

Key Period 7a Quick Sheet – Chapters 21-22

IDENTIFICATIONS: KEY CONCEPTS, IMPLIED TERMS, SUPPLEMENTARY VOCAB

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| <p>296. <i>The Influence of Sea Power on History</i></p> <p>297. <i>Anglo-Saxonism and the White Man's Burden</i></p> <p>298. <i>Treaty of Kanagawa</i></p> <p>299. <i>Open Door Policy</i></p> <p>300. <i>Annexation of Hawaii</i></p> <p>301. Spanish-American War</p> <p>302. Yellow journalism</p> <p>303. Teller Amendment</p> <p>304. Rough Riders</p> <p>305. Jingoism</p> <p>306. Platt Amendment</p> <p>307. <i>Philippine-American War</i></p> <p>308. Anti-Imperialist League</p> <p>309. <i>Insular Cases</i></p> <p>310. <i>Big Stick Policy</i></p> <p>311. Roosevelt Corollary</p> <p>312. <i>Great White Fleet</i></p> | <p>313. <i>Dollar Diplomacy</i></p> <p>314. <i>Moral Diplomacy</i></p> <p>315. Isolationism</p> <p>316. Sussex Ultimatum</p> <p>317. Zimmerman telegram</p> <p>318. Jeanette Rankin</p> <p>319. World War I</p> <p>320. American Expeditionary Force</p> <p>321. Allies and Central Powers</p> <p>322. Committee on Public Information</p> <p>323. <i>Sedition Act of 1918</i></p> <p>324. <i>Schenck v. United States</i></p> <p>325. National War Labor Board</p> <p>326. Food Administration</p> <p>327. <i>Fourteen Points</i></p> <p>328. Treaty of Versailles</p> <p>329. <i>Irreconcilables and Article X</i></p> | <p>330. League of Nations</p> <p>331. Dawes Plan</p> <p>332. <i>Washington Disarmament Conference</i></p> <p>333. <i>Kellogg-Briand pact</i></p> <p>334. Ohio Gang</p> <p>335. Teapot Dome scandal</p> <p>336. Red Scare</p> <p>337. Sacco and Vanzetti trial</p> <p>338. Palmer Raids</p> <p>339. <i>Ku Klux Klan (1920s)</i></p> <p>340. <i>Emergency Quota Act and National Origins Act</i></p> <p>341. Great Migration</p> <p>342. <i>Volstead Act</i></p> <p>343. Speakeasies</p> <p>344. <i>Fundamentalism</i></p> <p>345. <i>Scopes Trial</i></p> <p>346. Model T</p> | <p>347. Charles Lindbergh</p> <p>348. Jazz Age</p> <p>349. F. Scott Fitzgerald</p> <p>350. Consumer culture</p> <p>351. <i>Flappers</i></p> <p>352. <i>The Jazz Singer</i></p> <p>353. The Lost Generation</p> <p>354. Mass media</p> <p>355. Radio</p> <p>356. Telephone</p> <p>357. Harlem Renaissance</p> <p>358. Marcus Garvey and the United Negro Improvement Association</p> <p>359. Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston</p> |
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ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS: CONTEXT, PERIODIZATION, CAUSATION, CCOT, ARGUMENTATION

1. Compare the main arguments for and against American imperialism.
2. How did the ideas of Anglo-Saxonism and the White Man's Burden influence American imperialism?
3. Compare the justification of the annexation of Hawaii to the events in the adoption of the Open Door Policy.
4. How does the Spanish American War and its effects show a shift in American identity and the nation's role in foreign countries?
5. Compare the treatment of the U.S. towards the nations that came under its control: Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines.
6. Describe Roosevelt's "Big Stick" Diplomacy. How did he demonstrate this belief during his presidency?
7. Compare the imperialist policies of McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.
8. What factors led the United States to enter WWI? How are these a reflection of the Imperialist Era that preceded the Great War?
9. What tactics did the Committee on Public Information employ to propagandize the American people into unquestionable support of the war effort? What ways were civilians, including women and minorities, expected to help in the war effort?
10. Explain the impact the American Expeditionary Forces had on the outcome of the Great War
11. How were the Espionage and Sedition Acts of WWI reflective of social and political anxieties that existed during the war?
12. In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles embody – or fail to embody – Wilson's Fourteen Points? (MQ p.698)
13. What were the political divisions within Congress regarding the ratification of the Versailles Treaty? What issues led to the failure to ratify it?
14. In the years following World War I, how did the United States balance isolationism with a desire to promote peace and international order?
15. In what ways did internal and international migration impact the United States during and immediately after the war? Were reactions the same towards all migrants?
16. How did the Republican presidents of the 1920s help the nation return to "normalcy" politically and economically?
17. What effect did new technologies, credit, and mass advertising have on American culture in the 1920s?
18. What factors contributed to anti-black violence, labor defeats, and the Red Scare, and what connections might we draw among these events? (MQ p.707)
19. What events caused the rise of the Second Klan? How did the resurrected Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s differ from the Reconstruction-era Klan?
20. How did the Scopes trial symbolize the conflict between traditionalism and modernity?
21. What criticisms of mainstream culture did modernist American writers offer in the 1920s? (MQ p.720)
22. How did the lives of women change in the 1920s? (Think socially, politically, and economically.)
23. What role did the movies play in American life in the 1920s? How did *The Jazz Singer* change the future of film?
24. What were the reasons for passing the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act? In what ways were they a complete failure?
25. How does the music and literature of the Harlem Renaissance reflect the African American experience?

TIMELINE: 1898-1945

MAP: Finish American Territorial Expansion Map

ESSAY PRACTICE: HTS, LEQ

QUIZ DATE(S):

TEST DATE:

Bell Ringer

