

UNIT NINE STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 26

1865-1890: The Great West and Agricultural Revolution

1. The Indian "problem": Identify issues

A. Plains Indians/Relocation policy and treaties as well as corrupt agents

B. Indian Wars

1. Sand Creek
2. Fetterman and Bozeman Trail
3. Little Big Horn
4. Nez Perce'
5. Geronimo

C. "Taming" of the Indian

D. Integral role of the buffalo

**E. Helen Hunt Jackson's *A Century of Dishonor*
Note maps on pages 594 and 596**

F. Makers of America – p. 598-599

2. Industries of the West

A. Mining

1. "59ers"/Comstock Lode
2. corporate mining emerges
3. contributions of the industry
4. "Silver Senators"

B. cattle

1. the "long drive" (map on 601)
2. railroads and cattletowns emerge

C. farming

1. Homestead Act, 1862
2. problems with homesteading on the plains
3. 100th meridian (map on page 606)
4. Sooners/land rush
5. 1890s as a "watershed"
6. the supposed "safety valve"
7. Turner vs collision of cultures
8. mechanization of agriculture/bonanza farms

(The rest of Chapter 26 was covered in Unit 8)

Chapter 27**1. Review of ideas and events shaping U.S. foreign policy, 1880s-1890s**

A. "Yellow Press"

B. Mahan's, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783*

C. Pan-American Conference, 1889

D. Samoan Crisis, 1889

E. New Orleans incident, 1891

- F. Chilean incident, 1892**

- G. The Monroe Doctrine and Venezuela, 1895-96**

- H. attempts to annex Hawaiian islands, 1893**

- 2. Situation involving Cuba leads to war, 1898**
 - A. Cuban “uprisings”, 1895/Insurrectos and their motives**

 - B. U.S. investments in Cuba**

 - C. “Butcher” Weyler**

 - D. “Yellow Journalism has its impact**

 - E. De Lome letter**

 - F. U.S.S. Maine sinks in Havana harbor (2-1898) and its impact on U.S. opinions**

 - G. war fever is unleashed by a reluctant McKinley (reasons for reluctance) McKinley**

- 3. “Splendid Little War”, 1898**
 - A. public mood**

B. Navy and Dewey – Manila Harbor

C. annexation of Hawaii

D. haphazard invasion of Cuba

E. Roosevelt rises to prominence

F. impact of disease upon soldiers

4. Treaty of Paris, 1899

A. U.S. motivations/fears

B. U.S. decision to purchase the Philippines

C. debate over imperialistic fruits of war

1. anti-imperialists and their motivations and intentions

2. imperialists and their motivations and intentions

D. Bryan's support wins ratification by one vote

E. correlated problems with the new acquisition of Puerto Rico

(Insular Cases)

F. status of Cuba poses a dilemma

1. Teller resolution vs. the Platt Amendment

2. Naval base agreement

G. Legacy of Spanish-American War (last section – p. 639)

Chapter 28, 1899-1909

1. America's annexation of Philippines

A. insurrection, 2-4-1899: Aguinaldo and mutual atrocities

B. American perception of Filipinos, impact of Americanization

2. Hay and the Open Door note with China

A. intent

B. Boxer Rebellion & outcome

3. Election of 1900

A. McKinley and “Teddy” represent U.S. activism overseas/prosperity at home

B. Bryan tries again

C. McKinley’s victory

4. Roosevelt becomes president

A. description/assessment of Roosevelt

B. the White House “pulpit” and attitude toward the presidency

5. T.R.’s foreign policy

A. the need for a trans-oceanic canal

1. the U.S.S. Oregon

2. Hay-Pauncefote treaty

3. Negotiations with Colombia for a canal in Panama & end with rejection from Bogota

Bunau-Varilla **4. Bunau-Varilla concocts a “Panamanian revolution”; leads to the Hay-treaty and construction of Teddy’s canal**

5. The impact of “cowboy diplomacy” and the “big stick” on Latin American relations

B. Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe doctrine and its impact on the U.S. role in the Caribbean

1. Venezuela

2. Dominican republic

3. Cuba

C. T.R. and the arbitration of the Russo-Japanese War & Impact on U.S. Foreign relations

D. Roosevelt's diplomacy with Japan

1. Gentlemen's Agreement

2. Cruise of the “Great White Fleet”

3. Root-Takahira agreement, 1908

E. Reasons for becoming a World Power: Varying Viewpoints

Take note of the cartoons in the chapters; also take note of the location of Japan, China, Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic

Chapter 30 – (continued from Unit 8)

1. Wilson’s foreign policy- attempts to undo dollar diplomacy

- A. Jones Act
- B. Wilson’s reluctant use of the Monroe Doctrine in Haiti and the Dominican Republic
- C. Wilson’s refusal to intervene in the Mexican Revolution or recognize Huerta’s gov’t
- D. Tampico and Vera Cruz incidents
- E. “ABC powers” arbitrate confrontation

- F. Pershing chases Pancho Villa**

 - 2. Wilson and the onset of world war**
 - A. America declares a precarious neutrality**

 - B. America's proclivity to favor the Triple Entente**

 - C. boom for the American economy due to trade with the Allied Powers (699)**

 - D. German use of submarine warfare and Wilson's "strict accountability"**
 - 1. *Lusitania* sunk May 1915**

 - 2. Bryan's resignation**

 - 3. *Arabic* sunk August 1915 and German promise**

 - 4. *Sussex* sunk March 1916 and the resulting *Sussex* ultimatum**
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- 3. Election of 1916**
 - A. Hughes as a candidate**

B. Wilson's campaign

C. Wilson's narrow victory

Chapter 31

1. America drifts into war

A. German announcement January 31, 1917

B. Zimmerman note, March 1, 1917

C. U.S. ships sunk, March 1917

D. U.S. declaration of war, April 6, 1917

2. Wilson's idealism and war aims

A. war declaration speech

B. Fourteen Points address January 1918

3. American mobilizes for war

A. Creel's propaganda efforts

B. Espionage Act 1917 and Sedition Act 1918

1. Eugene Debs

2. Big Bill Haywood

C. factories go to war

1. confusion initially

2. Baruch and the War Industries Board

D. Labor Problems

1. National War Labor Board

2. I.W.W.

3. Social and Economic impact of war on Blacks

4. 1919 Steel Strike

E. Women's role and suffrage

Association 1. National Women's Party vs. National American Women's Suffrage

2. Political impact of war on women

3. Social and Economic impact of war on women

F. War Economy

1. Hoover and the Food Administration

2. 18th Amendment

3. Liberty Loan drives

4. "America the Unready"

5. Conscription adopted

4. War

A. Fighting in France

B. American manpower stops the German advance on the Western front (see map 715)

C. Germany accepts armistice November 11, 1918

5. Wilson attempts to construct a permanent peace

A. Post-war Partisan politics

1. Wilson's call for a Democratic party victory November 1918

2. Wilson's decision to go to Paris

3. Wilson's decision to omit Republicans from delegation

B. Wilson's arrival in Europe

1. seen as a "savior" by some, not by others (why, who)

2. The "Big Four"

C. Wilson's fight for a League of Nations

D. Wilson battles conflicting interests and demands in an effort to achieve final treaty

6. Treaty of Versailles and the battle over ratification

A. Assessment of final treaty

B. America's general negative response to the treaty and various reasons

C. Lodge delays the treaty

D. Wilson's decision to take his case to the people

E. Wilson's collapse and stroke

F. Lodge's reservations to the treaty

G. the votes and assessment of outcome

7. The election of 1920

A. Republicans straddle the fence and nominate the affable Harding

B. Democratic ticket

C. “solemn referendum” fails

8. Overall assessment of U.S. rejection of League membership and legacy