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<th>Big Idea Questions</th>
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<td><strong>Identify one other example of nativism we have learned about this year.</strong></td>
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### The “Big Stick”: America and the World, 1901 - 1917

- **Roosevelt, “civilized,” and “uncivilized” nations**
  - “civilized” could _____________ in “uncivilized” nations

- **Japan and Russia fight in the Russo-Japanese War (1905)**
  - Japan humiliates Russia with a superior ________
  - Japan secretly asks TR to help reach peace agreement
    - Wins ___________________________ in 1906

- **1906 San Fran school Board segregates Asian students**
  - Tensions between the US and Japan mount

- **TR and Japan reach “___________________________”**
  - Japan would stop____________________ from coming to US by withholding passports
  - Yet another example of ____________________________

- **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine:**
  - Germany and Britain have a lot of _____ owed to them by LA countries
    - TR feared they would become involved, violating the ___________________________. His response???
  - Roosevelt Corollary:
    - In future financial instances, US would ________________, pay off debts.
  - Impact of Corollary?
    - US now more __________________________ in LA
    - Resentment from many in LA

- **Panama Canal**
  - Canal was vital to US interests
    - Cut down travel time for ___________________________
  - Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901
    - Gave US right to build canal and right to fortify it
  - Colombia (then controlled Panama) rejected treaty to give US right to build canal
  - November 3, 1901 Rebellion starts in Panama (influenced by US)

- **Dollar Diplomacy:**
  - ____________________________ encourage to invest in areas of strategic concern to the US
  - Helped other countries, while made _____ for US

- **Wilson and Mexico:**
  - US had many financial interests in Mexico
  - Mexico saw a series of leaders during a revolution beginning in 1910
  - ____________________________:
    - Planned his own rebellion
    - Furious at Wilson for abandoning him
    - Killed dozens of Americans
• General John Pershing crossed into Mexico, never caught Villa

The Road to War

○ Allied Powers:
  • Britain, France, and Russia

○ Central Powers:
  • Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Austria-Hungary

○ Causes of WWI
  • ________________________________
  • ________________________________
  • ________________________________
  • ________________________________

○ Archduke Franz Ferdinand was killed on June 28, 1914

○ Wilson urged __________________________ at the start

○ US traded significantly with Britain and France

  __________________________________________________:
  • Germany sank all enemy ships
  • Lusitania: 128 Americans died
  • ___________: French ship sank by Germany, leads to….
    • Sussex Pledge: Germany pledged to not sink ships
      without a ______________________________

○ Election of 1916:
  • “______________________________”

○ ____________________________________:
  • Germany urged Mexico to attack US, Mexico would get
    land back from US
  • The note, along with Germany re-instituting unrestricted
    submarine warfare, brought the US into the war

○ April 2, 1917, Wilson asked for declaration of war

“War Without Stint”

○ Russia withdrew in 1918:
  • Gave up significant amount of land

○ National draft instituted (1st time since Civil War)
  • 3 million men
  • 2 million volunteered
  • 5 million in American Expeditionary Force (AEF)

○ Women could enlist, although not in __________________________

○ 400,000 African Americans enlisted

  • Hoped to ________________________________

○ Trench warfare:
  • “No-man’s land”
  • Poisonous gas
  • Flamethrowers

○ High casualty rates, especially from __________________________

The War and American Society
What were “Four minute men?”

When else was there a sedition act in US History?

- How was the war financed?
  - “Liberty Bonds”
  - Income taxes – thanks ____________________!

- Herbert Hoover:
  - Relyed on ________________________________

- National War Labor Board:
  - Resolved labor disputes

- Unions:
  - IWW (Industrial Workers of the World):
    - Nicknamed “____________” , sabotaged factories
  - AFL:
    - Led by Samuel Gompers, favored the war
    - Membership increases

- “___________________________”
  - Mass movement of African Americans from the South to the industrial North (NY, Chicago, Cleveland)

- Red Summer:
  - _______ riots of 1919

The Futile Search for Social Unity

- Committee on Public Information (CPI)
  - *** __________________________ *** - pro-war material
  - “4 minute men”
  - Promoted self-censorship

- Espionage Act of 1917
  - Prosecuted anti-war individuals
  - Upheld by ______________________ (1919)
  - Eugene V. Debs (again 1 person) convicted and sentenced to ten years

- Sedition Act of 1918
  - Strengthened the Espionage Act
  - Restricted free speech and ability to criticize government...... sound familiar?

- Immigrants were most often targeted
  - ________ Americans
  - “liberty _________________________”

The Search for a New World Order

- 14 Points:
  - Wilson’s plans for post-war world
  - Self-determination, no alliances, freedom of the seas, etc.
  - ____________________________:
    - World organization committed to solving disputes
    - US Senate disliked Article X - called for members to give assistance to others if needed
      - ______________________________
    - ______________________________
    - ______________________________

- Russian Civil War:
  - “Reds” v. “Whites”
    - Wilson and US supported the “______________”
What organization wanted to move slaves back to Africa?

- Soviet Union was not recognized by US until ______

- To ratify the treaty or not.....
  - __________________ (Republican Senator) was against the treaty
    - Wrote ______ reservations
  - Many senators detested Article ______
  - Wilson went on a speaking tour across the country
    - “Irreconcilables” followed his tour
  - Senate ____________________________

### A Society in Turmoil

- Postwar Recession: 1919 – 1920
- The year of strikes, 1919:
  - Strikes were associated with __________________
  - MA governor __________________ was critical of strikes
- African Americans didn’t gain rights after fighting
  - Banned from _______________ in Europe
- Red Summer (don’t confuse with ___________________):
  - Race riots of 1919 - Chicago
- Marcus Garvey:
  - Promoted black nationalism
  - United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)
    - ___________________________ movement
- “Red Scare” of 1919-20 (1st Red Scare)
  - Crusade led by Attorney General __________________
    ____________________ against suspected communists
  - 1,000s of Americans were arrested:
    - _____ guns discovered
  - Impact of the Red Scare:
    - Business people used it to help break _______
- Sacco and Vanzetti
  - Two Italian immigrants ________________________ charged with murder, found guilty and executed
  - Showed tensions between immigrants and _______
- Election of 1920:
  - Push to “_______________________________”