11th-U.S. History & Government Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Imperialism & World War I, Key People & Terms***

1. ***Jingoism*** – An aggressive form of nationalism
2. ***Imperialism*** – A policy by which one nation takes control of another nation either economically or politically
3. ***Monroe Doctrine*** – A policy issued by President Monroe in 1823 warning nations in Europe not to interfere with the newly independent nations of Latin America
4. ***Roosevelt Corollary*** – An extension to the Monroe Doctrine issued by President Teddy Roosevelt in 1904 claiming that the U.S. has the right to intervene in Latin American affairs to preserve law and order and act as an “international police power”
5. ***Spanish-American War*** – (1898) A war fought in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean against Spain to protect business interests in Cuba. The United States became a world power by acquiring the territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.
6. ***USS Maine*** – An American battleship that exploded and sunk in the harbor of Havana, Cuba; the cause of the boat’s sinking is unknown, however the American public blamed Spain as 266 Americans died in the tragedy
7. ***Yellow Journalism*** – News stories that are exaggerated and sensational in order to create an emotional effect
8. ***“Big Stick” Policy*** – Teddy Roosevelt’s foreign policy ideal of “speak softly and carry a big stick”; the big stick is a reference to having a strong navy to intimidate potential enemies
9. ***Panama Canal***– A man made waterway built across the Isthmus that connects North and South America and provided a quicker passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans for both merchant and naval ships.
10. ***Open Door Policy*** – In 1899, the U.S. requested from the European powers who had spheres of influence in China to allow for fair access to markets in the Asian nation
11. ***Dollar Diplomacy***– President William Taft’s foreign policy approach that believed that the U.S. could help maintain orderly societies in other countries by increasing American investment in foreign economies.
12. ***Militarism***– Policy of building up strong military and naval forces to prepare for war
13. ***Alliances*** – A group of two or more nations who ally themselves with each other diplomatically and militarily
14. ***“Freedom of the Seas”*** – The right of merchant ships to travel in international waters without obstruction during peace or war
15. ***Unresticted Submarine Warfare*** – Germany’s policy of blockading Great Britain by setting up a war zone around the nation and announcing the intention of sinking enemy ships. This was a leading cause of the U.S. entry into WWI
16. ***Lusitania*** – A U.S. merchant ship sunk by a German U-boat which caused the death of U.S. citizens, and became a cause for U.S. entry into WWI
17. ***Zimmerman Note*** – A secret telegram from the German foreign secretary to Mexico urging a military alliance between the two nations against the United States and promising Mexico a return of the “lost territories” in the southwest in exchange for their cooperation. The telegram outraged the American public
18. ***Selective Service Act*** – Law passed in May 1917, establishing a military draft that required all males between age 17 and 45 to register. The Supreme Court has upheld its constitutionality.
19. ***Liberty Bonds*** – Savings bonds issued by the U.S. government to the public in order to raise money for the war effort in WWI
20. ***Schenk vs. United States*** – (1919) A Supreme Court case that ruled that the Freedom of Speech could be limited in times of war. The case became known as the “clear and present danger case”
21. ***Treaty of Versailles*** – The Peace treaty that ended WWI requiring the payment of war reparations by Germany to the Allies, and set up the League of Nations. The Treaty was rejected by the U.S. Senate, which caused the U.S. to retreat back into a policy of Isolationism
22. ***Fourteen Points*** – President Woodrow Wilson’s peace proposals that served as the basis for negotiations at Versailles and included the establishment of the League of Nations
23. ***League of Nations*** – An international organization proposed by President Wilson that was meant to serve as the world’s first peace-keeping organization and help settle disputes between member nations; the United States Senate never agreed to join the League
24. ***Reparations*** – Payments for losses a nation has suffered during a war. Germany was required to pay over a combined $30 billion to the victorious nations as part of the Treaty of Versailles