

US History
Imperialism to World War I
Test: Friday, February 21, 2020

Vocabulary

Imperialism
Protectorate
Progressivism
Laissez-Faire
Muckraker (TR)
Direct Primary
Initiative
Legislation
Referendum
Recall
Suffrage
Direct Taxation
Indirect Taxation
Income Tax
Militarism
Nationalism
Contraband
U-Boats
Espionage
Armistice
Reparations

Terms/Concepts

American Imperialism
Closing of the Frontier
Anglo-Saxonism
Building a Strong Navy
Hawaii (1898/1959)
Pearl Harbor
Alaska (Seward's Folly/1867/7.2million)
Yellow Journalism
"Remember the Maine" (1898/Cuba)
Spanish American War
Two fronts: Cuba and Philippines
Rough Riders
San Juan Hill (made TR a hero)
Treaty of Paris
US gets Guam and Puerto Rico
US annexes Philippines
Panama Canal (cuts 7K miles, completed in 1914)
Colombia and Panama Revolt

Malaria/Yellow Fever
Monroe Doctrine
Roosevelt Corollary
Dollar Diplomacy (US bank loans)
Suffrage
19th Amendment (female right to vote)
Reform
Child Labor Laws
Health and Safety Codes
Prohibition
Women's Christian Temperance Union
Anti-Saloon League
18th Amendment (Prohibition)
Volstead Act
Department of Commerce and Labor (TR)
Conservation/Environmental Protection (TR)
National parks/Forest Service/Bureau of Mines
16th Amendment (income tax on people/business)
End of America's checking account/closed frontier
Progressives Missed
Racial Discrimination
Religious Discrimination
World War I
Absolute Monarchies/European Imperialism/Ancestry
or military control/Intermarriage among Royal
Families/ Alliances
Prussia Unites Germany
Triple Alliance: Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany
Triple Entente: France, Britain, Russia
Serbia: first nation to gain independence (A-H/Russia)
Assassination
Wilson and Neutrality
U-Boats and the *Lusitania* (1915/1k passengers/128 US)
Zimmermann Telegram
US enters WWI: 4/2/1917.
Doughboy
War Industries Board
Food Administration
Victory Gardens
Fuel Administration
African American Migration
Women and Employment
Espionage Act of 1917 (aid)

Sedition Act of 1918 (speak)
Schenck v. US (1919): clear and present danger
WWI: 50k Americans die in combat/200k wounded
Trench Warfare
New Technology (gas, airplanes, machine guns/bombs)
Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (Russia ends war with Germany
3/3/18)
Russian Revolution
Armistice: 11/11/18
Treaty of Versailles (Germany)
Treaty of Saint-Germain (Austria-Hungary)
Fourteen Points (Wilson)
League of Nations
Reparations (33 billion)
Senate rejects treaty (no more entanglements)
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

People

John Fiske
Josiah Strong
Queen Liliuokalani
William Seward
Theodore Roosevelt "TR"
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Susan B. Anthony
Woodrow Wilson (1912)
Archduke Franz Ferdinand (AH Heir)
Gavrilo Princip (Bosnian)
Arthur Zimmerman (German ambassador to Mexico)

All Quiet on the Western Front

Paul
Kimmerick's Boots
Himmelstoss
Butterfly

Things to think about...

Millions died during World War I in Europe, what made it so easy? Mechanized War, Trench Warfare, Influenza. Why were Europeans not so quick to go to war against Germany in the 1930s as the country became more aggressive?

How did the story of "All Quiet on the Western Front" tell the story of the war in its time? Without the benefit of foresight == to know what was coming in the future?

Why was American Imperialism different from European Imperialism and Colonization?

How to study

- Review your notes and the PowerPoints. You can find the PDFs on our web page.
- Make connections between things – it is easier to remember if you can find ways that one think connects to another.