**Henretta Chapter 21 Study Guide**

**Key Terms: Identify and explain the SIGNIFICANCE of each of the following:**

1. American Exceptionalism-
2. “Remember the Maine”-
3. Teller Amendment-
4. Platt Amendment-
5. *Insular* Cases-
6. Open Door Policy-
7. Roosevelt Corollary-
8. Zimmerman Telegram-
9. War Industries Board-
10. Committee on Public Information-
11. Sedition Act of 1918-
12. Great Migrationn
13. National Woman’s Party-
14. Fourteen Points-
15. League of Nations-
16. Treaty of Versailles-
17. Alfred Thayer Mahan-
18. Queen Liliuokalani-
19. Emilio Aguinaldo-

**The Big Picture: Each of these prompts significant levels of detail and effort to earn credit. This means you may need to write a paragraph that argues a position with supporting facts or create detailed answers in other creative ways.**

22. One of the big pictures in this chapter is “American Exceptionalism”. The roots of this idea are varied, but it essentially revolves around the idea that America is a very special place and America stands for things like freedom, liberty, and democracy in ways other nations do not. Pick TWO of the topics below and explain how each laid the groundwork for the idea of American Exceptionalism.

* John Winthrop’s “City on a Hill”
* The Declaration of Independence
* Manifest Destiny

23. Think of America’s place in world affairs before the context of this chapter (before 1890). To what extent (significant, moderate, limited,none) would you consider the United States to be a world leader? Support you answer with fact, not just sweeping generalizations and be prepared to defend your position.

24. There are many connections with the past you should be thinking about as you read through this chapter, one of which is the American Revolution. In your own words, summarize the main reasons thirteen colonies declared their independence from the British empire in 1776 below. As you progress through this unit, keep the causes of the American revolution in your mind.

25. In what ways was racism part of both Imperialism and “American Exceptionalism” in this time period as America expanded overseas?

26. What were the “official” reasons the United States became involved in a Cuban insurrection in the 1890s?

What might have been other “less” official reasons the U.S. was interested in Cuba? (674-678)

27. With the end of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Islands became a “spoil of war” that the United States could not resist. Analyze the argument presented by President McKinley “that we could not leave the Filipinos to themselves-they were unfit for self-rule.” In light of our history as “oppressed” colonies in the 1700s, what right did we have to rule the Philippines according to McKinley? (674-678 & 680-681)

28. What were the main arguments of the American Anti-Imperialist League and why do you think they were unsuccessful in preventing the acquisition of the Philippines? (677-678)

29. Why do you think Emilio Aguinaldo led a four-year rebellion against the United States after the end of the Spanish-American War? Think of the American revolution, Thomas Paines’ Common Sense, and make some distinct connections here. (678)

30. In what ways did the *Insular* cases limit the spread of American ideals when American control of territories overseas expanded in this time period? Did racism play a role do you think? See the quote below from Senator Albert Beveridge for support: (678)

“MR. PRESIDENT,the times call for candor. The Philippines are ours forever, "territory belonging to the United States," as the Constitution calls them. And just beyond the Philippines are China's illimitable markets. We will not retreat from either. We will not repudiate our duty in the archipelago. We will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient. We will not renounce our part in the mission of our race, trustee, under God, of the civilization of the world. And we will move forward to our work, not howling out regrets like slaves whipped to their burdens but with gratitude for a task worthy of our strength and thanksgiving to Almighty God that He has marked us as His chosen people, henceforth to lead in the regeneration of the world. “

31. To what extent did the United States participate (significant/limited/none) in the Panamanian revolution of 1903 and for what purpose? (682-683)

32. Summarize the major facets of Theodore Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” foreign policy and compare it with a similar approach to American foreign policy at any time in America’s history. Make specific and logical connections supported by fact, not just generalizations. It will help if you examine to follow excerpt in which TR outlined what became known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: (682-683)

"Chronic wrongdoing . . . may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation,"..and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power."

33. As Europe was consumed by war in 1914, describe how Woodrow Wilson’s policy was a continuation of George Washington’s foreign policy (neutrality) in the 1790s. (684-686)

34. Analyze the extent to which (great/limited/none) American involvement in WWI was truly about “ making the world safe for democracy” in a **paragraph** that begins with a sound topic sentence that establishes a defensible argument and then proves said argument with factual and analytical support. (read all of the World War One section first)

35. To what extent did the U.S. government use propaganda to mobilize support for WWI at home and why/why not was this effort necessary? (686-691)

36. To what extent did civil liberties in America suffer during WWI? Use one specific example to support your response. (690-694)

37. In what ways was the “Great Migration” that occurred during WWI both “great” and “not so great” for African Americans? (694)

38. To what extent did the United States emerge as world leader AFTER WW I? (This was one of the Long Essay prompts in 2016). Support your answer with a topic sentence that presents a defensible argument and facts that establish your position. (696-699)

39. Why do you think the U.S. Senate never ratified the Treaty of Versailles and how would that decision impact WWII in the future? (696-699)

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| **Period 7: 1890-1945****Key Concept 7.2** | **Key Concepts** | **Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.**  |
| Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions) | Key Concept 7.2: Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns. |  |
| CUL-4.0: Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time. | II. Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants. |  |
| mIg-1.0: Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration’s effects on U.S. society | B) The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities. |  |
| mIg-2.0: Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life. | C) In a Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination |  |
| **Period 7: 1890-1945****Key Concept 7.3** | **Key Concepts** | **Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.**  |
| Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions) | Key Concept 7.3: 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. |  |
| NAT-3.0: Analyze how ideas about national identity changed in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and the growth of the United States. | I. 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. |  |
| WOR-2.0: Analyze the reasons for, and results of, U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives in North America and overseas. | A) Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the Western frontier was “closed” to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe. |  |
|  | B) Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the U.S. should not extend its territory overseas. |  |
|  | C) The American victory in the Spanish–American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines. |  |
| **Period 7: 1890-1945****Key Concept 7.3** | **Key Concepts** | **Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.**  |
| Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions) | Key Concept 7.3: 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. |  |
| NAT-1.0: Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity. | 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. |  |
| nAT-3.0: Analyze how ideas about national identity changed in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and the growth of the United States. | A) After initial neutrality in World War I, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Woodrow Wilson’s call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles. |  |
| WOR-2.0: Analyze the reasons for, and results of, U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives in North America and overseas. | B) Although the American Expeditionary Forces played a relatively limited role in combat, the U.S.’s entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies. |  |
|  | C) Despite Wilson’s deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations. |  |