

Name: _____

Key Concept 7.3 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">The New Curriculum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• Big ideas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________• __________• __________ <p style="text-align: center;">Key Concept 7.3, I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.”<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ pg 70• A: Arguments for US expansion of culture and norms<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Perception that the frontier was “_____”<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ _____ - Frederick Jackson Turner, many Americans believed opportunities dried up○ Economic motives - American companies sought markets overseas - US plantation owners in _____○ Competition with other European imperialist ventures○ Racial theories - some sought to “_____” nonwhite nations• B: Spanish American War (1898)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ US defeated the Spanish in 4 months○ Causes - _____, De Lome letter○ US gained many territories - Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the _____○ Effects of the war:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ US presence in the Caribbean and Latin America increased significantly (_____)▪ _____ in the Philippines - Emilio Aguinaldo - guerrilla warfare▪ Increased involvement in Asia - _____• C: Debates emerged over America’s role in the world:	

What else did Washington warn against in his Farewell Address?

With whom was Henry Cabot Lodge boys?

- Imperialists:
 - Advocated US expansion, “Civilize” non-“civilized” areas of the world, spread Christianity, gain _____
- Anti-imperialists:
 - Anti-Imperialist League - Mark Twain, Samuel Gompers, Presidents of Harvard and Stanford, William Jennings Bryan
 - Against acquisition of territories - violated _____
- Interventionists (WWII):
 - _____ -
advocated aid to allies, especially Great Britain
- Isolationists:
 - _____ - AGAINST US intervention in WWII
 - Charles Lindbergh, Robert Taft (Ohio)

Key Concept 7.3, II

- Key Concept 7.3, II “World War I and its aftermath intensified debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.”
 - pg 70
- A: US was initially neutral in WWI
 - Upon entry, the US departed from tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs (_____)
 - Wilson’s call for humanitarian and democratic principles
 - _____ Points
- B: US played a “relatively limited role in the war,” however, the US was heavily involved in post-war negotiations
 - Treaty of Versailles:
 - Ended WWI, punished Germany severely, ultimately the _____
 - _____:
 - Major component of Wilson’s 14 Points, international organization
 - Ultimately, the US did NOT join - Congress would lose _____, tradition of neutrality
 - Both of these resulted in heavy debate in the US
 - _____, the “Irreconcilables”
- C: Post WWI, the US promoted a vision of international order by:
 - 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 (5:5:3 ratio)
 - Select military intervention:
 - Mostly in Latin America - Nicaragua (1912 - 1933)

- Technological and scientific advances:
 - Manhattan Project - \$2 billion to develop the atomic bomb
 - _____ - used against German submarines
- Popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals:
 - Atlantic Charter - US and GB, goals for post-WWII world
 - Ideas such as self-determination, economic 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:
 - Creation of the _____
 - US became a permanent member of the security council
 - Departure from _____
 - _____
 - Europe and Asia were severely damaged from the war

Test Tips

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Essay Questions:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

You are to answer either the following Short Answer Question ***OR*** the big idea question that follows:

- Following the Spanish-American War, the United States increased its presence around the world
- a) Briefly explain one argument in favor of US expansion during this time
- b) Briefly explain one argument against US expansion during this time
- c) Briefly explain one impact of US expansion, providing one piece of historical evidence.

Answer the following question IN AT LEAST 4-5 sentences please. Thanks! ☺

How did WWI challenge the US' tradition of neutrality? What ways did the US change its views and remain the same?
