Imperialism World War I Test Review: Chapter 5, 7

Open Door Policy-Allowed each foreign nation in China to trade freely

Panama Canal-A ship canal 50 miles long across the Isthmus of Panama, 3 sets of locks, takes about 8-10 hours for ship to pass through, 40 ships pass through each day built by the United States used as a shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. Columbians would not let Americans build the canal, but then with the assistance of the United States a Panamanian Revolution occurred.

Teddy Roosevelt-A leader of the Rough Riders in Cuba. Took Office when McKinley was assassinated. 26th President. Increased size of Navy, "Great White Fleet". Added Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine. "Big Stick" policy. Received Nobel Peace Prize for mediation of end of Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905, Japan won). Safe food regulations, "Square Deal,"(Economic policy by Roosevelt that favored fair relationships between companies and workers) Panama Canal

Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine-The US would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary to maintain stability in the Western Hemisphere

William Howard Taft-Arranged for American bankers to loan Nicaragua enough money to pay its debts. Recovered money by collecting Nicaragua's custom duties, controlled railroad system and national bank. Successor of Roosevelt; Different views than Teddy; part of political corruption; Passed Sixteenth Amendment (1913, gave Congress the power to tax income).

Dollar Diplomacy-Policy of joining business interests of a county with its diplomatic interests abroad

Selective Service-Law passed by Congress in 1917 that required all men from ages 21 to 30 to register for the military draft to be randomly selected.

Alliance- Provided a measure of international security because nations were reluctant to disturb the balance of power. The Triple Entente (France, Britain, and Russia) and Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy)

Red Scare-Period in US when there was a suspicion of communism and fear of widespread infiltration of communism in US.

Propaganda-Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.


Woodrow Wilson-28th president of the United States, known for World War I leadership, created Federal Reserve (Purpose: to control the supply of credit and money to achieve stable prices, full employment, economic growth), Federal Trade Commission (to promote free and fair competition by prevention of trade restraints), Clayton Antitrust Act(Exempted labor unions from being called trusts, legalized strikes and peaceful picketing by labor union members), progressive income tax, lower tariffs, women's suffrage (reluctantly), Treaty of Versailles, sought 14 points post-war plan, League of Nations (but failed to win U.S. ratification), won Nobel Peace Prize
Imperialism - Taking over and expanding territory over other people

Annexation - To take over territory and incorporate it into another political entity, e.g. a country or state

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare - allowing armed merchant ships - but not passenger ships - to be torpedoed without warning

USS Maine - An American battleship that was sent to help Americans in Cuba, exploded in the Havana Harbour in Cuba killing 266 men with 84 survivors; US immediately blamed it on Spain, was the main cause of the Spanish-American War

Lusitania - May 7, 1915, a U-boat sank this British liner off the southern coast of Ireland. Germany defended itself on grounds that the boat contained ammunition -128/1198 of the lives lost were American -outraged and worsened America's public opinion of Germany.

Zimmermann Telegram (note) - Telegram from the German foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico that was intercepted by British agents. -proposed an alliance between Mexico and Germany in hopes to support Mex. in recovering Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Yellow Journalism - Journalism that exploits, distorts, or exaggerates the news to create sensations and attract readers

Isolationism - Noninvolvement in world affairs

Neutrality - Nonparticipation in a dispute or war. The US was neutral during WWI until 1917.

Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917-1918) - Made it possible for a person to be fined up to $10,000 and sentenced to 20 years in jail for interfering with the war effort or for saying anything disloyal, profane, or abusive about the government of the war effort. Law which punished people for aiding the enemy or refusing military duty during WW1

Archduke Franz Ferdinand - Assassinated by Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princeps in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo. His assassination consequentially led to The Great War

Treaty of Versailles - Treaty that established nine new nations and shifted the boundaries of other nations. It carved five areas out of the Ottoman Empire and gave them to France and Britain as mandates until they were ready for self-rule and independence.

G - Guilt

A - Armed Forces

R - Reparations

G - German territories

Le - League of Nations

List the Allied powers and Central powers during World War I -

Allied Powers: (Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and India, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, and the US
What were the reasons for US expansionism (imperialism)? The US occupied colonies for raw materials and markets, strategic reasons, nationalism, and the “White Man’s Burden”

What were the underlying causes of the Spanish-American War?

1) Many Americans thought the Cubans should get independence from Spain
2) They wanted Cuba out from under the control of Spain so that the U.S. could control it and protect U.S. interest there.
3) Election of McKinley
4) U.S. newspapers stirred people up with sensational stories (yellow journalism)

What was the immediate cause of the Spanish-American War?

A U.S. ship (USS MAINE) was sunk mysteriously at their ports of Feb. 15th, 1898.

What were the underlying causes of World War I?

M-Militarism
A-Alliance
N-Nationalism
I-Imperialism
*A-Assassination

What was that immediate cause (spark) that ignited World War I?

Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand