

CHAPTER 29-30 ASSIGNMENT: WORLD WAR I

Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the significance of the person or term. Make sure you know how these terms relate to the APUSH Framework. **Read Chapter 29 pages 685-695 and Chapter 30 pages 696-719**

6.1.I.E: Businesses and foreign policymakers increasingly looked outside U.S. borders in an effort to gain greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific Rim, Asia, and Latin America.

7.2.I.C: Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture.

7.2.II.B- The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.

7.2.II.C-In a Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.

Key Concept 7.3: Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

II. World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation's role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.

A) After initial neutrality in World War I, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Woodrow Wilson's call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.

B) Although the American Expeditionary Forces played a relatively limited role in combat, the U.S.'s entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies.

C) Despite Wilson's deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.

D) In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism.

1. Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, One example of it (May be found in a previous chapter)
2. Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, Intervention in Mexico
3. U.S. WWI Neutrality, German U-Boats, Lusitania, Sussex Pledge
4. Zimmermann Telegram
5. George Creel & Committee on Public Information
6. Espionage Act Sedition Act, 100% Americanism
7. Schenck v. United States, Restrictions on freedom of speech
8. Great Migration, East St. Louis & Chicago race riots
9. Wilson's Fourteen Points, Treaty of Versailles negotiations, Big Four
10. Debate over League of Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, Irreconcilables, Outcome of debate
11. American Expeditionary Force
12. Impact of WWI on 18th & 19th Amendments

Know about: *Selective Service Act of 1917, War Industries Board, Herbert Hoover and the Food Administration, Liberty Loans*