

## 10<sup>th</sup> Grade American History: Chapter 10 Syllabus

9/26	Ch. 10 Section 1 "Becoming a World Power" pp. 294-301 Notes Section 1 <b>(Due on 9/27)</b>
9/27	Section 1 Discussion Guided Reading 10-1 <b>(Due on 10/7)</b>
9/28	Ch. 10 Section 2 "Watching Europe's War" pp. 304-311 Notes Section 2 (Graphic Organizer)- <b>Due 9/28</b> Additional Reading Section 2
9/29	Section 2 Discussion BLOG on Propaganda <b>(Due on 10/3)</b> Guided Reading 10-2 <b>(Due on 10/7)</b>
9/30	Ch. 10 Section 3 "There and Here" pp. 314-319 Notes Section 3 (Graphic Organizer)- <b>Due 10/3</b> Additional Reading "Americans Join the War in Europe"
10/3	Discussion Section 3 Political Cartoon Guided Reading 10-3 <b>(Due on 10/7)</b> <b>1<sup>st</sup> Novel Reflection Due</b>
10/4	Ch. 10 Section 4 "Reshaping the World" pp. 321-327 Notes Section 4 <b>(Due 10/5)</b>
10/5	Discussion Section 4 Guided Reading 10-4 <b>(Due 10/7)</b> Additional Reading "On the League of Nations"
10/6	Discuss League of Nations BLOG on League of Nations <b>(Due on 10/10)</b> Work on Study Guide and Guided Readings
10/7	Correct Ch. 10 Guided Readings Ch. 10 Review
10/10	Ch. Test  ALL NOTES AND STUDY GUIDE DUE



## Chapter 10 Study Guide

### Key Terms:

1. annex
2. imperialism
3. corollary
4. diplomacy
5. territorial integrity
6. self-determination
7. coup
8. alliance
9. neutrality
10. dogfight
11. emigrate
12. mobilization
13. conscription
14. doughboys
15. propaganda
16. bolshevism
17. irreconcilables
18. reservationist

### Key Issues:

- Describe how Progressivism evolved and impacted the domestic and social ideals of American society between 1900 and 1917
- Analyze the four main causes of World War I: militarism, nationalism, alliance system and imperialism
- Know the chronology of European and American involvement in World War I
- Identify the major leaders and alliances systems during the Great War
- Demonstrate an understanding of government and military actions undertaken by America during The Great War
- Discuss the technological advances and military strategies employed during World War I
- Analyze the treaty and compromises and the ratification efforts at the end of World War I

### Key People:


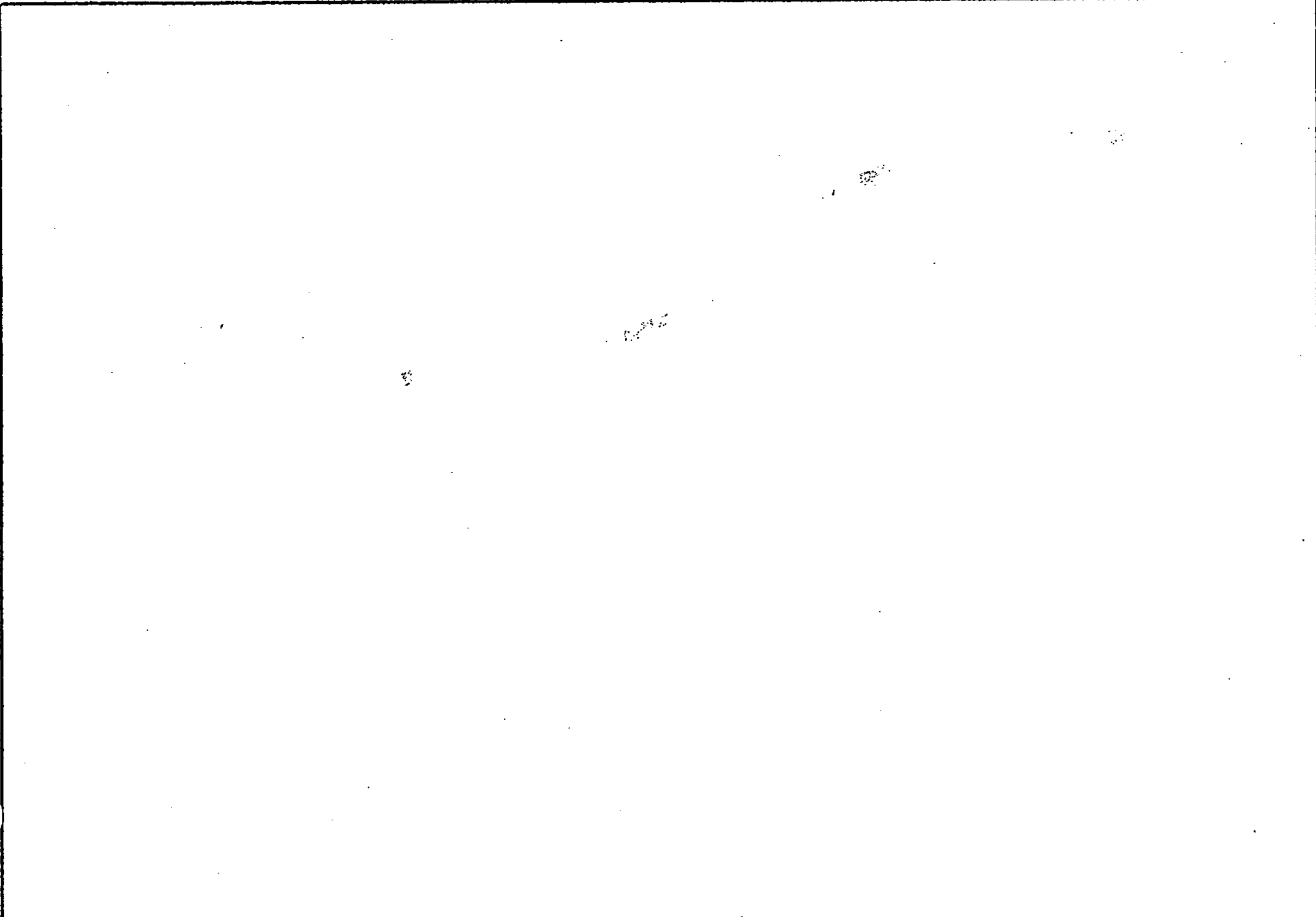
1. Theodore Roosevelt
2. William Taft
3. John Hay
4. Woodrow Wilson
5. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
6. Samuel Gompers
7. Vladimir Lenin



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter Title CHAPTER 10 SEC 1 Date 9/26/11

PP.	<b>EVIDENCE</b> I saw/heard/read in the text	<b>Lecture Notes</b>

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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ADDITIONAL SECTION 2 NOTES:

## Catalyst for war:

Gavrilo Princip, a member of a Serbian terrorist organization (Black Hand), assassinated Austria-Hungary's Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914.

Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia-  
July 1914

Russia declares war on Austria-Hungary

Germany declared war on Russia

France declared war on Germany and A-H

Great Britain declared war on Germany and A-H

Italy initially aligned with A-H before joining the Allies

U.S. joins the war in April 1917 on the side of the Allies

## The Central Powers

Austria-Hungary  
Germany  
Ottoman Empire

# Events Leading to World War I

## The Allied Powers (Triple Entente)

Great Britain  
France  
Russia

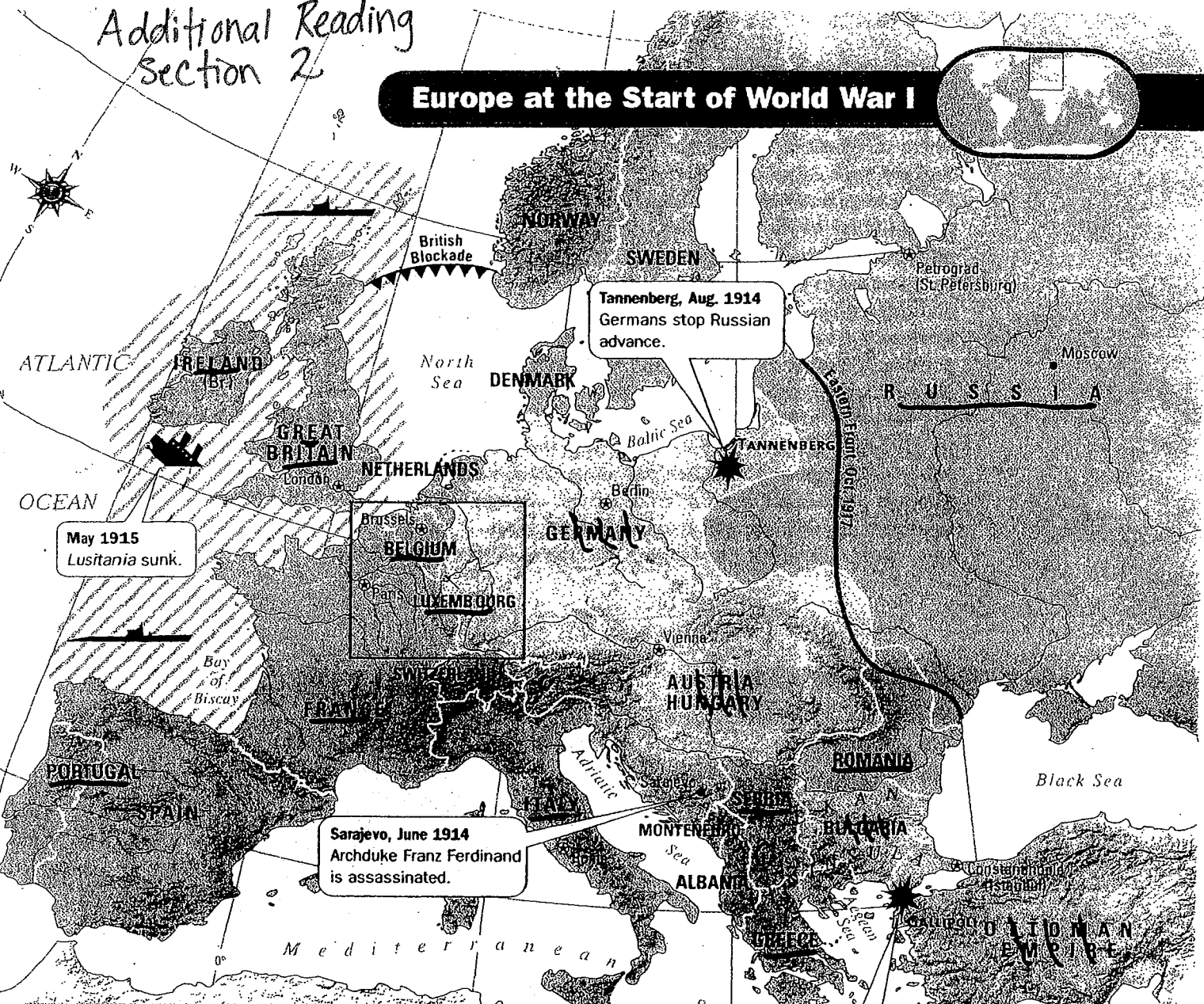
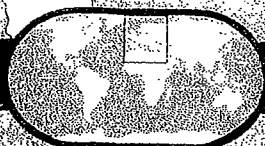
Note: The United States joined the war late, and Italy eventually switched over to the Allied side.

World War I



# Additional Reading Section 2

## Europe at the Start of World War I



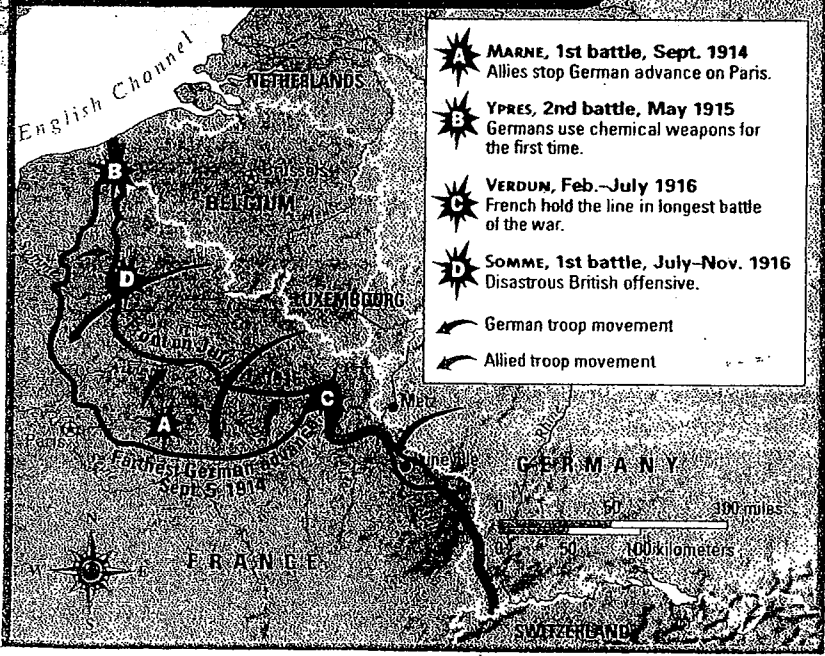
May 1915  
Lusitania sunk.

Tannenberg, Aug. 1914  
Germans stop Russian advance.

Sarajevo, June 1914  
Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated.

Gallipoli, April 1915–Jan. 1916  
Allied forces defeated in bid to establish a supply route to Russia.

### The Western Front 1914–1916



- MARNE, 1st battle, Sept. 1914**  
Allies stop German advance on Paris.
- YPRES, 2nd battle, May 1915**  
Germans use chemical weapons for the first time.
- VERDUN, Feb.–July 1916**  
French hold the line in longest battle of the war.
- SOMME, 1st battle, July–Nov. 1916**  
Disastrous British offensive.
- German troop movement
- Allied troop movement

	Allied Powers, 1916
	Central Powers, 1916
	Neutral countries
	German submarine activity
	Battle

0 250 500 miles  
0 250 500 kilometers

### GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER

- Location** About how many miles separated the city of Paris from German forces at the point of their closest approach?
- Place** Consider the geographical location of the Allies in relation to the Central Powers. What advantage might the Allies have had?

Unable to save Belgium, the Allies retreated to the Marne River in France, where they halted the German advance in September 1914. After struggling to outflank each other's armies, both sides dug in for a long siege. By the spring of 1915, two parallel systems of deep, rat-infested trenches crossed France from the Belgian coast to the Swiss Alps. German soldiers occupied one set of trenches, Allied soldiers the other. There were three main kinds of trenches—front line, support, and reserve. Soldiers spent a period of time in each kind of trench. Dugouts, or underground rooms, were used as officers' quarters and command posts. Between the trench complexes lay **"no man's land"**—a barren expanse of mud pockmarked with shell craters and filled with barbed wire. Periodically, the soldiers charged enemy lines, only to be mowed down by machine gun fire. ☹

The scale of slaughter was horrific. During the First Battle of the Somme—which began on July 1, 1916, and lasted until mid-November—the British suffered 60,000 casualties the first day alone. Final casualties totaled about 1.2 million, yet only about seven miles of ground changed hands. This bloody **trench warfare**, in which armies fought for mere yards of ground, continued for over three years. Elsewhere, the fighting was just as devastating and inconclusive.

**MAIN IDEA**

**Drawing**

**Conclusions**

☹ Why do you think soldiers were rotated in the trenches?

**Trench Warfare**

- A** Front line trench
- B** Support trench
- C** Reserve trench
- D** Enemy trench

Artillery fire "softened up" resistance before an infantry attack.

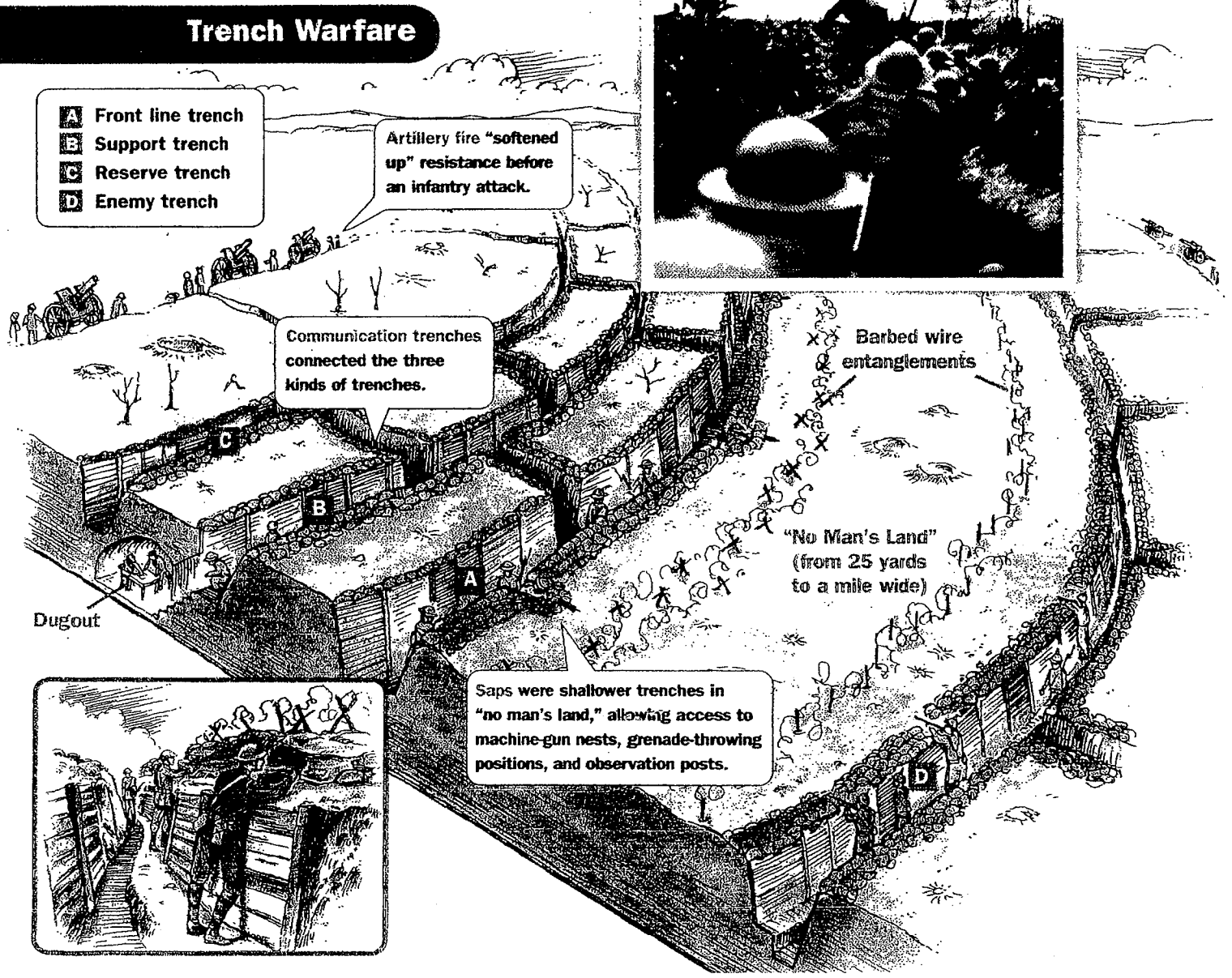
Communication trenches connected the three kinds of trenches.

Barbed wire entanglements

"No Man's Land" (from 25 yards to a mile wide)

Saps were shallower trenches in "no man's land," allowing access to machine-gun nests, grenade-throwing positions, and observation posts.

Dugout



## MAJOR EVENTS IN EUROPE, 1870-1914

ny 009 -

CAUSES of THE GREAT WAR

**1870-71** France and Germany were at war (Franco-Prussian War). France was defeated and required to pay a high indemnity to Germany as well as to cede Alsace and Lorraine on her eastern border.

**1872** Germany made an alliance with Russia and Austria-Hungary in order to isolate her former enemy, France.

**1878** Russia withdrew from the German alliance because of difficulties with Austria-Hungary.

**1882** Italy joined with Germany and Austria-Hungary in a defensive alliance known as the *Triple Alliance*.

**1891** France and Russia, in distrust of Germany, made a defensive alliance called the *Dual Alliance*.

**1904** Great Britain, aroused by German naval moves, joined France and Russia in the *Triple Entente*.

**1905** Germany interfered in French-controlled Morocco by encouraging the Sultan of Morocco to resist a French reform plan. Russia was involved in the Russo-Japanese War, so could not aid France. France submitted to the Sultan.

The czarist government of Russia suppressed a revolt.

**1908** Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia protested, but took no action.

**1911** Germany sent a gunboat to Morocco to aid the Moroccans against French controls. France gave Germany large areas of the Congo in Africa as a settlement.

Germany and Austria-Hungary cultivated friendship with Turkey. They helped to train a Turkish army and to plan a Berlin to Baghdad railroad to assist in furthering trade.

Russia, in need of seaports to develop her resources, wanted Constantinople, a vital link on the Berlin to Baghdad Railroad.

**1912-13** A Balkan War found Serbia adding to her territory at the expense of Turkey. The Serbs failed, however, to get a port they wanted on the Adriatic Sea.

**1913-14** Germany passed a new army bill that set aside \$250 million for an increase in her standing army in case war should come. France, alarmed, lengthened the term of required military training from two to three years. Russia and Austria-Hungary made similar moves.

**1914**

**June 28** The Austrian Crown Prince and Princess were killed by a

"BLACK HAND"  
GAVRILLO PRINCIP



young Serbian as they rode through the streets of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

**July 23** Austria delivered an ultimatum to Serbia demanding that concessions be agreed to within 48 hours. England, France, and Russia tried to get an extension of the time, but they were refused. Serbia was persuaded to submit to part of the demands.

**July 28** Austria-Hungary refused to accept partial compliance with her demands and declared war on Serbia. Russia warned she would not be indifferent to this action and mobilized her armies.

**July 31** Germany backed Austria-Hungary and ordered Russia to cease military preparations within 12 hours. Russia made no reply.

**August 1** Germany declared war on Russia. France came to Russia's aid as an ally.

**August 2** Germany demanded the right to pass troops through Belgium to get to France. Belgium's neutrality was guaranteed by an 1839 treaty with Great Britain, which was pledged to defend Belgium. Belgium refused German demands.

**August 4** Germany invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany.

**August 6** Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

1. From your study of the map and the events leading up to World War I, write several statements which reflect what you conclude to be the causes of the war. Be able to defend your ideas with the evidence that you used in coming to those conclusions.
2. Considering the causes of the war as you determined them and the situation in which Europe found itself in the years just prior to 1914, how would you think the United States might view its position toward that area of the world at that time?

## 9. The United States and World War I: Neutrality

Woodrow Wilson, a former college professor and governor of New Jersey, was elected President of the United States in 1912. By the summer of 1914, many events had occurred in Europe that called for a response on the part of the United States. On August 18, 1914, Wilson spoke to the nation about our position.

My Fellow Countrymen:

I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself, during these last troubled weeks, what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of address-

President Wilson's Foreign Policy: Messages, Addresses, Papers, edited by James Brown Scott (New York: Oxford University Press, 1918), pp. 66-68.



**GUIDED READING AND REVIEW**

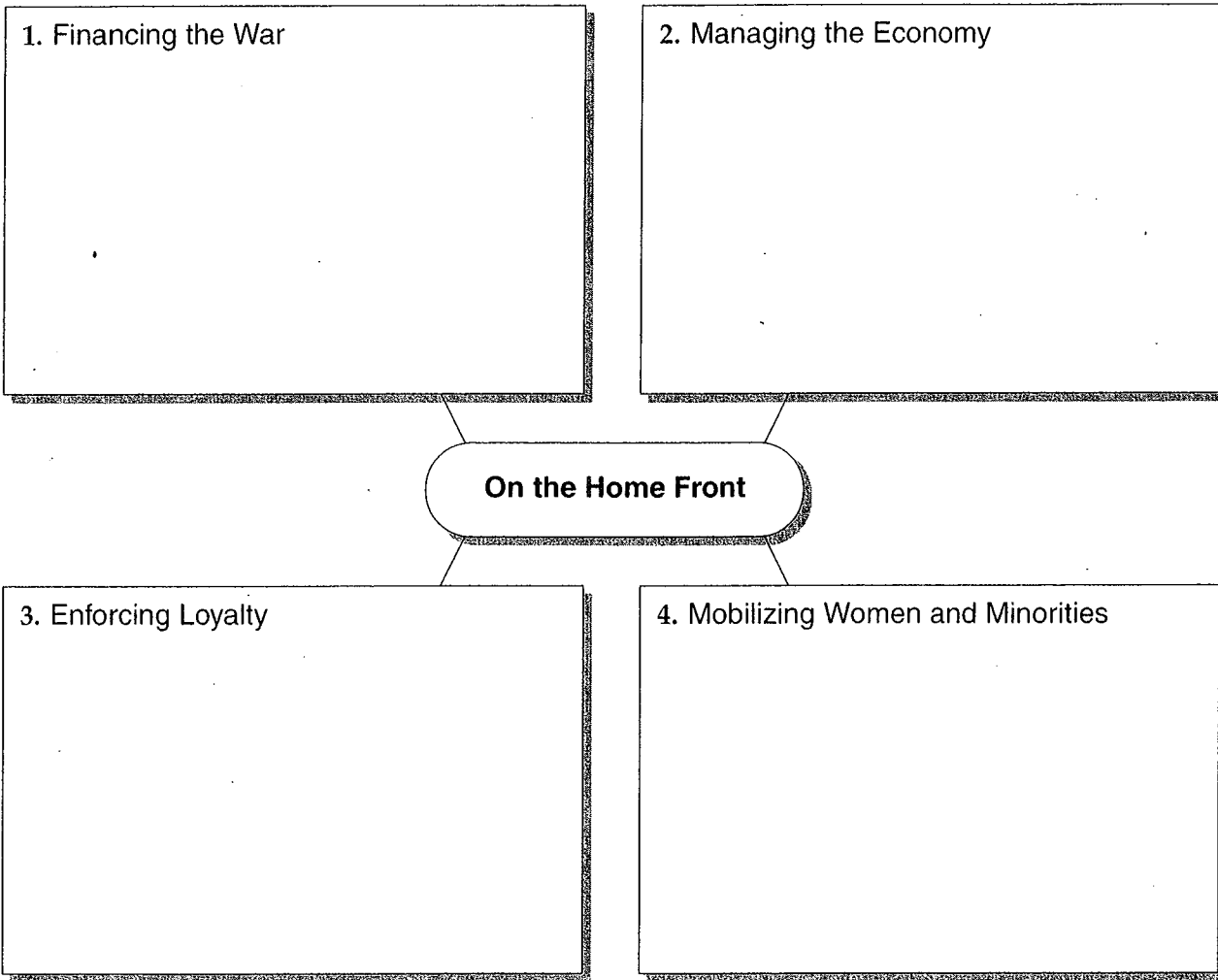
SECTION 3 NOTES

**On the Home Front**

CHAPTER

**A. AS YOU READ**

As you read Section 4, fill in each box in the diagram below to describe wartime activities on the home front.



**B. REVIEWING KEY TERMS**

Identify the role played by each in World War I.

5. Liberty Bonds \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Industrial Workers of the World \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# ADDITIONAL SECTION 3 NOTES

pouring from a garden hose. Gradually it settled into the pilot's seat. The swerving of the Pfalz course indicated that its rudder no longer was held by a directing hand. At 2000 feet above the enemy's lines I pulled up my headlong dive and watched the enemy machine continuing on its course. Curving slightly to the left the Pfalz circled a little to the south and the next minute crashed onto the ground just at the edge of the woods a mile inside their own lines. I had brought down my first enemy aeroplane.

"Our division pressed forward  
in irresistible waves to the German trenches."

### THE AMERICANS JOIN THE WAR IN EUROPE

September 9—November 8, 1918  
France

#### CORPORAL ELMER SHERWOOD

More than two million American troops, known as the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), went to France in 1917 and 1918, enthusiastically singing that "we won't be back 'til it's over, over there."

At the time, the war in Europe had reached a stalemate, with long trench lines dividing France. The battlegrounds had become muddy graveyards. For instance, during the first Battle of the Somme, which lasted almost five months in 1916, the Allies lost 620,000 French and British troops, and advanced just five miles.

The AEF was commanded by General John J. Pershing. He resisted most efforts of the European commanders to divide the Americans into replacement units for British and French forces. In September 1918 the AEF finally got a chance to take the offensive as an independent unit. Their efforts, combined with new offensives by the French and British, broke the German forces. On the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month—hence the Veterans Day holiday that is still observed on November 11—the fighting officially ended.

Corporal Sherwood, from Indiana, served in the trenches. He reenlisted during World War II to serve as a brigadier general.

SEPTEMBER 9

This will be the first battle of the war in which the participating troops of our side are to be commanded by Pershing personally, according to the snow [gossip] and it will be the first big all-American drive.

The command may be endeavoring to keep the plans secret. If so, it has not altogether succeeded, because it seems to me everybody in France surmises that we are going to fight to flatten the St. Mihiel salient. Even the French peasants spoke of it as we came up to the front.

This projection of the battlefield is popularly known as the "hermia of St. Mihiel," and it has existed for almost four years. In 1914 the German horde forced its way to this point, which has been held by the enemy ever since.

The salient has an area of some 150 square miles, almost the size of the former Chateau-Thierry salient, and among other things, it contains a very important railway junction. It is a grand and glorious feeling to know that it is the American army which will carry on this operation.

These fellows have so much confidence that they swear they will capture Metz if ordered to, or die in the attempt.

SEPTEMBER 11

We are all set for the party. Unlike the Champagne front, we do not have any reserve positions picked out in case of retreat on this front. Evidently Pershing feels that there is no doubt but that this battle will go our way.

SEPTEMBER 12

The zero hour was 1:05 a.m., the heavy artillery starting it off. The earth seemed to give way when the rest of our guns joined in the stu-

pendous and fierce barrage. The roar was so loud that we could scarcely distinguish the deep intonation of our own howitzers from the reports of the 75s.

For four hours the deafening roar continued as our messengers of death were hurled into enemy territory. Then at 5:00 our infantry preceded by tanks went over the top, making a picture of dash and activity.

Not content with ordinary progress the boys of our division leaped ahead of the clumsy tanks and pressed forward in irresistible waves to the German trenches.

The enemy artillery reply was feeble, though the infantry machine-gun and rifle fire was more menacing.

Our artillery fire in the first place demoralized enemy resistance, and the Boche are surrendering in droves. Surely they must regret giving up these luxurious dugouts and trenches which they have lived in for four years. Many of them even have electric lights and good furniture "requisitioned" from nearby French villages.

We must have slipped up on the enemy because they left a great deal of equipment, ammunition and food. Before we left the battery on detail work, two or three hundred prisoners passed our position. Up here in the advance we pass prisoners in droves of from ten to a hundred with a doughboy in the rear prodding the laggards with a bayonet whenever necessary.

A good many of the Germans are being utilized to carry back wounded. A sedate-looking officer wearing white gloves had to bow his back in the work just as his men did. It seemed to do these enemy enlisted men good to see their officers thus reduced to their own plane. Most of them became quite cheerful after they found that they weren't going to be scalped as they had been led to believe these original Americans were wont to do.

The condition of the roads is very bad and No Man's Land is a mess of shellholes and mud. A good many enemy dead are lying about and a few of our own men are lying where they were struck down by enemy fire this morning.

The doughboys are still advancing swiftly. In the air we are supreme. We are not in the position of the rat in the cage, as we were

at Chateau-Thierry when enemy planes swooped down upon us and threw streams of machine-gun bullets into our ranks. This time the tables are turned. We see our aviators flying over the retreating enemy, dropping bombs and creating havoc.

## SEPTEMBER 13

No rest for the weary last night. By inches we progressed to Seicheprey, the town which saw such terrific fighting between the 26th division and the Germans late last winter.

## OCTOBER 3

We are now hiking up to the line over newly captured territory. For four years this land had been in German hands.

A doughboy who was under fire for the first time Thursday was on the way back today on some detail. He told me that half of his company was wiped out by gas attack. These fellows, without actual battle experience, didn't detect gas in time, and the officers gave no command to put on masks. By the time they did get their masks on, if indeed they got them on at all, half of them were casualties; many of them died.

I feel sure that we are going to suffer heavy casualties in this drive, due to the nature of the German defense—enemy machine guns scattered through the forests in front of us like snakes in the grass.

## OCTOBER 8

This morning Cliff Schwartz awakened us and I rolled out of my blankets hungry and thirsty. Our little signal detail is located in a trench to the left of the battery, just at the bottom of the hill on which the village of Montfaucon stands.

Cliff had obtained a paper from a passing Red Cross worker, and I read the German peace appeal which the enemy had made to President Wilson.

Art Long interrupted me with, "These whiz-bangs Fritz is putting over don't sound like peace to me, any more than the steel we are dousing him with."

"Well, any way you take it, boys, we've got him licked, and I believe that all of us who are lucky enough to live through this battle will get back home," replied Danny Slentz.

I stopped the discussion by announcing that I was going to get some mess.

"You're crazy, Doc," Cliff remarked. "A big H.E. [high explosive shell] will pounce on you and leave nothing but a grease spot. Better wait for a while right here in the trench until things clear up a bit."

Two of our fellows had already been wounded by an explosion near our kitchen this morning, but I was determined to go back for some mess because I was so confounded hungry. Besides, shells seemed to be landing everywhere and one place seemed about as safe as another (or as dangerous), so I climbed out of the trench and made my way carefully back to the clump of bushes where our kitchen was concealed.

I had just got a painful of slum and started eating when I saw part of the temporary trench which I had left screened by an exploding shell. I thought it had come over the trench, but no—just then Smithy and Netterfield jumped out calling for stretchers.

I dropped my mess and ran to the trench and looked in. Poor Art was dead, one arm completely severed from his body. Danny had a hole in his stomach and we placed him on a stretcher and sent him back to the first aid station.

Dan Slentz looked at me with a smile on his face as we loaded him into the ambulance. I gave him a word of cheer and he said, "I don't know, Doc old boy. I've got a pretty bad wound in my stomach. You boys give 'em hell for me." [He died that day.]

I have seen many die, but none have been so close to me as these fellows. I have worked with them and fought beside them every day since I joined the outfit, and they have been my best pals. But we must carry on, whatever happens.

OCTOBER 30

Last night Fritz put on a whale of a bombardment, and I don't see how any of us escaped to tell the story. In the thick of it our communications were knocked out and I was detailed to repair the telephone line. How kind they are to me! Well, I thought of all the mean things I'd done in my life, breathed a little prayer, climbed out of my fox-hole, and darted out into the inferno.

Flashes of exploding artillery at intervals lighted up the blackness of the night. Explosions of enemy shells on every hand and the scream of big ones going overhead to back areas added to the thunderous uproar so that I could not have heard my own voice had I dared to speak. Boy! I was glad when I came to that break in the line. I was splicing the wire when—Shriek! Bang! A ton of steel came over me. Just as I finished the job—hell's bells!—another hit knocked the line out in another place.

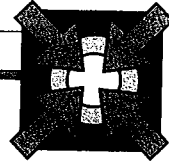
For once I lost my cocky self-assurance, and I wasn't so certain that I would ever see home and Mother again. But finally, after stumbling over the body of a dead German, I came upon the next break and spliced it in a hurry. Then I raced back to my hole after reporting communications in order.

Jack Skull has just been sent back to the hospital suffering from shellshock. No wonder nerves give way and normal men go crazy.

NOVEMBER 8 (ADVANCING TOWARD SEDAN)

The battle has changed from a slow, bloody, inch-by-inch fight to a mad chase. The enemy is in full retreat.





## Identifying Central Issues: Provocations of War

*The ability to identify central issues depicted in a visual will clarify your understanding of complex issues.*

The political cartoon below appeared in 1917 in the Philadelphia *North American*. Study the cartoon. Then answer the questions.

1. Who does the soldier standing on the platform represent?

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2. What do the ships represent?

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3. What is the significance of the skull and crossbones on the flag?

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4. What is the main idea of this cartoon?

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"I DARE YOU TO COME OUT"



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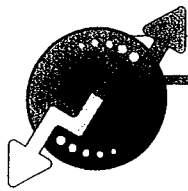
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pp.

**EVIDENCE**  
I saw/heard/read in the text

**Lecture Notes**

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## VIEWPOINTS

ADDITIONAL READING SEC 4  
- BLOG ASSIGNMENT  
10/6 DUE 10/11

## On the League of Nations

While proponents of the League of Nations saw that organization as a vehicle for ensuring world peace, those who opposed joining the League argued that the United States would lose its independence.

**AGAINST JOINING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

*Senator William Borah (ID), Senate speech,  
November 19, 1919*

We can not send our representatives to sit in council with the representatives of the other great nations of the world with mental reservations as to what we shall do in case their judgment shall not be satisfactory to us. If we go to the council or to the assembly with any other purpose than that of complying in good faith and in absolute integrity with all upon which the council or the assembly may pass, we shall soon return to our country with our self-respect forfeited and the public opinion of the world condemnatory. . . .

Shall we go there, Mr. President, to sit in judgment, and in case that judgment works for peace join with our allies, but in case it works for war withdraw our cooperation? How long would we stand as we now stand, a great Republic commanding the respect and holding the leadership of the world, if we should adopt any such course? . . .

We are sending to the council one man. That one man represents 110,000,000 people. . . . [W]e are transferring to one man the stupendous power of representing the sentiment and convictions of 110,000,000 people in tremendous questions which may involve the peace or may involve the war of the world. . . .

What is the result of all this? We are in the midst of all of the affairs of Europe. We have entangled ourselves with all European concerns. We have joined in alliance with all the European nations which have thus far joined the league, and all nations which may be admitted to the league. We are sitting there dabbling in their affairs and intermeddling in their concerns. In other words, Mr. President—and this comes to

the question which is fundamental with me—we have forfeited and surrendered, once and for all, the great policy of “no entangling alliances” upon which the strength of this Republic has been founded for 150 years.

**AGAINST JOINING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

*Senator Warren G. Harding (OH), Senate speech,  
November 19, 1919*

I have not liked this treaty; I think, as originally negotiated, it is the colossal blunder of all time; but, recognizing the aspirations of our own people and the people of the world to do something toward international cooperation for the promotion and preservation of peace and a more intimate and better understanding between nations, I have wished to make it possible to accept this covenant. I could, however, no more vote to ratify this treaty without reservations which make sure America’s independence of action, which make sure the preservation of American traditions, which make sure and certain our freedom in choosing our course of action, than I could participate in a knowing betrayal of this Republic. . . .

I know, Mr. President, that in this covenant we have originally bartered American independence in order to create a league. We have traded away America’s freedom of action in order to establish a supergovernment of the world, and it was never intended to be any less. I speak for one who is old-fashioned enough to believe that the Government of the United States of America is good enough for me. In speaking my reverence for the Government of the United States of America, Senators, I want the preservation of those coordinate branches of government which were conceived and instituted by the fathers.

(continued)

**VIEWPOINTS****FOR JOINING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS***President Woodrow Wilson, testifying before the Foreign Relations Committee, August 19, 1919*

The Council of the League can only "advise upon" the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect to. Unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question, her own affirmative vote in the Council is necessary before any advice can be given, for a unanimous vote of the Council is required. If she is a party, the trouble is hers anyhow. And the unanimous vote of the Council is only advice in any case. Each Government is free to reject it if it pleases.

Nothing could have been made more clear to the [Paris] conference than the right of our Congress under our Constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit that right.

The United States will, indeed, undertake . . . to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League," and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal, obligation, and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it.

**FOR JOINING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS***Senator Key Pittman (NV), Senate speech, November 19, 1919*

When you unmask all of the hypocrisy surrounding this whole transaction, when you see the leaders of the great Republican Party, representing the people of this country, pretending that they are doing everything in God's world to ratify a treaty, . . . their interest and sincerity and consistency at least are open to suspicion on the part of the people of the country. . . .

[I]f those of you there who are honest and sincere, if those of you there who hold your country above your party, are willing to join us on this side, I feel assured we can get you enough votes to ratify this treaty with reservations that you yourselves would have accepted two months ago. . . . [I]f you do not cut out of the resolution of ratification those reservations that you know will destroy the treaty, if you persist in that fraud upon the American people and that fraud upon the world, then I tell you there are enough fearless Democrats on this side of the Chamber to prevent its ratification until the American people understand. We may adopt the policy of isolation, and profit; we may decide to remain in an existence of selfishness, greed, and war, but we will not stand for national cowardice, pretense, and dishonesty.

**Questions to Think About**

1. What did Senator Pittman believe was the reason for Republican opposition to joining the League?
2. What role did President Wilson envision for the League of Nations? What obligation would the United States have in carrying out the League's decisions, according to Wilson?
3. **Identifying Central Issues** Explain the objections of Senators Harding and Borah to U.S. participation in the League of Nations.

## CHAPTER

## 10

## VOCABULARY AND GUIDED READING ACTIVITY

## Section 1: Becoming a World Power

Expansionism and  
World War IUnderstanding  
Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with vocabulary words from the section.

- annex
- imperialism
- corollary
- territorial integrity
- diplomacy

1. Conducting international relations without war:

\_\_\_\_\_

2. To put under U.S. dominion:

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Exploitation of native peoples:

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Proposition:

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Treating an area as a whole, instead of dividing it into separate parts:

\_\_\_\_\_

## UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS

① As you read Section 1, fill in the blanks in the following section outline.

## I. A Special Destiny

A. Farmers, manufacturers, and investors eagerly looked \_\_\_\_\_ to new markets.

B. Some Americans disapproved of imperialism on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ grounds.

## II. Policies in the Caribbean

A. The U.S. acquired the land for the Panama Canal by helping the \_\_\_\_\_ win their independence from \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Roosevelt extended the \_\_\_\_\_ by adding a corollary.

C. Taft's policy of \_\_\_\_\_ also sought to gain U.S. influence in the Western Hemisphere.

## III. Policies in Eastern Asia

A. To strengthen the U.S. position in China, Secretary of State John Hay proposed an \_\_\_\_\_ plan.

B. One reason the U.S. annexed the Philippines was because it was a naval stop on the way to \_\_\_\_\_.

C. Roosevelt supported \_\_\_\_\_ when it launched an attack against Russia.

D. To show Japan the military might of the U.S., Roosevelt sent the \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.

## IV. Entanglement With Europe

A. When Hay shaped his \_\_\_\_\_ policy and when Roosevelt mediated the \_\_\_\_\_ War, they were participating in \_\_\_\_\_ that affected policies in \_\_\_\_\_.

② Draw a line to match each cause with one of its effects.

## Cause

Roosevelt extends the Monroe Doctrine.

The United States drafts the Teller Amendment.

The United States negotiates the Hay-Herrán Treaty.

## Effect

The Colombians hold out for more money.

The Filipinos expect independence.

Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson send troops to a number of Caribbean countries during their terms in office.

## CHAPTER

## 10

## VOCABULARY AND GUIDED READING ACTIVITY

## Section 2: Watching Europe's War

Expansionism and  
World War IUnderstanding  
Vocabulary

Answer each question with a vocabulary word from the section.

- self-determination
- coup
- alliance
- neutrality
- dogfight
- emigrate

1. What was a clash in the air that had little effect on the ground war?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was an agreement made between countries that promised help in case of war?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the right of people to choose their own form of government?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is an overthrow of an existing government?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is impartiality?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is to come from one country to settle in another?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS

① As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks in the following section outline.

## I. Wilson's Foreign Policy

- A. Wilson refused to recognize the government of \_\_\_\_\_, which had seized Mexico in a coup.
- B. By 1917 Wilson decided to withdraw troops from \_\_\_\_\_ because of larger world events.

## II. Origins of World War I

- A. The countries of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ formed the Triple Entente, also called the \_\_\_\_\_. The countries of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ were the Central Powers.
- B. On the Eastern Front, the Central Powers rapidly pushed back the \_\_\_\_\_ army.
- C. Huge numbers of casualties resulted from old-fashioned techniques and new \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Soldiers also suffered in the \_\_\_\_\_, which they dug to protect themselves.

## III. Struggle for Neutrality

- A. Although U.S. businesses traded with both sides, ties with the \_\_\_\_\_ were much stronger.
- B. Germany developed the \_\_\_\_\_, a new weapon that it used to surprise enemy ships.
- C. Although Wilson was reelected in 1916 on the basis of his \_\_\_\_\_, he knew the nation was edging closer to entering the war.
- D. The British interception of a cable between a German named \_\_\_\_\_ and Mexico helped move the U.S. closer to war.

② Write numbers to show the correct order of the events below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Germany launches unrestricted submarine campaign.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wilson asks Congress for a declaration of war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The *Lusitania* is sunk by a German torpedo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wilson is reelected.

## CHAPTER

## 10

## VOCABULARY AND GUIDED READING ACTIVITY

## Section 3: World War I: There and Here

Expansionism and  
World War I**Understanding  
Vocabulary**

Fill in the blanks with vocabulary words from the section.

- mobilization
- conscription
- doughboys
- propaganda

1. Nickname for American soldiers:

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Form of public information to mold public opinion:

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Compulsory enrollment in military service:

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Preparation, especially for a war effort:

\_\_\_\_\_

**UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS**

① As you read Section 3, fill in the blanks in the following section outline.

**I. Mobilization**

- A. Some progressives supported the draft as an \_\_\_\_\_ through which men from different classes and ethnic origins would serve side by side.
- B. Equality in the military did not exist for African Americans, who were strictly \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Fighting Over There**

- A. The American Expeditionary Force served under the command of \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The A.E.F. filled a gap left by heavy Allied losses on the \_\_\_\_\_ Front and Russia's pullout from the war.
- C. American troops helped bring an end to the \_\_\_\_\_ offensive; the turning point occurred at the \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. The War Effort at Home**

- A. The head of the American Federation of Labor, \_\_\_\_\_, became a key figure in labor's support of the war.
- B. To put an end to obstruction of the war effort, the government passed the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1917 and the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1918.
- C. Defenders of free speech included the \_\_\_\_\_, which assisted pacifists and conscientious objectors.

② Draw a line to match each person with the propaganda effort he headed.

**Person**

Herbert Hoover

George Creel

William Gibbs McAdoo

**Propaganda Effort**

conserving food

molding public opinion

buying Liberty Bonds

## Expansionism and World War I

### Understanding Vocabulary

In the space before each term, write the letter of the best definition.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. **bolshevism**
  - a. beliefs rooted in the Communist ideology of Karl Marx
  - b. opposition to free speech
  - c. Russian reactions to the Fourteen Points
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. **irreconcilables**
  - a. ideas that could not coexist in a democratic government
  - b. progressive Republicans who would not vote for the League of Nations
  - c. supporters of Aleksandr Kerensky
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. **reservationist**
  - a. negotiator who excluded Germany from the Paris peace conference
  - b. David Lloyd George or Georges Clemenceau
  - c. person who approved the idea of the League of Nations but wished to modify it

### UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS

① As you read Section 4, fill in the blanks in the following section outline.

#### I. Points for Peace

- A. Wilson and other world leaders feared the radical message of the \_\_\_\_\_ . The Fourteen Points were meant to distract the people from this message.
- B. One immediate threat to the success of the Fourteen Points was France's determination to punish \_\_\_\_\_ .

#### II. A Troubling Treaty

- A. The Allies pared down the number of countries shaping the treaty to the Big Four: \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- B. Various governments challenged the Fourteen Points. For example, despite Wilson's plan, Allied Powers retained their own \_\_\_\_\_ .

#### III. Rejection at Home

- A. The irreconcilables would not vote for the League of Nations because they wanted no part of the influence of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- B. The reservationists were led by \_\_\_\_\_ in their opposition to the League.
- C. Despite Wilson's public campaign, the Senate voted to \_\_\_\_\_ the Versailles Peace Treaty.

② Draw a line to match the country to the area of self-interest it expressed at the Paris peace conference.

Country	Area of Self-Interest
France	Shandong Province in China
Italy	the territories of Alsace and Lorraine
Japan	parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, including the ports of Fiume and Trieste