### From Expansion to Imperialism

- **Foundations of Empire**
  - Many sought overseas ________________ to improve the US economy
  - Two books to know (use them in any essay about imperialism)
    - *Our Country* - Josiah Strong
      - Advocated the spread of ________________ overseas
    - *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* - Alfred T. Mahan
      - Believed that ___________ power was a key to strong ________________
      - Helped encourage the US to build a new, ________________, Navy
- **Other arguments for expansion?**
  - American exceptionalism - belief that the US should help spread democracy and spread its ________________
  - Belief that the frontier was “______________” - 1890 census - Frederick Jackson Turner’s *Frontier Thesis*
- **War of 1898**
  - Causes:
    - Spanish placed Cubans in ________________ camps, General “Butcher” Weyler
    - ________________ Journalism - exaggeration of stories to sell newspapers
    - “Remember the ____________” - US ship mysteriously exploded in Havana, the Spanish were blamed
    - ________________ Letter - Spanish minister trash talked President McKinley
  - Effects:
    - US wins the war in 4 months
    - Teller Amendment - US promised independence to ____________ after the war
    - US gained Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines
- **Spoils of War**
  - Debates over the Philippines:
    - McKinley ________________ the Philippines
  - Anti-__________________________:
    - Mark Twain, Jane Addams, Samuel Gompers and others spoke out against the acquisition of territories
    - Emilio Aguinaldo:
      - Led a ________________ in the Philippines against the US
  - Eventually, on July 4, 1946, the Philippines gained independence

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**A Power Among Powers**
What did the Monroe Doctrine warn Europe?

How are the DeLome Letter and Zimmermann Telegram similar?

• The Open Door in Asia
  • Secretary of State John Hay:
    • “Open Door Notes” - sought opportunity for all countries to have access to trade in ______________
  • Russo-Japanese War (1905)
    • Mediated by T. Roosevelt
    • Japan became an emerging ________________
  • Root-Takahira Agreement:
    • US recognized Japan’s jurisdiction in ________________

• The United States and Latin America
  • “__________________________” - Under Roosevelt, the US would use its new navy if necessary
  • Panama Canal - US gained authorization to build the canal and controlled it for the 20th century
  • Roosevelt Corollary:
    • Extension to the ________________
    • US could intervene in Latin American affairs
    • US became a ________________ power in Latin America
  • Revolutions in Mexico:
    • Beginning in 1911, Mexico went through a series of leaders
    • Wilson became caught in the middle through his support and opposition of various leaders

The United States in World War I

• From Neutrality to War
  • ________________ causes of World War I - militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism
  • US sought neutrality at first - “neutral in fact as well as in name”
  • The Struggle to Remain Neutral:
    • US traded more with Allies than Central powers
    • Germany’s Unrestricted Submarine Warfare:
      • Lusitania - sunk on May 7, 1915
      • ________________ Pledge - Germany promised not to sink merchant and passenger ships without a warning
  • America Enters the War:
    • ________________ Telegram:
      • Germany encouraged ________________ to attack the US
      • Promised Mexico it would regain land lost to US in ________________ War

• “Over There”
  • Americans Join the War
    • Congress instituted conscription (______________)
    • American Expeditionary Force (AEF)
    • US joined fighting in 1917
    • Bolshevik Revolution (__________)
      • Russia became communist, withdrew from WWI
    • 11/11/18 - ________________ to end fighting
  • The American Fighting Force
    • 4 million men were in the military during WWI - 10%
When else did the US pass a Sedition act?

were African American
• Fought in ______________ units, excluded from victory parade in Paris
• Influenza killed as many as 50 million after WWI worldwide

• War on the Home Front
  • Mobilizing the Economy
    • __________________________:
      • Helped direct production for the military
    • National War Labor Board:
      • 8-hour workday for war workers and overtime
      • Many unions promised not to ____________
    • Food Administration:
      • Herbert Hoover - relied on ______________ to promote war effort
  • Promoting National Unity
    • Committee on Public Information (Creel Committee):
      • Led by __________________________ and “Four Minute Men”
      • Promoted the war effort on the home front
    • __________________ Act of 1918:
      • Made it illegal to criticize the war effort
      • Upheld by ______________________ v. US (1918)

• War on the Home Front
  • __________________________
    • Large movement of African Americans from the South to Northern cities (NYC, Chicago, St. Louis)
    • __________________________ of 1919 - race riots in many northern cities
    • Although they faced discrimination, many blacks benefitted from jobs that helped out in the war effort
    • Mexican Americans moved from farms to cities to work in factories
    • ______________ Mexicans came to the US between 1917 and 1920
  • Women’s Voting Rights
    • National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA):
      • Carrie Chapman Catt - supported the war effort in the hopes to gain __________________________
    • National Woman’s Party (NWP):
      • __________________________________ - picketed the White House, went on a hunger strike
      • Wilson supported female suffrage, and in 1920, the __________ amendment was ratified

Catastrophe at Versailles

• Wilson’s 14 Points:
  • Wilson’s plans for post World War I
  • Called for: __________________________, arms reduction, free trade, sovereignty, etc
  • Article ______ - called for the creation of the League of Nations
• Drastically different than Washington’s ________________
  ____________________________________________________

• The Fate of Wilson’s Ideas:
  • Russia and Germany were excluded from the peace conference at Versailles
  • Germany was punished severely ($33 billion in ____________________________)

• Congress Rejects the Treaty:
  • “Irreconcilables” - opposed the treaty due to ____________________________
  • Henry Cabot Lodge - despised Article X - would limit Congress’ war making powers
  • Ultimately, the US did _________ ratify the Treaty of Versailles

  **Quick Recap**

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