**SSUSH14 The student will explain America’s evolving relationship with the world at the turn of the twentieth century.**

**Anti-Asian Sentiment on the West Coast**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the first immigrants to be excluded from entering the United States. The Chinese had first arrived in large numbers in the 1850’s when gold was discovered in California. Those Chinese who were able to afford passage hoped to make a fortune in what was known as “Gold Mountain.” As gold became more difficult to find, Chinese miners were driven out of the gold fields and took jobs helping to build the railroads. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Railroad imported Chinese laborers to help complete construction. When railroads were completed, Chinese laborers were forced to live in Chinese only enclaves along the West Coast “Chinatowns” Chinese immigrants were predominantly men, who because of language and cultural differences, kept to themselves. Soon, politicians renewed blame on Chinese labor for depressing wages on the West Coast. They actively lobbied Congress to restrict any future immigration.

In 1882, Congress passed and President Taft signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Act excluded Chinese "skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining" from entering the country for ten years under penalty of imprisonment and deportation. Reentry into the United States required certification papers and all resident Chinese were declared permanent aliens and denied citizenship status. Chinese immigrants were forbidden to bring their wives and children into the United States.

**Roots of Expansionism**

As the United States industrialized, businessmen began to look overseas for additional markets, sources of raw materials for future developments, and potential investment. As a young nation, many felt that the United States should emulate the European nations with their colonies in Africa and Asia and with the naval capacity to protect national interests. In an effort to obtain overseas markets and spread democracy, these expansionists wanted the United States to establish territories overseas before the European nations acquired any additional colonies. The first overseas opportunity for the United States came in with acquisition of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Russia in 1867; a purchase known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”. Closer to home, the United States began to pursue interests in the Caribbean which ultimately led the nation into a war against Spain.

**Spanish-American War (1898)**

**Causes:** The United States had long had an interest in Cuba. Throughout the 19th century the Cubans had tried to overthrow Spanish rule but had been met with defeat each time. In 1895, a new revolution broke out. Spain responded with great force and brutality. Angered over the harsh treatment of the Cubans and fearful of losses to millions of American investments in Cuba, many Americans demanded action against Spain. The United States responded by sending the battleship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the shores of Cuba. On February 15, 1898 the battleship exploded and sank in Havana Harbor with the loss of 250 officers and men. U.S. newspapers, known for exaggerating and manipulating events for political purposes (also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), called loudly for U.S. action in what was perceived as an act of war against the United States. President McKinley was reluctant to declare war on Spain without clear evidence of Spanish involvement in the Maine’s destruction, until a leading newspaper published a letter stolen from the Havana post office written by the Spanish minister to the United States. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ belittled the American President and angered many Americans, who began to clamor for war against Spain.

**The War:** The initial phases of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War began in the Pacific. Since 1882, the U.S. Navy had undergone a modernization campaign that resulted in the creation of a two- ocean fleet. Prior to the declaration of war, Assistant Secretary of the Navy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had positioned ships near the Philippines. When war was declared, he ordered the Navy to immediately proceed to the Philippines. The U.S. Navy surprised the Spanish ships and destroyed them. After the operation, the U.S. moved land troops in to the Philippines.

The U.S. Army was not prepared for an overseas war. Numbering only 28,000 men, the Army was mainly composed of veterans of the Plains Indian War. From the April 25th declaration of war until early summer, the Army grew to 220,000 men who had to be trained, clothed, armed, and transported to Cuba. While the army prepared, the U.S. Navy blockaded the Cuban coast, trapping Spain’s Atlantic Fleet. The U.S. Army landed in Cuba and began its advance. However, Spanish forces were better armed and had more combat experience than the Americans. As a result,

the American advance slowed to a crawl allowing the Spanish to create a fortified line in the hills around Santiago de Cuba. Due to the determined efforts of the U.S. Army, including four regiments of African-American troops and Theodore Roosevelt’s all-volunteer unit known as “The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” the Americans forced the Spanish to retreat. The Spanish fleet sailed out into the waiting guns of the American fleet and was destroyed. Meanwhile, other American units had captured Puerto Rico.

**The Treaty of Paris, 1898**

Spain agreed to grant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independence; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in the Caribbean) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in the Pacific) were ceded to the U.S.; the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were acquired by the United States for a token $20 million.

**The War in the Philippines (1899-1902)**

The first battles of the Spanish-American War took place in the Philippines, another Spanish colony to which Spain refused to grant independence to rebels fighting a revolutionary war. The U.S. Navy quickly defeated the Spanish navy, and Americans debated whether the United States should expand its territory to include the Philippines or respect Filipino independence. Reluctant to see a weak nation, vulnerable to foreign take over, emerge from Filipino independence, the United States decided to administer the Philippines as a territory. Angered by the U.S. decision, Filipino freedom fighters under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continued their fight. By 1902 the guerrilla forces were defeated and the U.S. began administration of the islands, gradually releasing control until final independence of the Philippines occurred in 1946.

The United States Congress had debated and rejected the annexation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since 1893 when a group of American businessmen led a rebellion against the Hawaiian monarch and petitioned to become part of the United States. The prize naval base at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had been leased by the U.S. for decades and proved to be crucial to naval operations in the Pacific during the Spanish American War. As a result, Congress reconsidered the value of this resource, and annexation was approved in 1898. The acquisition of these new territories prompted an intense debate over American expansionism. Several prominent Americans including William Jennings Bryan, Mark Twain, and Andrew Carnegie founded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The League opposed the annexation of the Philippines on grounds that it was the antithesis of America’s founding principles. The League launched a series of court challenges regarding the right of the U.S. to rule areas outside of the continental United States. Ultimately, the court rulings created a stratification of territories in which some could, at some future date, become states (e.g., Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska) and some would not (e.g., Philippines).

**U.S. Involvement in Latin America**

Following the end of the Spanish-American War the United States was in an excellent position to take advantage of markets throughout Latin America. The center piece of this development would be the construction of a trans-oceanic canal between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. There were three basic reasons for a canal:

• To shorten the sailing time between the east and west coast.

• To facilitate faster movement of U.S. naval assets from one ocean to another.

• To protect U.S. holdings in the Pacific.

Earlier attempts by both French and U.S. companies had been failures. In 1903, following diplomatic maneuvering by the United States, the construction of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began.

To protect the canal and U.S. regional interests, Theodore Roosevelt issued what became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Monroe Doctrine. In 1902, Venezuela was threatened with invasion by Great Britain and Germany over the nation’s inability to pay back loans to the banks of each respective nation. Roosevelt, fearing European encroachment in Latin American, reminded the Europeans that the U.S. held to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1823). In 1904, Roosevelt stated that the Europeans were not welcome in the region and the U.S. would oversee the collection of any national debts owed by Latin American nations to Europeans. In essence, the U.S. would intervene in Latin American countries to prevent their takeover by any other nation. This policy became the key component of Roosevelt’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” policy. President Roosevelt based his foreign policy on the idea of "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." Roosevelt held that negotiations (Speak softly) were key to any relationships but if negotiations were not fruitful, then U.S. would use its military to enforce order (the Big Stick).

Invoking the Corollary, the United States intervened in the Dominican Republic in 1904, Nicaragua in 1912, and Haiti in 1915. The policy pleased U.S. and European businessmen but angered Latin Americans who felt that the U.S. did not have the right to intervene in their affairs.

**SSUSH15 The student will analyze the origins and impact of U.S. involvement in World War I.**

**From Neutrality to Engagement**

In August 1914, war broke out in Europe between the Central Powers (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and the Allied Powers (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). The intense fighting soon spread beyond Europe to include the seas around Western Europe and out into the eastern Atlantic. In the United States, tensions ran high, especially as newspapers reported on the destruction and loss of life in Belgium, a neutral country. Americans, who in large part came from the nations at war, tended to support their native lands. President Woodrow Wilson was worried that supporters of each side would drag the United States into the war. Furthermore, Wilson worried that violence might occur in the United States between Americans supporting one side or the other. To calm the potential for violence, Wilson went before Congress on August 19, 1914 to ask for a declaration of neutrality stating that ”The United States must be neutral in fact, as well as in name….”

**Germany’s Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**

Germany also relied heavily on imported foodstuffs to feed its population and chemicals for its industries. The British Royal Navy outnumbered the German Imperial Fleet and was able to place an effective blockade on Germany’s Baltic Sea ports, as well neutral ports in northwest Europe. By early 1915, Germany had decided to expand submarine (called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) attacks from Allied warships to any commercial shipping, including belligerent and neutral nations, beginning unrestricted submarine warfare. German submarines were very effective sinking an average of two ships each day in the first quarter of 1915. To counter German successes, the British admiralty ordered British shipping to fly a neutral flag and sometimes loaded critical materials aboard fast liners and other passenger ships on the belief that the Germans would not dare sink a passenger ship. German commanders ignored the ruse and sank all shipping vessels. In March 1915, the first American was killed off the British coast. The United States reacted with outrage. Attacks on ships carrying Americans increased until May 1915 when the British liner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was sunk off of the Irish coast, with a loss of 128 Americans. President Wilson reacted by issuing a series warning notes to Germany against further attacks on American shipping. The Germans feared that the U.S. would declare war and ordered submarine commanders to cease attacks on passenger liners by issuing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The year 1916 proved critical for both the Allies and Germany who suffered heavy casualties in a series of failed offensives. The German High Command decided to renew unrestricted warfare to force the British to sue for peace. The Germans believed that they would have six months to complete operations before the United States would declare war. In 1916, President Wilson was re-elected on a peace platform and in January 1917, offered to meditate peace talks between the warring nations.

**Engagement**

Unrestricted submarine warfare renewed in February 1917. Anticipating reaction by the United States, the German government instructed its ambassador to the United States to approach the Mexican government and ask that it join Germany in a war against the United States. The telegram sent by the German foreign minister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not favorably received by the Mexican government and was intercepted by British intelligence and given to President Wilson. In February 1917, President Wilson responded to German attacks and threats by severing diplomatic relations with Germany. U.S. public opinion about a war in Europe was split. Some groups favored continued neutrality. Some groups favored war on one side or the other. However, when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Telegram was published by the newspapers in March 1917, American public opinion swelled to support war against Germany. The President knew after this point, war with Germany was inevitable but he was still reluctant to lead the nation into a war. Despite his reticence, Wilson went before Congress on April 2 and asked for declaration of war.

**Domestic Impact**

World War I impacted Americans in a number of ways. The war increased the power of the Federal government and changed the demography of the United States.

**Finance:** To finance the war, the United States borrowed from the American people by selling Liberty Bonds. These bonds accounted for two-thirds of the war’s cost. In addition to borrowing, the United States also increased income and excise taxes.

**Civil Liberties**

President Wilson was correct in his assessment of the American people when he said every man would pay a penalty for non-conformity. In June 1917, at the request of the Wilson administration, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1917. The law provided penalties for spying, sabotage, and (most importantly) obstructing the war effort. The law also banned the use of the U.S. mail to send antiwar materials. On June 30, 1918, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a prominent Socialist, four-time candidate for the presidency, and union leader, was arrested after making a series of speeches against the war urging American men not to fight. He was convicted under the Espionage Act and sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was also permanently disenfranchised. The Supreme Court later upheld the conviction. His sentence was commuted by President Harding after serving three years in federal prison, during which time he continued his bid for the white house.

**The Great Migration**

The migration of African-Americans from the southern states to the northern states had begun before World War I as families sought to escape share-cropping and local race-based laws known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The trend accelerated during the war years as defense manufacturing jobs became available. Prior to the war, northern factory owners preferred immigrant workers and only used African-Americans as strike-breakers. The war temporarily ended immigration and opened new opportunities for African-Americans. 1.5 million African Americans from the South moved to northern cities. During the 1910s and 1920s, Chicago's African American population grew by 148 percent; Cleveland's by 307 percent; Detroit's by 611 percent. The creation of large African-American communities within these growing cities led to a revival of African-American culture. The most famous—producing countless works of African American art, music, dance, and literature—was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York City.

**Wilson’s Fourteen Points**

In January 1918 President Wilson spoke to Congress about the war aims of the nation. His plan ultimately became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was designed to create a lasting peace in the world. The points included:

(1) Open diplomacy (no more secret treaties)

(2) Freedom of the seas

(3) End international trade barriers

(4) Reduce armaments

(5) Impartial dealings with colonies and their natives

(6-13) Dealt with the rights of self-determination for the people of eastern and central Europe

(14) Sought to create an international organization, the League of Nations, to help keep the peace.

During the postwar treaty negotiations, Wilson worked hard to get as many as possible of his Fourteen Points included in the treaty and succeeded in securing the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, American opposition to the League of Nations ultimately led the Senate to refuse to ratify the treaty. Isolationists in the Senate believed that by joining the League the United States would become involved in future conflicts in Europe and elsewhere. Though Wilson traveled across America to create public support for the treaty’s ratification, the Senate eventually rejected it. The United States never joined the League of Nations.

**Socialism:**

**Pre-WWI Alliances:**

**WWI Technologies and Tactics:**