U.S. History: 1865 to the Present Study Guide – US2.5 – Spanish-American War & WW1

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK- **2015 STANDARDS**Reformatted version created by SOLpass - www.SOLpass.org

STANDARD USII.5A—Spanish-American War

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the changing role of the United States from the late nineteenth century through World War I by

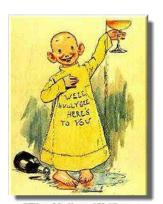
a) explaining the reasons for and results of the Spanish American War.

The United States emerged as a world power as a result of victory over Spain in the Spanish American War.

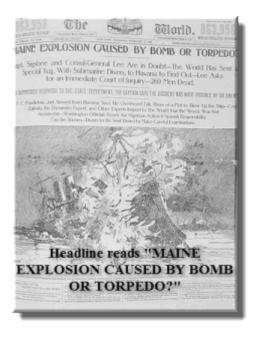
Economic interests and public opinion often influence United States involvement in international affairs.

Reasons for the Spanish American War

- Protection of American
 business interests in Cuba
- American support of Cuban rebels to gain independence from Spain
- Rising tensions between Spain and the United States as a result of the sinking of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor
- Exaggerated news reports of events (yellow journalism)



"The Yellow KId", a newspaper cartoon character, gave its name to the sensational journalism of the time.



Results of the Spanish American War

- The United States emerged as a world power.
- Cuba gained independence from Spain.
- The United States gained possession of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

STANDARD USII.5B - THEODORE

ROOSEVELT FOREIGN POLICY

b) Theodore Roosevelt's impact on the foreign policy of the United States.

Roosevelt expanded the Monroe Doctrine as a way to prevent European involvement in the affairs of Latin American countries.

Use of Big Stick Diplomacy

- Example: Building the Panama Canal
- Grew the United States Navy as a show of American power

Added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

- Europe was warned not to interfere in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere; the United States would exercise "international police power" in the Americas
- The **Roosevelt Corollary** asserted the right of the United States to **interfere in the economic** matters of other nations in the Americas.



STANDARD USII.5c - WWI

c) The reasons for the United States' involvement in World War I and its international leadership role at the conclusion of the war.

The United States' involvement in World War I set the stage for it to emerge as a global superpower later in the twentieth century

Reasons for United States involvement in World War I

- Inability to remain neutral
- United States economic and political ties to Great Britain
- German submarine warfare: Sinking of the Lusitania



• The Zimmermann Telegram



Major Allied Powers

- British Empire
- France
- Russia (until 1917)
- Serbia
- Belgium
- United States

Central Powers

- German Empire
- Austro-Hungarian Empire
- Bulgaria
- Ottoman Empire

United States leadership as the war ended

VI ALLIED AND CENTRAL POWERS

Austria

Central Powers Allied

- At the end of World War I, President **Woodrow Wilson** prepared a **peace plan** known as the **Fourteen Points** that called for the formation of the **League of Nations**, a peacekeeping organization.
- The United States Senate did **not ratify** the **Treaty of Versailles** because of a desire to resume prewar **isolationism**.
- The United States did not become a member of the League of Nations..