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# U.S. History Imperialism & WWI Remediation Packet

**America Claims an Empire****Section 1****Imperialism and America****Terms and Names**

**Queen Liliuokalani** The Hawaiian queen who was forced out of power by a revolution started by American business interests

**Imperialism** The practice of strong countries taking economic, political, and military power over weaker countries

**Alfred T. Mahan** American imperialist and admiral who urged the United States to build up its navy and take colonies overseas

**William Seward** Secretary of state under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson

**Pearl Harbor** Naval port in Hawaii

**Sanford B. Dole** American businessman who became president of the new government of Hawaii after the queen was pushed out

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you read about Woodrow Wilson. In this section, you will learn how economic activity led to political and military involvement overseas.

**As You Read**

Use a diagram to take notes on the causes of U.S. imperialism.

**AMERICAN EXPANSIONISM**

(Pages 548–550)

**Why did Americans support imperialism?**

In 1893, **Queen Liliuokalani** of Hawaii gave up her throne. Hawaii was about to be taken over by the United States.

By the 1880s, many American leaders thought the United States should establish colonies overseas. This idea was called **imperialism**—the policy in which stronger nations extend economic, political or military control over weaker territories. European countries had competed for territory all over the world. Most Americans gradually accepted the idea of overseas expansion.

Three factors fueled American imperialism: desire for military strength,

thirst for new markets, and a belief in the superiority of American culture.

Admiral **Alfred T. Mahan** of the U.S. Navy supported growing American naval power so the U.S. could compete with other nations. The U.S. built such modern battleships as the *Maine* and the *Oregon*. The new ships made the U.S. the world's largest naval power.

By the late 1800s, technology had changed American farms and factories. They produced more than Americans could consume. So the U.S. needed foreign trade. American businesses needed markets for their products and raw materials for their factories.

The third root of American imperialism was a belief that the people of the United States were better than the people of other

**Section 1, *continued***

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countries. This racist belief came from people's pride in their Anglo-Saxon (Northern European) heritage. People sometimes felt they had a duty to spread their culture and Christian religion among other people.

1. What were three reasons Americans supported imperialism?

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**THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRES ALASKA; THE UNITED STATES TAKES HAWAII (Pages 550–551)**  
**How did the Hawaiian Islands become a U.S. territory?**

**William Seward** was Secretary of State for presidents Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. In 1867 he purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million. Some opponents in Congress made fun of the deal calling it “Seward’s Icebox” or “Seward’s Folly.”

The Hawaiian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, had been important to the United States since the 1790s. Merchants had stopped there on their way to China and India. In the 1820s, American missionaries founded Christian schools and churches on the islands.

A number of Americans had established sugar plantations in Hawaii. In the mid-1800s, these large farms accounted for about three-quarters of the wealth in the islands. Plantation owners brought thousands of laborers to Hawaii from Japan, Portugal, and China. This weakened the influence of the native Hawaiians. By 1900, the foreign laborers outnumbered the Hawaiians three to one.

In 1875, the United States agreed to import Hawaiian sugar duty-free. Over the next 15 years, Hawaiian sugar production increased nine times. Then the McKinley Tariff caused a crisis for Hawaiian sugar growers. With the duty on their sugar, Hawaiian growers faced stiff competition from other growers. The powerful Hawaiian sugar growers called for the U.S. to annex Hawaii. The U.S. military had already understood the value of Hawaii. In 1887, the U.S. forced Hawaii to let it build a naval base at **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii’s best port.

When the Hawaiian king died in 1891, his sister became queen. Queen Liliuokalani wanted a new constitution that would give voting power back to ordinary Hawaiians. American business interests did not want this to happen.

American business groups organized a revolt against the queen. The U.S. ambassador John L. Stevens helped them. The planters took control of the island. They established a temporary government and made American businessman **Sanford B. Dole** the president.

Stevens urged the U.S. government to annex the Hawaiian Islands. President Grover Cleveland refused to take over the islands unless a majority of Hawaiians favored that. In 1897, however, William McKinley became president. He favored annexation. In 1898, Hawaii became a U.S. territory.

2. How did Hawaiians lose control of their islands?

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**Section 1, *continued***

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As you read this section, fill out the chart below by summarizing reasons why the United States became an imperial power.

<b>The Roots of American Imperialism</b>		
<b>1. Economic roots</b>	<b>2. Political and military roots</b>	<b>3. Racist roots</b>



<p><b>4. What did Admiral Mahan urge the United States to do to protect its interests?</b></p>    
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For each year on the time line below, identify one important event in the history of U.S. involvement in Hawaii.

<b>U.S. Imperialism in Hawaii</b>	
<b>1875</b>	
<b>1887</b>	
<b>1890</b>	
<b>1891</b>	
<b>1897</b>	
<b>1898</b>	

**America Claims an Empire****Section 2****The Spanish–American War****Terms and Names**

**José Martí** Political activist who worked for Cuban independence

**Valeriano Weyler** General sent from Spain to Cuba to restore order in 1896

**yellow journalism** Reporting in newspapers and magazines that exaggerates the news in order to make it more exciting

**U.S.S. *Maine*** U.S. warship that exploded in a Cuban harbor in 1898

**George Dewey** U.S. naval commander who led the American attack on the Philippines

**Rough Riders** Fighting unit led by Theodore Roosevelt in Cuba

**San Juan Hill** Location of an important American land victory in Cuba

**Treaty of Paris** The treaty that ended the Spanish-American War

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you learned how the United States became an imperialist power and took over the Hawaiian Islands. In this section, you will learn how the United States became involved in Cuba and fought a war with Spain.

**As You Read**

Use a web diagram to take notes on the pros and cons of annexing the Philippines.

**CUBANS REBEL AGAINST SPAIN**

(Pages 552–553)

**What happened when Cuba rebelled against Spain?**

Between 1868 and 1878, Cubans fought their first war for independence from Spain. The rebels did not win, but they did force Spain to abolish slavery in 1886.

After that, United States capitalists invested heavily in sugar cane plantations in Cuba.

Sugar was the most important product of Cuba. The United States was the main market for the sugar. As long as the United States did not charge a tariff on Cuban

sugar, the Cuban economy thrived. But the Cuban economy collapsed in 1894 when a tariff on sugar was imposed.

In 1895, Cubans began a second war for independence. The rebellion was led by **José Martí**. He was a Cuban poet and journalist who had been living in exile in New York. The rebels wanted the United States to join their cause.

American opinion was mixed. Some wanted to support Spain in order to keep their investments safe. Others wanted to help the Cuban people win their freedom from Spain just as the United States had won its independence from England.

Section 2, *continued*

1. How did Cuba's two wars for independence affect American business interests?

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**WAR FEVER ESCALATES**

(Pages 553–554)

**Why did Americans become angry with Spain?**

In 1896, Spain sent an army to Cuba to restore order. The army was led by General **Valeriano Weyler**. Weyler rounded up the entire rural population of central and western Cuba. He kept 300,000 people as prisoners in concentration camps. That way they could not help the rebels. Many of them died of hunger and disease.

This story was widely reported in the United States. Rival newspapers in New York made the terrible events sound even worse. They exaggerated the brutality of the story in order to attract readers. These sensational stories became known as **yellow journalism**—reporting that exaggerates the news in order to make it more exciting.

William McKinley became president in 1897. At that time, many Americans wanted the United States to help the rebels against Spain. McKinley tried to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. His efforts had several positive results. Spain sent General Weyler home, changed the concentration camp policy, and gave Cuba limited self-government.

Then two events made Americans very angry at Spain. The first was the publication of a letter that insulted the American president. The de Lôme letter was written by a Spanish diplomat. It criticized McKinley for being weak.

Although some Americans agreed that the president was weak, they did not want to hear this criticism from a Spanish official.

Only a few days after the letter was published, something worse happened. The battleship *U.S.S. Maine* was stationed in Cuba to protect American lives and property. On February 15, 1898, the ship exploded. The ship sank, and 260 officers and crew on board died. The cause of the explosion was not known. However, newspapers blamed Spain. Americans cried for war.

2. What two events led Americans to call for war against Spain?

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**WAR WITH SPAIN ERUPTS**

(Pages 554–557)

**Where and when did the fighting take place?**

On April 20, 1898, the United States went to war with Spain. The first battle took place in the Philippines. The Philippines had been a Spanish colony for 300 years. They had rebelled many times. In 1896, they began another rebellion.

On May 1, 1898, the American naval commander **George Dewey** sailed into Manila Bay in the Philippines. His ships destroyed the Spanish fleet there. In the next two months, U.S. soldiers fought on the side of the Filipino rebels. The Spanish surrendered to the United States in August.

In Cuba, the American navy blocked off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Spanish ships could not leave. Then American troops landed on the island in June 1898.

One unit of volunteer soldiers was called the **Rough Riders**. Theodore Roosevelt was one of their leaders. They

**Section 2, *continued***

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helped win the important battle of **San Juan Hill**. American newspapers made Roosevelt a hero.

When the Spanish ships tried to leave the harbor, their fleet was destroyed. This led the Spanish to surrender on July 25.

Spain quickly agreed to a peace treaty. The **Treaty of Paris** granted Cuba its independence. Spain gave Puerto Rico and the Pacific island of Guam to the United States. The United States paid Spain \$20 million for the annexation of the Philippine Islands. The Treaty of Paris touched off a great debate in the United States about imperialism. President

McKinley was in favor of it. But some Americans said annexing territories violated the spirit of the Declaration of Independence by denying self-government to the new territories. Booker T. Washington and Samuel Gompers also opposed the treaty. The Senate approved the treaty on February 6, 1899.

3. What three territories did the United States get from the war with Spain?

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**Section 2, *continued***

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As you read about the Spanish-American War, write notes in the appropriate boxes to answer the questions about its causes and effects.

<b>Causes:</b> How did each of the following help to cause the outbreak of the Spanish-American War?
1. American business owners
2. José Martí
3. Valeriano Weyler
4. Yellow journalism
5. De Lôme letter
6. <i>U.S.S. Maine</i>

<b>Effects:</b> What happened to each of the following territories as a result of the Spanish-American War?
7. Cuba
8. Puerto Rico
9. Guam
10. Philippine Islands



## America Claims an Empire

### Section 3

# Acquiring New Lands

## Terms and Names

**Foraker Act** Law which ended military rule in Puerto Rico

**Platt Amendment** Provisions in the Cuban constitution that gave the United States broad rights in that country

**protectorate** A country that is partly controlled by another, stronger country

**Emilio Aguinaldo** Filipino rebel leader

**John Hay** U.S. secretary of state

**Open Door notes** Message sent by John Hay to other countries to protect U.S. trading rights in China

**Boxer Rebellion** Chinese rebellion against Western influence, 1900

## Before You Read

In the last section, you learned how the United States and Spain fought over Cuba and the Philippines. In this section, you will read how the United States continued its imperialism.

## As You Read

Use a time line to take notes on the key events relating to the relationships between the United States and Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, and China.

## RULING PUERTO RICO

(Pages 558–559)

### How did Puerto Ricans feel about U.S. control?

Puerto Rico had become an American territory as a result of the Spanish–American War. American forces landed in Puerto Rico in July 1898. The commanding officer declared that the Americans were there to protect the Puerto Ricans. But other U.S. military officials insulted the Puerto Ricans. They spoke of them as children and set limits on their personal freedom. Many Puerto Ricans

began to resent the military government. In 1900, Congress passed the **Foraker Act** which ended military rule and set up a civil government.

The United States kept strict control over the people and their government. In 1917, however, Congress made Puerto Ricans U.S. citizens.

1. Why did some Puerto Ricans resent U.S. control of their government?

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Section 3, *continued*

**CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES**

(Pages 559–561)

**How did the United States keep control over Cuba?**

Cuba was officially independent after the war. The U.S. army, however, remained in Cuba for four years. It punished Cubans who did not like this American occupation.

In 1900, the new Cuban government wrote a constitution. The United States insisted they add the **Platt Amendment**. The amendment limited Cuba’s rights in dealing with other countries. It gave the United States special privileges, including the right to intervene to preserve order.

Cuba became a U.S. **protectorate**—a country whose affairs are partially controlled by a stronger power. The United States insisted on these rights because of its economic interests in Cuba.

2. What did the United States do to protect business interests in Cuba?

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**FILIPINOS REBEL** (Page 561)

**Why did the Filipinos rebel against the United States?**

Filipinos had been fighting for independence for years. They were angry that the United States had annexed their islands. Rebel leader **Emilio Aguinaldo** believed that the United States had promised independence. He felt that the United States had betrayed the Filipinos after helping them win independence.

In 1899, Aguinaldo started a rebellion, which lasted three years. After winning that war, the United States set up a government similar to the one it had set up in Cuba.

3. Why did Aguinaldo feel betrayed by the United States?

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**FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN CHINA**

(Pages 562–563)

**What were U.S. interests in China?**

By 1899, many countries had economic interests in China. The United States wanted to be able to trade with China. The Secretary of State **John Hay** sent a statement of this policy to the other countries. His policy statements were called the **Open Door notes**. They called for China’s ports to remain open and for China to remain independent. No country would have special trading rights. The other countries agreed.

In 1900, a secret society in China started a rebellion. They were protesting the influence of Western countries in China. Troops from many countries including the United States fought against the rebels, or **Boxers**. After the **Boxer Rebellion** was defeated, the United States issued more Open Door notes to make sure other countries did not make colonies out of China.

4. Why did Secretary of State John Hay issue the Open Door notes?

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**THE IMPACT OF U.S. TERRITORIAL GAINS** (Page 564)

**How did Americans feel about U.S. imperialism?**

President William McKinley was reelected in 1900. His opponent had been an anti-imperialist, William Jennings Bryan. The outcome of the election

Section 3, *continued*

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suggests that most Americans disagreed with Bryan. Imperialism was popular.

An Anti-Imperialist League formed including some prominent Americans. Among its members were former president Grover Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, Jane Addams, and Mark Twain. Each had their own reasons for being against imperialism. But all agreed it was wrong for the United States to rule other people without their consent.

5. What did McKinley's reelection show about American attitudes toward imperialism?

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**Section 3, *continued***

As you read about America's relations with lands under its influence, write notes to answer the questions below. Some answers have already been filled in for you.

	<b>Puerto Rico 1898–1916</b>	<b>Cuba 1898–1903</b>	<b>The Philippines 1898–1945</b>	<b>China 1900</b>
1. What was its relationship to the U.S.?	very similar to that of a colony or protectorate			
2. Why did the U.S. try to control its affairs?			to provide the U.S. with raw materials and new markets	
3. What laws and policies affected its relationship with the U.S.?				
4. What violent events affected its relationship with the U.S.?	Spanish-American War			

John Hay's "Open Door notes" paved the way for greater U.S. influence in Asia. Note three beliefs held by Americans that were reflected by the Open Door policy.

1.
2.
3.

**America Claims an Empire****Section 4****America as a World Power****Terms and Names**

**Panama Canal** A channel across Central America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened in 1914

**Roosevelt Corollary** Roosevelt's 1904 extension of the Monroe Doctrine, stating that the United States has the right to protect its economic interests in South and Central America by using military force

**dollar diplomacy** The policy of intervening in other countries to protect U.S. business interests

**Francisco "Pancho" Villa** Mexican revolutionary

**Emiliano Zapata** Mexican rebel

**John J. Pershing** U.S. general who led troops to capture Villa

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you learned about the growth of American imperialism. In this section, you will learn how Roosevelt and Wilson used American military and economic power.

**As You Read**

Use a chart to take notes on how Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson used American power around the world.

**TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND THE WORLD (Pages 565–569)****How did Roosevelt use American power?**

In 1901, President McKinley was assassinated, and Theodore Roosevelt became president. Roosevelt continued the policies of imperialism. He first used U.S. influence to help settle the Russo-Japanese War.

The war began in 1904. Both Russia and Japan wanted to control Korea. Japan captured Korea and also invaded Manchuria, which was controlled by Russia.

Then Japan wanted to stop the fighting. The Japanese asked President Roosevelt to mediate the conflict. In 1905,

representatives of Russia and Japan met. Roosevelt used his personal charm to help them negotiate a compromise. They signed a treaty, and Roosevelt received the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.

Roosevelt also used his influence to help build the **Panama Canal**. The idea of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans had been discussed for some time. Such a canal would cut travel time for military and commercial ships. Ships would no longer have to go all the way around South America in order to get from one ocean to the other.

The narrow Isthmus of Panama was a logical place to cut a canal. Political problems stood in the way, however. Panama was a province of Colombia.

Section 4, *continued*

When Colombia did not agree to the canal, the United States helped Panama to rebel against Colombia. Panama became independent. Then the United States got Panama's permission to build the canal.

Construction of the Panama Canal was one of the world's greatest engineering accomplishments. Work began in 1904 and took 10 years. In 1913, there were 43,400 workers on the project. The work was hard and dangerous.

On August 15, 1914, the canal opened for business. It was a success from the start. More than 1,000 ships passed through during its first year. However, relations between the United States and Latin America had been damaged by the takeover of Panama.

President Roosevelt wanted the United States to be the major power in the Caribbean and Central America. He declared his policy in a message to Congress in 1904. His statement was called the **Roosevelt Corollary**. A corollary is a logical result of another statement, in this case the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. That doctrine had said the United States would not allow European influence in the Western Hemisphere. Roosevelt now said that the United States had the right to intervene in Latin American countries to protect U.S. business interests.

In 1911, President Taft used this policy in Nicaragua. A rebellion had left the country in debt. Taft arranged for U.S. bankers to loan Nicaragua money. In exchange, American business took control of the railroads and banks in the country. They also collected Nicaragua's custom duties.

Nicaraguans did not like this arrangement. They rebelled. The United States then sent troops to Nicaragua to preserve the peace. Those who did not like

this kind of intervention called it **dollar diplomacy**.

1. What are two ways Roosevelt used U.S. power in other countries?

### WOODROW WILSON'S MISSIONARY DIPLOMACY

(Pages 569–571)

#### **Why did President Wilson send troops to Mexico?**

President Woodrow Wilson took a step beyond Presidents Monroe and Roosevelt by adding a moral tone to Latin American policy. He said that the United States must act in certain circumstances.

This so-called "missionary diplomacy" meant that the United States could not officially recognize governments that were oppressive, undemocratic, or opposed to U.S. business interests. The new doctrine put pressure on countries to have democratic governments. A revolution in Mexico tested this policy

In 1910, Mexican peasants and workers rebelled against their military dictator. Two new governments followed, the second headed by General Victoriano Huerta.

Wilson refused to support the Huerta government because it came to power through violence.

Wilson sent in troops. When a new leader, Venustiano Carranza, took power in Mexico, Wilson withdrew the troops.

Mexico remained in turmoil. Under the leadership of **Francisco "Pancho" Villa** and **Emiliano Zapata**, rebels revolted against Carranza. Some of Villa's followers killed Americans. The United States wanted to capture Villa.

**Section 4, *continued***

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Finally the Mexican government gave permission to send in troops. Wilson sent General **John J. Pershing** with 15,000 soldiers. A year later, Villa was still free. Wilson then stationed 150,000 National Guardsmen along the border.

Mexicans were angered by the U.S. invasion. In 1916, U.S. troops fought with Carranza's army. In 1917, Wilson withdrew U.S. troops. At that time, he was facing possible war in Europe.

Finally, Mexico adopted a constitution. The Mexicans regained control of their own resources and put limits on foreign investment. American intervention in

Mexico showed how far the United States was willing to go to protect its economic interests.

In the early 20th century, the U.S. pursued several foreign policy goals. It expanded its access to foreign markets. It built a modern navy to protect its interest abroad. It used its international police power to get its way in Latin America.

2. What were two reasons Wilson sent troops to Mexico?

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Section 4, *continued*

As you read this section, write notes summarizing the effects of American military, diplomatic, and economic power around the world.

**ROOSEVELT'S "BIG STICK" DIPLOMACY**

American action taken		Consequences of that action
1. Treaty of Portsmouth is negotiated.	→	
2. U.S. warships are used to ensure Panama's independence.	→	
3. Panama Canal is built.	→	
4. Roosevelt Corollary is adopted.	→	

**WILSON'S "MISSIONARY" DIPLOMACY**

American action taken		Consequences of that action
5. Wilson uses a minor incident with Mexico as an excuse to occupy Veracruz.	→	
6. Wilson recognizes the Carranza government.	→	
7. Wilson refuses Carranza's demand to withdraw U.S. troops sent into Mexico to capture Villa.	→	



**The First World War****Section 3****The War at Home****Terms and Names**

**War Industries Board** Agency to improve efficiency in war-related industries

**Bernard M. Baruch** Leader of the War Industries Board

**propaganda** A kind of biased communication designed to influence people's thoughts and actions

**George Creel** Head of the Committee on Public Information (CPI), the government's propaganda agency

**Espionage and Sedition Acts** Laws that enacted harsh penalties against anyone opposing U.S. participation in World War I

**Great Migration** Movement of many African Americans to northern cities from the South in the early 1900s

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you learned how the United States fought in World War I. In this section, you will read about how the war changed American society at home.

**As You Read**

Use a chart to take notes on the changes the war brought about for African Americans, women, and immigrants.

**CONGRESS GIVES POWER TO WILSON (Pages 594–596)****How did business and government work together?**

To fight the war, the United States needed the help of industry. The economy had to change from making consumer goods to making weapons and war supplies. Congress gave President Wilson direct control over much of the economy. He had the power to fix prices and to regulate war-related industries.

Wilson created the **War Industries Board (WIB)** and named **Bernard M. Baruch** to run it. This agency helped boost industrial production by 20 percent. Other federal agencies also regulated the economy for the war effort. The Railroad

Administration controlled the nation's railroads. The Fuel Administration watched over the use of coal, gasoline, and heating oil.

Wages in some industries went up. But workers in other jobs lost money because of inflation. As a result, many workers joined unions. Wilson established the National War Labor Board. This agency worked to settle disputes between management and labor. It also helped to improve working conditions.

Another new agency, the Food Administration, was established to help produce and conserve food supplies. It encouraged people to grow their own food. It taught them to eat differently.

Section 3, *continued*

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Americans were able to send more food to the Allies.

1. How did Wilson control the economy?

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**SELLING THE WAR (Pages 596–597)**  
**How did the government win over public opinion?**

The government needed to raise money for the war. They did this by increasing several kinds of taxes and by selling war bonds. Thousands of volunteers sold the bonds. Famous people spoke at rallies to promote the sales. Newspapers and billboards carried advertisements free of charge.

To popularize the war, the government created the Committee on Public Information (CPI). It was the nation's first **propaganda** agency. The agency was headed by **George Creel**. He had been a muckraking journalist. He used artists and advertising people to create thousands of posters, paintings, and cartoons to promote the war. He distributed pamphlets in many languages.

2. How did the U.S. government pay for the war?

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**ATTACKS ON CIVIL LIBERTIES INCREASE (Pages 597–598)**  
**How did the war affect civil liberties?**

The war brought out anti-immigrant feelings. Immigrants from Germany were often targeted for attack. Americans with German-sounding names lost their jobs. Orchestras refused to play German music.

Some towns with German names changed them.

Congress passed the **Espionage and Sedition Acts** to punish people who did not support the war effort. People could not interfere with the draft or obstruct the sale of war bonds. They could not even speak against the war effort.

These laws violated the spirit of the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech. The law led to 6,000 arrests and 1,500 convictions for antiwar activities.

The chief targets of the Espionage and Sedition Acts were socialists and union leaders. Labor leader Eugene V. Debs was jailed for making a speech about the economic causes of the war. The Industrial Workers of the World urged workers to strike. This was considered an antiwar activity, and they received jail sentences.

3. How did the Espionage and Sedition Acts contradict the First Amendment?

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**THE WAR ENCOURAGES SOCIAL CHANGE (Pages 598–601)**  
**How did the war affect women and African Americans?**

The war brought many social changes for African Americans and women.

African-American leaders were divided over the war. W. E. B. Du Bois believed that helping the war effort would help the fight for equality. Others believed that blacks should not help a government that did not support equality for everyone.

The war sped up the **Great Migration**. This was the movement of thousands of African Americans from the South to cities of the North. They wanted to escape

Section 3, *continued*

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racial discrimination. They also wanted to find jobs in Northern industries.

American women played new roles during the war. They did jobs that had previously been done only by men. They worked as truck drivers, cooks, dockworkers, and builders. Women volunteered in the Red Cross and sold war bonds.

Women's activities made them more visible. They were not paid the same as men. But, soon after the war, Congress finally passed an amendment giving them the right to vote.

Also during the war, a worldwide flu epidemic, probably spread by American soldiers, killed 500,000 Americans and caused disruptions in the American economy.

4. How did women's roles change during the war?

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**Section 3, *continued***

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As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about how World War I changed American society.

<b>What were some things accomplished by the following wartime agencies and laws?</b>		
1. War Industries Board	2. Railroad Administration	3. Fuel Administration
4. National War Labor Board	5. Food Administration	6. Committee on Public Information
7. Espionage and Sedition Acts		

<b>What changes did the war bring about for the following groups of Americans?</b>		
8. Immigrants	9. African Americans	10. Women

**The First World War****Section 4****Wilson Fights for Peace****Terms and Names**

**Fourteen Points** Wilson's plan for world peace following World War I

**League of Nations** An international peace-keeping organization proposed by Wilson and founded in 1920

**Georges Clemenceau** French premier

**David Lloyd George** British prime minister

**Treaty of Versailles** The 1919 treaty that ended World War I

**reparations** Payments made by defeated countries after a war

**war-guilt clause** Part of the Treaty of Versailles in which Germany took responsibility for the war

**Henry Cabot Lodge** Conservative senator who wanted to keep the United States out of the League of Nations

**Before You Read**

In the last section, you learned how the war in Europe changed life at home. In this section, you will read about the treaty that ended the war and Wilson's proposal for a League of Nations.

**As You Read**

Use a diagram to take notes on the provisions and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles and the opposition to it.

**WILSON PRESENTS HIS PLAN**

(Pages 604–605)

**What were Wilson's peace plans?**

President Wilson presented his plan for world peace to Congress in January 1918. The plan was called his **Fourteen Points**.

The first five points suggested ways that wars could be avoided. They stated that (1) countries should not make secret treaties with one another, (2) freedom of the seas should be maintained, (3) tariffs should be lowered to promote free trade, (4) countries should reduce their arms, and (5) the interests of the colonial people should be considered.

The next eight points suggested new national boundaries. Wilson believed in self-determination: different ethnic groups should be able to decide for themselves what nation they would belong to.

The fourteenth point called for a **League of Nations**. This international organization would address problems between countries before they led to war.

Wilson met with leaders of France and Great Britain, **George Clemenceau** and **David Lloyd George**, to discuss the terms of peace. These leaders had won the war, and they wanted to punish Germany. Wilson had to give up most of his

**Section 4, continued**

Fourteen Points. The one he insisted on was the League of Nations.

1. What did Wilson's first five points address?

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**DEBATING THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES (Pages 606–608)**

**What did the treaty say?**

On June 28, 1919, the leaders of the Allies and the Central Powers met at the Palace of Versailles in France. They were to sign the **Treaty of Versailles**.

The treaty created new national boundaries by (1) establishing nine new nations, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia; (2) shifting the boundaries of other nations; and (3) carving out parts of the Ottoman Empire to create colonies in the Middle East for Great Britain and France.

The treaty took away Germany's army and navy. It forced Germany to pay **reparations**, or war damages, to the winners. In addition, the treaty contained a **war-guilt clause**. Germany had to admit that it was responsible for causing the war.

The Treaty of Versailles had three basic weaknesses. The first was its harsh treatment of Germany. Germany was humiliated. Germany was not the only country that had also been militaristic, yet Germany alone was punished. And, Germany would not be able to pay the huge reparations.

The second weakness was that the Soviet Union (formerly Russia) lost more territory than Germany did. Russia had been one of the Allies, and had suffered more casualties than any other country. The Soviet Union was determined to get its territories back.

The third weakness concerned colonies. The treaty did not recognize the claims of colonies for self-determination, in Southeast Asia, for instance.

Wilson brought the treaty back to the United States for approval. He found several groups opposed it. Some thought the treaty too harsh. Others thought it favored the imperialists. Some ethnic groups objected to the treaty because of the way it treated their homelands.

The main opposition to the treaty was over the League of Nations. The League was the only one of Wilson's Fourteen Points that was included in the treaty. Conservative senators, headed by **Henry Cabot Lodge**, opposed joining the League. They did not like the idea of working with other countries to take economic and military action against aggression. They wanted the treaty to include the constitutional right of Congress to declare war.

Wilson refused to compromise on the League. He would not accept amendments proposed by Republican leaders. As a result, the Senate failed to ratify the treaty. The United States never entered the League of Nations. It finally signed a separate treaty with Germany in 1921, when Wilson was no longer president.

2. Name the three weaknesses of the treaty.

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**THE LEGACY OF THE WAR**

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**What was the legacy of the war?**

The end of the war made Americans yearn for what Warren G. Harding called "normalcy." But the war had transformed the United States and the world. World

Section 4, *continued*

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War I had strengthened both U.S military power and the power of government. It accelerated change for African Americans and women. However, the propaganda campaign left a legacy of mistrust and fear.

In Europe, the war left a legacy of massive destruction, loss of life, political instability, and violence. Communists ruled in Russia and soon after the war fascist organizations seized power in Italy.

Americans hoped that the war had convinced the world to never fight again. But in Europe the war settled nothing. In

Germany, Adolf Hitler exploited Germans' discontent with the Treaty of Versailles and threatened to fight again. Hitler was true to his predictions; America did have to fight again years later in a second world war.

3. What were the long-term results of the war?

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