

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

APUSH Review: Key Concept 7.3 – 2015 Revised Curriculum

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The New Curriculum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation’s proper role in the world.” Page 73</li><li>• Big Idea Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Concept 7.3, I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America’s role in the world.” Page 73</li><li>• A. Imperialists arguments to expand overseas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ opportunities:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• American companies sought _____ overseas - US plantation owners in _____</li></ul></li><li>• Racial Theories:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some sought to “_____” nonwhite nations - “White Man’s Burden” - 1899</li></ul></li><li>• _____ was “closed”:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1890 census - _____</li><li>• _____ argued the frontier was closed, many Americans believed opportunities dried up</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• B. Arguments used by Anti-imperialists against overseas acquisition:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Didn’t Filipinos deserve the “consent of the governed”</li></ul></li><li>• Tradition of Isolationism:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• George Washington’s _____</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• C. Spanish American War (1898)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• US defeated Spain in 4 months</li><li>• Causes - _____</li><li>• _____</li><li>• US gained many territories - Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines</li><li>• Effects of the war:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• US presence in the Caribbean and Latin America _____ significantly (Roosevelt Corollary)</li><li>• _____ in the Philippines - Emilio Aguinaldo</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	

### Key Concept 7.3, II

- “World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.” Page 74
- A. US was initially neutral in WWI
  - Upon entry, the US departed from the tradition of \_\_\_\_\_ in European affairs (Washington’s Farewell Address again)
  - Wilson called for humanitarian and democratic principles
    - To make the world safe for \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Role of the American Expeditionary Forces (Military)
  - US entered war in 1917
  - The US’ entrance tipped the balance in favor of the \_\_\_\_\_
- C. The Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations
  - Even though Wilson was heavily involved in the postwar negotiations
  - Treaty of Versailles:
    - Ended WWI, punished Germany severely
  - League of Nations:
    - Major component of Wilson’s 14 Points, \_\_\_\_\_
    - Henry Cabot Lodge and the “Irreconcilables” - Congress could lose war making power if the US joined the League
      - Washington’s \_\_\_\_\_ (again)
- D. US foreign policy following WWI:
  - Unilateral policy that:
    - Used international investment:
      - Continuing \_\_\_\_\_  
- US banks investing in foreign countries
    - Peace Treaties:
      - Washington Naval Conference (5 power and 9 power treaties) - determined the number of battleships the US, Britain, and Japan could build (\_\_\_\_\_ ratio)
    - Select military intervention:
      - Mostly in Latin America - \_\_\_\_\_ (1912 - 1933)
    - Maintained isolationism:
      - Neutrality Acts of 1930s forbid trading with warring (\_\_\_\_\_ nations)
- E. Many Americans opposed military action until Pearl Harbor
  - America First Committee - AGAINST US intervention - \_\_\_\_\_

Under which president did Dollar Diplomacy begin?

### Key Concept 7.3, III

- “U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership.” Page 75

What does Nisei mean?

- A. How did Americans view the war?
  - Fight for freedom and democracy
    - Later reinforced by:
      - Japanese wartime atrocities - \_\_\_\_\_
      - Unbroken
      - Nazi Concentration Camps and the \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Mass Mobilization of American Society:
  - Helped end the \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ base helped win the war by:
    - Providing equipment, provisions, and troops for the war effort
- C. Mobilization provided opportunities for women and minorities:
  - Women worked in factories - “\_\_\_\_\_” and health care during the war
  - African Americans served in the military (segregated units), worked in \_\_\_\_\_
- Debates over racial segregation:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ War (E.O. 9981)
- Challenges to civil liberties:
  - Japanese Internment - forced movement of Japanese-Americans (2/3 Nisei) to camps during the war
  - Upheld by \_\_\_\_\_ v. US
- D. Reasons for US and Allied Victory:
  - Allied cooperation:
    - US, GB, France, and the Soviet Union
    - Tehran Conference - “\_\_\_\_\_” meeting; agreed to invasion of Europe in 1944
  - Technical and scientific advances:
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - \$2 billion to develop the atomic bomb
      - Use of atomic bombs ended the war, but sparked debates
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - used against German submarines
  - Servicemen and women:
    - Millions of Americans fought in the war
  - Campaigns such as:
    - “\_\_\_\_\_” campaign:
      - Conquering islands in the Pacific prior to attacking Japan
    - D-Day Invasion:
      - June 6, 1944 - led by \_\_\_\_\_
- E. The US emerged as the most powerful nation on earth due to:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ conditions in Asia and Europe
  - Dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements:
    - Creation of the \_\_\_\_\_

- US is a permanent member of the security council
- Departure from \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Test Tips**

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Essay Questions:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_