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Understand the "Roosevelt Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine. Discuss how the US involvement in the Panama Canal demonstrates influence of the US beyond its borders. This held that the United States had the right to exercise "an international police power" in the Western Hemisphere- a significant expansion of Monroe's pledge to defend the hemisphere against European intervention. US involvement in the canal showed the diplomatic power of the US, and Roosevelt's desire to "civilize" other countries. Discuss Woodrow Wilson's use of military interventions in Latin America. Wilson sent troops to Mexico to influence the government there, which led to several years of fighting until a failed attempt to arrest the leader of the Mexican troops. Mexico served as a warning to Wilson that influencing other countries might be more difficult than he thought.

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What factors led to war in 1914? Which nations composed the allies? The central powers? The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand set in motion a chain of events that led to the war, mostly due to Europe's interlocking alliances at the time. The Allies consisted of Britain, France, Russia, and Japan. The Central Powers consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. What factors pulled the US from neutrality to a declaration of war in 1917? In May 1916, Germany announced the suspension of submarine warfare against noncombatants. In January 1917 Woodrow Wilson called for a "peace without victory" in Europe that led to Germany reinstating submarine warfare and sinking several American vessels. The sinking of the Lusitania, a British passenger liner, which was also carrying arms and munitions, that was sunk by a German submarine. More than 1,000 lives were lost, including 139 American.

Zimmerman Telegram March 1917. Sent from

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German Foreign Secretary, addressed to German minister in Mexico City. Mexico should attack the US if US goes to war with Germany (needed that advantage due to Mexico's proximity to the US). In return, Germany would give back Tex, NM, Arizona etc to Mexico. Describe how Wilson's Fourteen Points reveal his justifications for US involvement in the war and his goals for the postwar peace. Among the key principles were self-determination for all nations, freedom of the seas, free trade, open diplomacy (an end to secret treaties), the readjustment of colonial claims with colonized people given "equal weight" in deciding their futures, and the creation of a "general association of nations" to preserve the peace. Which groups supported US entry into WWI? Which groups opposed US involvement? Supported: Progressive intellectuals, reformers, labor leaders, and native born socialists Opposed: Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and the bulk of the socialist party. Describe the Committee on Public Information (CPI), its goals and tactics. In 1917 the Wilson administration created the CPI to explain to Americans and the world "the cause that compelled America to take arms in defense of its liberties and free institutions." The CPI used pamphlets, posters, newspaper ads, motion pictures, and "Four-Minute Men" who delivered talks across the country in multiple languages, in their effort to shape public opinion. Discuss the goals, tactics and membership of the National Women's Party (NWP). How did Alice Paul and the NWP differ from NAWSA? Many members of NWP were of a new generation of college educated activists, and often believed that if the US was fighting for democracy abroad, then it should be at home too. Alice Paul encouraged more militant strategies than previous advocates, that often included arrests, imprisonments, and vigorous denunciations of a male dominated

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political system. Which groups supported Prohibition, and why? How was the 18th Amendment's passage made easier by WWI? Employers- hoped it would create a more disciplined work force

Urban Reformers- believed it would promote a more orderly city environment and undermine urban political machines

Women reformers- hoped it would protect women and children from men who engaged in domestic violence while drunk

Protestants- saw it as a way to impose american values on

immigrants Describe the Espionage Act (1917) and the Sedition Act (1918).

What was their impact on civil liberties? Espionage Act- prohibited not only spying and interfering with the draft but also " false statements" that might impede military success

Sedition Act- made it a crime to make spoken or printed statements that intended to cast " contempt, scorn, or disrepute" on the " form of government"

Over 2000 persons were charged, and over half were convicted. Describe the threats to civil liberties during wartime from vigilante and private groups.

Police and judicial action, private vigilante groups, and public hysteria

compromised the civil liberties of many Americans who disagreed with

Wilson's war policies. Attorney General Gregory supported the work of the

American Protective League (APL), which was one of the many patriotic

associations that sprang up to support the war, and in coordination with the

Federal Bureau of Investigation, identify antiwar organizations and those it

deemed slackers, spies, or draft dodgers. The APL curbed dissent at home by

compelling German-Americans to sign a pledge of allegiance, as well as by

conducting extra-governmental surveillance on pro-German activities and organizations such as unions.

Source: Boundless. " Civil Liberties in Wartime." Boundless U. S. History Boundless, 14 Nov. 2016. Retrieved 15 Feb. 2017 from <https://www.boundless.com/u-s-history/textbooks/boundless-u-s-history-textbook/world-war-i-1914-1919-23/america-s-entry-into-the-war-178/civil-liberties-in-wartime-975-9230/>

Describe how attitudes about race affected immigration policies. People believed that there were genetic differences between different groups of people, like intelligence, which was used as grounds for excluding groups from being part of America. How were German Americans affected by attitudes about race and wartime hostilities? They were treated harshly with propaganda, movies, and posters. Public schools stopped teaching German and stopped playing music by German musicians. They were pressured to prove their loyalty to America by condemning the German government and to stop speaking and reading German. Harassed, beaten, and even killed.

Describe the membership, goals, and tactics of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Founded by WEB Du Bois.

Wanted " every single right that belongs to a freeborn American, political, civil, and social..." Often used court cases to fight their cause. What were the causes of the Red Scare of 1919-1920? Wartime repression of dissent continued after WWI, and reached its peak during the Red Scare, a short lived but intense period of political intolerance inspired by the post war strike wave and the social tensions and fears generated by the Russian Revolution.

Describe the Palmer Raids. Convinced that episodes like the steel strike were

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part of a worldwide communist conspiracy, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer dispatched federal agents to raid offices of radical and labor organizations throughout the country. More than 5,000 were arrested, many without warrant and held without charge. How were Wilson's Fourteen Points received internationally? How were they received at the Versailles Peace Conference (1919)? Many Europeans accepted and supported Wilson's ideas about equality of nations and democracy.

Outside of Europe, his 14 point did not gain much traction, and often were considered to be giving dangerous thoughts to certain groups.

At the Versailles Peace Conference, he was able to establish the League of Nations, but otherwise was not as adept a negotiator as his British and French counterparts. Describe the terms of postwar peace. How did it "sow the seeds" for World War II? Germany was forced to pay a lot of money to the war's victims. Germany was forced to take full responsibility for the conflict. They were forced to limit the size of their military. Had to return conquered lands to France and Russia. Other German lands were taken to form Poland, and German colonies around the world were given to various world powers. Describe the League of Nations and its fate. was an international organization, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, created after the First World War to provide a forum for resolving international disputes.

the US did not join this but they created it