul>
"Big 3?"	C: The Allies won because:
J	<ul> <li>C: The Allies won because:         <ul> <li>Political and military cooperation:</li> <li>US, GB, France, and the Soviet Union</li> <li>Tehran Conference - "" meeting; agreed to invasion of Europe in 1944</li> <li>Industrial production:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	US factories were dedicated to the war effort   ——————————————————————————————————

0	Technological and scientific advances:
	<ul> <li>Manhattan Project - \$2 billion to develop the atomic</li> </ul>
	bomb
	- used against German submarines
0	Popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals:  • Atlantic Charter - US and GB, goals for post-WWII
	world
	<ul> <li>Ideas such as self-determination, economic</li> </ul>
	cooperation
• D:	The US emerged from the war as a superpower due to:
	Dominant role in the Allied victory and role in postwar
	peace settlements:
	<ul><li>Creation of the</li><li>US became a permanent member of the security</li></ul>
	council
	<ul> <li>Departure from</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Europe and Asia were severely damaged from the war</li> </ul>
	Test Tips
<ul> <li>Multipl</li> </ul>	e-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
•	
•	
<ul> <li>Essay C</li> </ul>	Questions:
•	
•	
	ver either the following Short Answer Question <u>OR</u> the big idea
question that fo	
	lowing the Spanish-American War, the United States increased
	presence around the world
•	Briefly explain one argument in favor of US expansion during stime
	Briefly explain one argument against US expansion during this
tim	
_	Briefly explain one impact of US expansion, providing one piece
-	nistorical evidence.
Answar the foll	owing question IN AT LEAST 4-5 sentences please. Thanks! ©
	I challenge the US' tradition of neutrality? What ways did the
	US change its views and remain the same?
	<del></del>

<del></del>	
<del></del>	