Chapter 17 and 18: Entering the World Stage and World War I

Study Guide

1. Competition known as _________________ is the extension of a nation’s power over other lands.
2. In Hawaii, Americans forced the king to sign the _________________ which gave Pearl Harbor to the United States.
3. In 1893 U.S. Marines forced the last queen of Hawaii, ________________________, from her throne.
4. In China, imperial powers were dividing up China into ________________.
5. John Hay of the United States proposed the _______________________ to give all nations equal trading rights in China.
6. Chinese rebels staged the ________________________________ to protest the foreign influence in China.
7. When Japan industrialized they engaged in a war with Russia over control of Manchuria and Korea in what became known as the ________________________________.
8. New York newspaper publishers William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer whipped up American sympathies for the Cuban Revolution against Spain in a style of reporting called ________________________________.
9. They published the ________________________ in which the Spanish minister to the United States ridiculed President McKinley, further fanning the flames for war with Spain.
10. The U.S. Navy under the command of ________________________________ destroyed the Spanish fleet in the Philippines in a matter of hours.
11. In Cuba, Theodore Roosevelt led his _________________________ in the Battle of San Juan Hill.
12. The United States annexed the Philippines, infuriating the Filipinos who staged a three year guerilla war with the United States under the leadership of ________________________________.
13. Thought the United States gave Cuba their independence, the forced them to include the ___________ ___________ in their constitution making Cuba a U.S. protectorate.
14. With the ________________________________ Puerto Rico became a self-governing commonwealth of the United States.
15. Theodore Roosevelt asserted the right of the United States to act as a police power in the Western Hemisphere in his ____________________________________.
16. William H. Taft believed in ____________________________ which was a policy that relied on economic power instead of military force.
17. World War I began in Europe in 1914 when a Serbian terrorist assassinated __________________________ of Austria-Hungary.
18. Austria-Hungary and its allies formed the ______________________________ while Britain, France, and Russia became known as the ______________________________.
19. For most of the war, the United States followed a policy of ______________________________ by not getting involved in the war.
20. However, German submarines called __________________________ repeatedly violated international law to wage naval warfare.
21. When the Germans sank the passenger ship ____________________1,200 people died including 128 Americans.

22. Germany further infuriated the United States when their foreign secretary sent a telegram known as the __________________ to Mexico suggesting the Mexico declare war on the United States.

23. A revolution against Czar Nicholas II of Russia, further convinced Americans of the need to join the war on the side of the ________________.

24. On May 18, 1917, congress passed the ______________________________ which required men between the ages of 21 and 30 to register for the draft.

25. When the communist ______________________ under V.I. Lenin took over the Russian government, they withdrew Russia from the war.

26. During the war a nationwide propaganda campaign was launched by the ____________________________ to create American support for the war.

27. Americans bought ______________________________ to help pay for the war.

28. Woodrow Wilson’s plan for peace following World War I was the ______________________________.

29. In it he called for ______________________________, or the right for people to decide their own political status, and for a ______________________________ to work together for Peace.

30. The Treaty of ____________________ that ended the war called for Germany to pay _______________ for damages and expenses of the war.

Short Answer: Include at least three of the bold face terms in your answer.

1. Why was the United States interested in expanding its territories in the late 1800s? (imperialism, economic, military and ideological interests, Social Darwinism)

2. What actions did the United States take to expand its interests and territory overseas? (Alaska purchase, Bayonet constitution, open door policy, Matthew Perry)
3. Why did the United States go to war with Spain? (Jose Marti, General Valeriano Weyler, William Randolph Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, yellow journalism, de Lome Letter, the Maine)

4. What were the consequences of the Spanish American War? (Emilio Aguinaldo, Philippines, Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Platt Amendment, protectorate, Foraker Act)

5. In what various ways did the United States exert its power in Latin America? (Roosevelt Corollary, Panama Canal, Dollar Diplomacy)

6. What underlying factors led to the outbreak of World War I? (Archduke Francis Ferdinand, militarism, nationalism, imperialism, Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, balance of power, Central Powers, Allied Powers)

7. How did new technologies change the nature of warfare during World War I? (trench warfare, stalemate, Battle of the Marne, dogfights)
8. What led the United States to join the Allies during World War I? (U-boats, Lusitania, Sussex Pledge, Zimmerman Note, Russian Revolution)

9. How did the U.S. Government persuade people to support the war and discourage them from opposing it? (Committee on Public Information, George Creel, propaganda, Liberty Bonds, Espionage Act, Sedition Act)

10. How did the Allied leaders at the Paris Peace Conference react to Wilson’s Fourteen Points? (Fourteen points, self-determination, League of Nations, Big Four, Treaty of Versailles, reparations)

11. What was the disagreement between Wilson and members of congress over the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles? ( irreconcilables, reservationists, Henry Cabot Lodge, League of Nations, )

12. What was the impact of World War I?