**Unit 2A Reading Questions - Imperialism**

**18.1: Imperialism and America**

1. Define Imperialism and what had made it grow over time around the world. (p.548-549)
2. What three factors fueled the new American Imperialism? (p.549)
3. Who urged the beefing up of the United States Navy and why did he do so? (p.549)
4. What cultural factors were used to justify imperialism? (p.550)
5. Compare and contrast how the U.S. came to acquire Alaska and Hawaii. (p.550-1)

**18.2: The Second New Deal Takes Hold**

1. How did Valeriano Weyler attempt to crush the rebellion in Cuba? What parallels can you draw between his action and the United States in respect to Native Americans? (p.553)
2. Define yellow journalism, who created it, and what modern examples do we see today? (p.553)
3. What event was the main cause of the United States entering into war with Spain? How did Spain respond to the demands from the United States? Do you believe we were justified in declaring war on Spain? Why or why not? (p.554)
4. On what two locations did most of the fighting take place during the Spanish-American War (think section headings)? Which location saw the actions of the Rough Riders? Describe their actions in the fighting. (p.555-556)
5. What debate did the Treaty of Paris spark in the United States? Describe the arugments from both sides. (p.556-557)

**18.3: Acquiring New Lands**

1. What is the Foraker Act and the Platt Amendment, what countries did they affect and what did they do to stabilise those countries? (p.559-560)
2. Why do you think mainly African American soldiers were used in the Phillipino-American War? (p.561)
3. What did John Hay propose to other countries about trade with China? How did the Chinese react to the European domination of large cities? (p.562-563)

**18.4: America as a World Power**

1. What conflict resulted in Roosevelt getting the Nobel Peace Prize? Describe the conflict and what compromise Roosevelt proposed to end the conflict. (p.566)
2. How did the United States get permission to build the Panama Canal and why was it so important to build? (p.566-567)
3. What is the Roosevelt Corollary and how did the saying “Walk Softly and Carry a Big Stick” result from it (basically, explain what the saying means and how it relates to the corollary)? (p.568)
4. What is dollar diplomacy and briefly describe the example given of it in action. (p.568-569)
5. Briefly describe the intervention in Mexico by Woodrow Wilson. Who were the main leaders? What actions were taken against the Mexicans?(p.569-571)

**Unit 2B Reading Questions – WWI to Isolationism**

**19.1: World War 1 Begins**

1. Define Nationalism and Militarism. Explain how one can lead to/create the other. (p.579)
2. Who were the members of the Allies and Central powers? How did this alliance system help culminate into starting World War I? (p.579)
3. How did Socialists and Pacifists criticize the war? (p.583)
4. The United States refused to enter the war despite the loss of American life on ships. Why did Wilson avoid war for so long? (p.584-585)
5. What were two major events that brought the United States into World War I? Why was the Russian event used as a reason to enter? (p.585-586)

**19.2: American Power Tips the Balance**

1. What is the Selective Service Act and how did military service differ among African Americans and women as compared to whites? (p.588).
2. How did the United States turn the tide of the war in regards to sea warfare? Describe two specific examples. (p.589)
3. What two innovations helped change warfare? How do you think they changed warfare and life? (p.590-591)
4. What physical problem did soldiers experience the most in the trenches? Briefly describe it and its effects. (p.591)

**19.3: The War at Home**

1. What was the War Industries Board (WIB) and what did it do during wartime? (p.595)
2. In what ways did the government help finance the war? (p.596-597)
3. Give two examples of anti-immigrant hysteria. (p.597-598)
4. Describe the Espionage and Sedition Acts. What is it and give one example of its use on a citizen of the United States. (p.598)
5. What was the Great Migration? Give two factors that increased African American migration. (p.599)

**19.4: Wilson Fights For Peace**

1. Break down Wilson’s Fourteen Points. What were the three groups of Points? What body was supposed to be created to provide a forum for nations to discuss their issues? (p.605)
2. What was “contrary to custom” when it came to the peace conference after the war? (p.605)
3. What effects did the Treaty of Versailles have on Europe and on Germany? (p.606)
4. What was the treaty’s weakness? How did a war-guilt clause play into that? (p.606-607)
5. Why did Henry Cabot Lodge not want to join the League of Nations? (p.607-608)

**20.1: Americans Struggle with Postwar Issues**

1. How did the United States respond to outsiders after the war? What two beliefs spawned because of their response? (p.618).
2. Describe the Red Scare. What was it? What were the Palmer Raids and how did the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti play into all of this? (p.619-620)
3. What was the quota system and why was it created? (p.621)

**20.2: The Harding Presidency**

1. What was the Fordney-McCumber Tariff and what was the big controversy surrounding it? (p.626)