

Foreign Policy Through The Great War



Imperialism

- **A policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, socially, and economically.**
- Sphere of Influence.
- The geographical area in which one nation is very influential.



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Isolationism

- In American diplomacy, the **traditional belief that the U.S. should refrain from involvement in overseas politics, alliances, or wars and confine its national security interests to its own borders.**



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Jingoism

- “**extreme patriotism in the form of aggressive foreign policy**”; extreme nationalism; Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst
- Jingoism often contains **strong elements of nationalism** and moral superiority, and is often present in fiercely patriotic rhetoric.



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Social Darwinism

- We actually covered this concept briefly in Unit 1 (remember the justification for treating immigrants and poor people poorly???)
- Social Darwinism was the application of Charles Darwin's scientific theories of evolution and natural selection to contemporary social development.
- In nature, **only the fittest survived** —so too in the marketplace.
- This form of **justification** was enthusiastically **adopted by many American businessmen as scientific proof of their superiority.**

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Spanish-American War (1898)

- Has been called “a splendid little war” and the “newspapers’ war”.
- The war was **fought between the U.S. and Spain** in Cuba and the Philippines.
- It lasted less than 3 months and **resulted in Cuba’s independence as well as the U.S. annexing Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.**
- **Led America into a period of imperialism.**

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Yellow Journalism

- **Journalism that has catchy headlines but lacks legitimate research; exaggeration; sensationalize; Pulitzer and Hearst.**
- Many blame (or give credit) to William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer for jump starting the Spanish-American War.



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Annexation of Hawaii (1898)

- U.S. wanted Hawaii **for business and** so that Hawaiian sugar could be sold in the U.S. duty free, Queen Liliuokalani opposed so Sanford B. Dole overthrew her in 1893, William McKinley convinced Congress to annex Hawaii in 1898.
- It also **served as a strategic military location.**
- Hawaii remained a territory until it officially became the 50th state in 1959.

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Guam

- An **island territory that was claimed by the U.S. after the Spanish-American War** was completed.
- Also serves a **strategic military location.**



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Cuba

- Spanish colony that was 90 miles off the U.S. coast.
- The people were treated poorly.
- **The U.S. helped Cuba gain their independence in 1902.**
- **DID NOT become a US territory.....EVER.**



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Philippines

- **Spanish colony** in the Pacific whom **the U.S.** helped free from the Spanish, but soon after **took as their own colony.**
- Some **people in America thought that the people of the Philippines could not help themselves** so we needed to step in and make them better people.



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Stop & Jot

What do you think?

Was the U.S. right or wrong with stepping in and helping out the Philippines?

They were being mistreated by the Spanish.

That is legit.

Think about it and write a response.

We will share our responses in a few minutes.

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Puerto Rico

- During the Spanish-American War, U.S. forces launch their invasion of Puerto Rico, the 108-mile-long, 40-mile-wide island that was one of Spain's two principal possessions in the Caribbean.
- **Given to the U.S. by Spain as a payment for the cost of the Spanish American War.**
- Still a U.S. territory.
- <http://www.pr51st.com/strange-things-people-believe-about-puerto-rico/>

EXIT TICKET



Which of the following is considered to be a cause of the Spanish American War?

- A. Attack on US factories by the Spanish, hurting industry
- B. Exaggerated news headlines encouraging war
- C. Spanish blockade on US trade to Europe
- D. Assassination of President William McKinley

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Panama Canal

- **Cut travel time from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean dramatically.**
- The U.S. supported Panama and the canal was built when independence was won from Colombia.
- It cost \$400,000,000 to build.
- Recognized by many as **one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of all time.**

www.history.com/topics/panama



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Great White Fleet

- A group of 16 gleaming white ships on a cruise around the world to display the **nation's naval power**.
- **Teddy Roosevelt** thought it was important to **show the world how significant our Navy had become**.
- He sent the fleet on a world tour to show the it off.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zUOPq61dJ3M>

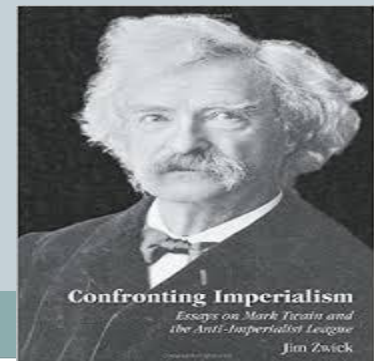


The Great White Fleet; the USS Kansas at left

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Anti-Imperialistic League

- Being **opposed to wars of conquest**, and expanding the country by taking someone else's land, especially when they do not have the same language and/or culture.
- Group that battled **against American colonization** of the Philippines, which included such influential citizens as Mark Twain and Andrew Carnegie.



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Open Door Policy

- Statement of U.S. foreign policy toward **China**.
- Issued by U.S. secretary of state John Hay (1899), the statement reaffirmed the principle that **all countries should have equal access to any Chinese port open to trade.**
- The policy's aim was to prevent those nations already established within Asia from barring or limiting access to other nations who wished to begin trade relations with China

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Roosevelt Corollary/Big Stick Policy

- The corollary was Roosevelt's thought process that **the U.S. has the right to protect its economic interests in South and Central America by using military force.**
- Big stick diplomacy was developed by T.R. and symbolized his power and **readiness to use military force if necessary.**
- It was a **way of intimidating countries** without actually harming them and was the basis of U.S. imperialistic foreign policy.

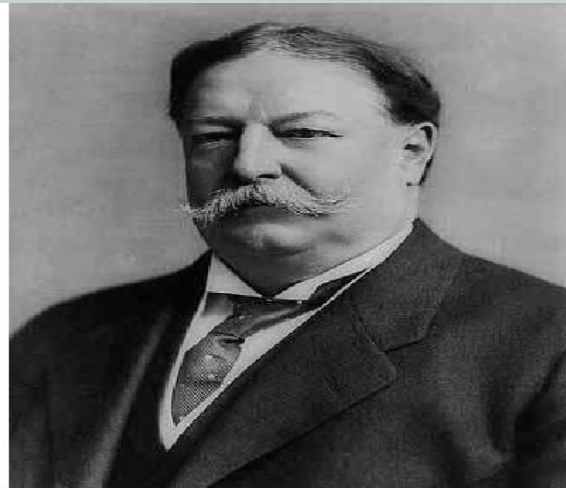
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Dollar Diplomacy

- Term used to describe the **efforts of the U.S. to further its foreign policy through use of economic power** to by guaranteeing loans to foreign countries.
- Closely tied to **William Howard Taft**

William Howard Taft's "Dollar Diplomacy"

- Taft believed in using U.S. economic power to influence foreign policy
- U.S. commercial interests should be protected overseas.
- In exchange for investment dollars, the U.S. could establish political and economic stability in an area
- Roosevelt's intervention in the Dominican Republic



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Moral Diplomacy

- **Foreign policy proposed by President Woodrow Wilson to condemn imperialism, spread democracy and promote peace.**
- <http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-moral-diplomacy-definition-examples.html>

President Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy"

- ✦ The U. S. should be the conscience of the world.
- ✦ Spread democracy.
- ✦ Promote peace.
- ✦ Condemn colonialism.



Wilson's Progressive Policies

- "Moral Diplomacy:" support is given only to countries whose moral beliefs are similar to the democratic U.S.
- This promotes the growth of the nation's ideals and damages nations with different ideologies.
- He also hoped to increase the number of democratic nations, particularly in Latin America



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Banana Republics

- Not the clothing store.
- **A small country (especially in Central America) that is politically unstable and whose economy is dominated by foreign companies** and depends on exporting a limited-resource product, (ex: bananas).



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Boxer Rebellion

- Super patriotic Chinese group broke loose in rebellion in 1900.
- Over 200 white missionaries (mainly Christian) and other people were murdered.
- **Seen as a worldwide issue because it involved an example of extreme nationalism and violence.**
- <https://www.britannica.com/event/Boxer-Rebellion>

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Philippines Insurrection

- After the US helped the Philippines gain independence from Spain, tension erupted into another war.
- **The US took control of the Philippines and treated them eerily similar to the way Spain was treating Cuba.**
- The Philippines did not gain independence until 1946.

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Mexican Revolution and Pancho Villa

- **A time of political unrest in Mexico.**
- Revolution started in 1910.
- Was important to the US because they are our closest neighbors to the south.
- Mexico's government went from a dictatorship to a constitutional republic.
- **Pancho Villa** was a Mexican revolutionary who **killed many Americans in Mexico.**
- <http://www.biography.com/people/pancho-villa-9518733>

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Crash Course: American Imperialism

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QfsfoFqsFk4>

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Stop & Jot:

What do you think caused the start of WWI???

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Militarism

- **The political orientation of a people or a government to maintain a strong military force and to be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.**



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Alliances

- **A formal agreement between two or more nations or powers to cooperate and come to one another's defense.**
 - Triple Entente- Britain, France and Russia
 - Triple Alliance (Central Powers)- Germany, Austria-Hungary & the Ottoman Empire

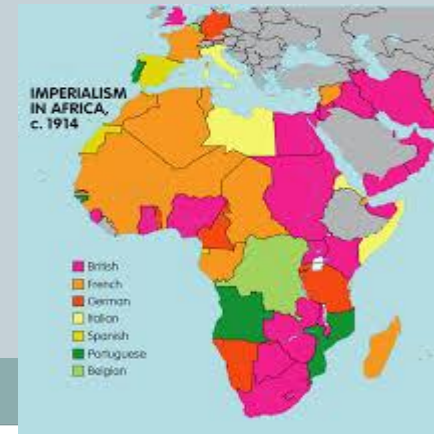
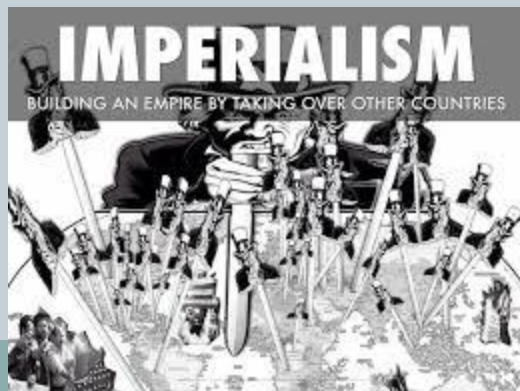


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Imperialism

- **A policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, socially, and economically.**
- Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain were all expanding their territories.
- **Germany was beginning to feel left out.**



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Nationalism

- **Extreme loyalty to a person's country.**
- **Due to these extreme feelings, many nations inevitably came into conflict with goals of one another.**



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Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

- The Archduke was from Austria-Hungary.
- He and his wife visit the Bosnian city of Sarajevo.
- Conspirators, members of the Black Hand waited in the streets to kill him because they wanted Bosnia to be free of Austria-Hungary and to become part of a large Serbian kingdom.
- Gavrilo Princep eventually succeeded in shooting both the Archduke and his wife.
- **This event helped spark the start of WWI.**
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZmHxq28440c>

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Unrestricted submarine warfare

- A type of naval warfare in which submarines sink merchant ships without warning.
- **Germany** did this on a regular basis, sinking military and civilian ships.
- **Some would argue this is the major cause of the U.S. entry in WWI.**



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Sinking of the Lusitania

- A British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat on May 7th, 1915.
- 128 Americans died.
- **The sinking greatly turned American opinion against the Germans, helping move towards entering the war.**
- Also led to Germany saying they would stop unrestricted submarine warfare.
- Some historians argue that the Lusitania was carrying more than just passengers, it had military contraband on board.

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Sussex Pledge

- **Germany's promise to the U.S. they would stop attacking passenger ships.**
- **They broke their promise and continued the practice of unrestricted submarine warfare.**

Sussex Pledge, 1916

• After the Germans shot down the French passenger ferry *The Sussex*, Wilson issued an ultimatum

- Can not sink passenger ships
- Must be searched first & passengers removed before sinking them (no more unrestricted submarine warfare)



Sussex Pledge

- The Sussex Pledge broken: February 1, 1917
Germany continued unrestricted submarine warfare

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Zimmerman Telegram (Note)

- Written by Arthur Zimmerman, a German foreign secretary.
- In this note he had **secretly proposed a German-Mexican alliance.**
- **He tempted Mexico with the ideas of recovering Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.**
- The note was intercepted on March 1, 1917 by the U.S. government.
- **This was a major factor that led us into WWI.**

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SOME PROMISE!

April 1911



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Crash Course: Who Started WWI?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pFCpKtwCkI>

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Great Migration

- Movement of over 300,000 **African Americans** from the rural south into Northern cities between 1914 and 1920.
- Arguably the most profound effect of World War I on African Americans was the acceleration of the multi-decade **mass movement** of black, southern rural farm laborers northward and westward in search of **higher wages in industrial jobs and better social and political opportunities.**
- This Great Migration led to the **rapid growth of black urban communities in cities** like New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles.

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Victory Gardens

- During World War I, a severe food crisis emerged in Europe as agricultural workers were recruited into military service and farms were transformed into battlefields.
- As a result, the burden of feeding millions of starving people fell to the United States.
- **Private gardens which American citizens were encouraged to create as a source of food during the war period.**

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Liberty Bonds

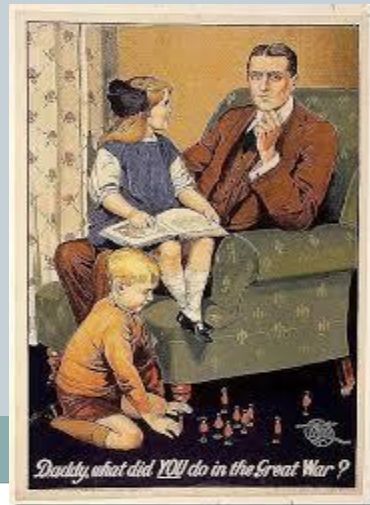
- In 1917 and 1918 the **US Government raised money to help finance the war** by selling Liberty bonds.
- By buying the Liberty Bonds, **Americans were loaning the government money.**
- The US government agreed to repay the money plus interest in a specified number of years.



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Propaganda

- Manipulating Minds: The War Propaganda Machine
- **Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.**
- **A goal of propaganda is to win the “hearts and minds of the public.”** That type of support is



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Committee on Public Information

- Was a **propaganda committee that built support for the war effort** in Europe among Americans.
- It depicted Germans and other enemies on bad terms, and served to censor the press.
- The committee helped spur up the anti-German feeling in America as well as **motivate Americans to support war** against Germany once declared.

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Selective Service Act

- This **1917 law provided for the registration of all American men between the ages of 21 and 30 for a military draft.**
- Age limit was later changed to 18 through 45.
- By the end of World War I in November 1918, some 24 million men had registered under the Selective Service Act.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCwl>



Sheet music cover for patriotic song, 1917

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Espionage Act of 1917

- Federal law passed shortly after entrance into WWI, **made it a crime for a person to mail or print information that inspired dissent against the American war effort or promoted its enemies.**
- Anyone found guilty of such acts would be subject to a fine of \$10,000 and a prison sentence of 20 years.

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Sedition Act of 1918

- Congress passed the Sedition Act of 1918, which made it **a federal offense to use "disloyal, profane, insulting, or abusive language" about the Constitution, the government, the American uniform, or the flag.**
- The government prosecuted over 2,100 people under these acts.
- Both pieces of legislation were aimed at socialists, pacifists and other anti-war activists during World War I.
- Repealed in 1921.

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Stop & Jot:

**Why would Americans have a problem with the
Espionage and Sedition Acts?**

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War Industries Board

- **Agency established during WWI to increase efficiency & discourage waste in war-related industries.**
- This government agency oversaw the production of all American factories.
- It determined priorities, allocated raw materials, and fixed prices; it told manufacturers what they could and could not produce.



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Voluntary Policies of the Food Administration

- **Worked to ensure the well being of the nation's food supply by rationing.**
- Headed by a future President in Herbert Hoover.
- Hoover sought voluntary compliance for the food administration's policies.
- To save food for export, Hoover asked Americans to observe “meatless Tuesdays” and “wheat less Wednesdays” in the name of patriotism.

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Schenk v. United States

- Supreme court case involving a prominent socialist by the name of Charles Schenk.
- He believed the war was motivated by capitalist greed.
- He was charged with violating the Espionage Act.
- His **conviction was upheld by the Supreme Court by the justification that the 1st amendment was not violated because Schenk presented a clear and present danger during a time of war.**

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Stop & Jot:
**Do you think Schenk's right to
freedom of speech was violated???**

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New weapons (airplanes, automatic weapons, poison gas, tanks)

- Humans proved to be remarkably ingenious and adaptable when it came to finding **new ways to maim and kill during WWI.**
- **The machine gun had one of the biggest impacts on the war.**
- The **main impact of new technology (weapons)** was to make this a war that **resulted in huge numbers of casualties** due to the advantages enjoyed by defenders.
- <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/world-war-i-history/videos/tech-developments-of-world-war-i>

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Trench warfare

- A form of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from trenches dug in the battlefield.
- Fighting with trenches, mines, and barbed wire.
- **Horrible living conditions, massive slaughter, little to no gains, stalemate, used in WWI.**
- **<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/world-war-i-history/videos/life-in-a-trench>**

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The high number of head wounds early in the war led to the Brodie Helmet being introduced as standard kit in 1915.

Just 12% of wounds recorded were to the torso. Many soldiers hit here never made it to a hospital, so their injuries were never recorded.

Leg wounds were the most commonly recorded area of injury; amputation was often necessary.



Arm injuries were often caused by high explosive artillery shells.

The mud on the Western Front led one British surgeon to remark, "every gunshot wound... is more or less infected at the moment of its infliction".

Standing in water for long periods in the trenches caused trench foot, where infection leads the flesh of the foot to decay and die.

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Bolshevik Revolution (1917)

- Militarily, imperial Russia was no match for industrialized Germany, and Russian casualties were greater than those sustained by any nation in any previous war.
- A political party that would later be known as the USSR (the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) took power in Russia ending centuries of imperial rule and setting in motion political and social changes that would have a significant impact on global politics.
- **Russia adopted a communist form of government and left the war.**
- **Led by Vladimir Lenin.**
- **Important note: the U.S. entered WWI in April of that same year!!!**



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General John Pershing

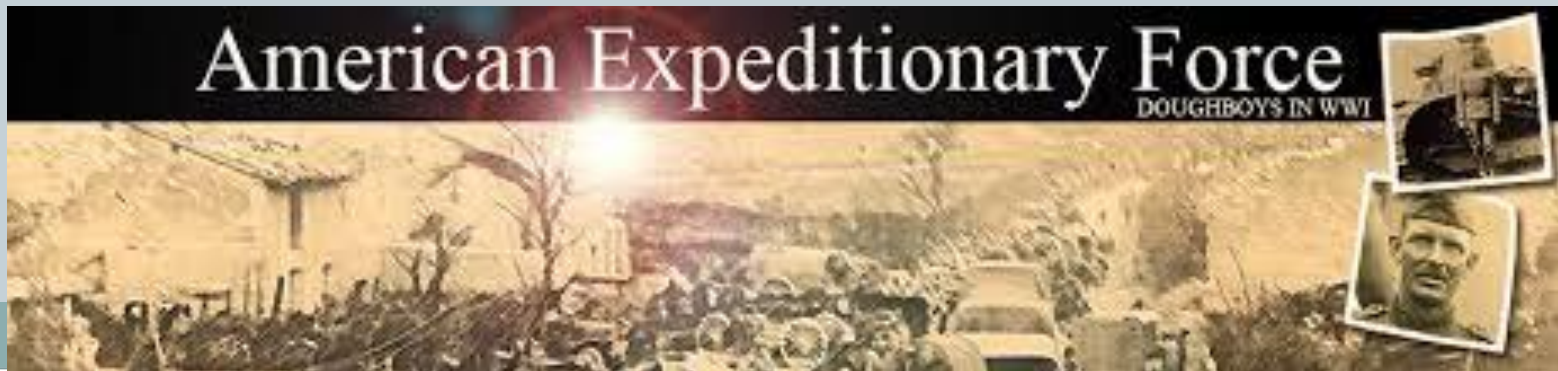
- **Commanded the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in Europe during World War I.**
- The president and first captain of the West Point class of 1886, he served in the Spanish- and Philippine-American Wars and was tasked to lead a punitive raid against the Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa.

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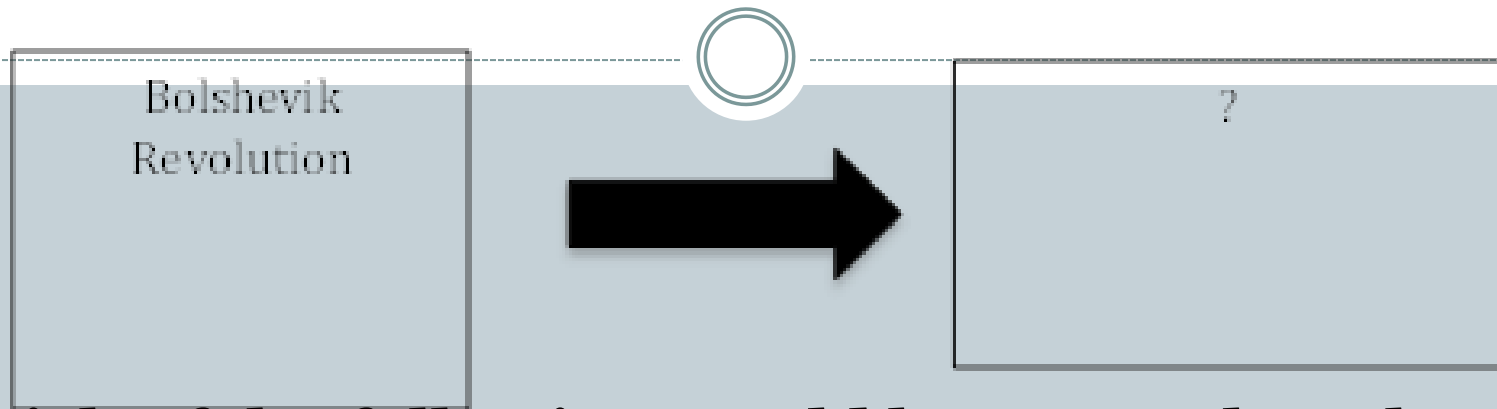


American Expeditionary Force

- The US Armed Forces sent to Europe in WWI.
- Fought alongside French and British forces against Imperial German forces.
- **Was significant because they provided much needed reinforcements that were fresh and ready to fight.**



EXIT TICKET



Which of the following would best complete the graphic organizer above?

- A. Caused Russia to join the Central Powers and give up land**
- B. Caused Russia to return home to elect a new leader**
- C. Caused Russia to leave the war and become a communist nation**
- D. Caused Russia to turn on the Allied Powers and fight on their own**

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Big Four

- **The four most important leaders in the world at that time.**
- They were Woodrow Wilson (USA), David Lloyd George (UK), George Clemenceau (France) and Vittorio Orlando (Italy).
- They **met at the Paris Peace Conference in early 1919 to sign the treaty of Versailles.**

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The Big Four at Versailles

1. Woodrow Wilson

- a. President of the United States.
- b. Wanted to create a better world and wanted a just peace.



Woodrow Wilson

2. Georges Clemenceau (Klemon-so)

- a. Prime Minister of France.
- b. Sought to ensure France's security against future German invasions and wanted a treaty that was harsh towards the Germans.



Georges Clemenceau

3. David Lloyd George

- a. Prime Minister of Great Britain.
- b. Sought to expand Britain's colonial empire, preserve its naval and industrial supremacy, and make Germany "pay for the war."



David Lloyd George

4. Victorio Orlando

- a. Prime Minister of Italy.
- b. Wanted to make sure that pre-war agreements, which promised more land for Italy were honored.

**Left the Versailles Conference after Italy was not given what it was promised.*



Victorio Orlando

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Fourteen Points

- The **war aims outlined by President Woodrow Wilson** in 1918, which he believed **would promote lasting peace**; called for self-determination, freedom of seas, free trade, end to secret agreements, reduction of arms and a league of nations.



President Wilson's Fourteen Points

1. Open diplomacy
2. Freedom of the Seas
3. Removal of economic barriers
4. Reduction of armaments
5. Adjustment of colonial claims
6. Conquered territories in Russia
7. Preservation of Belgian sovereignty
8. Restoration of French territory
9. Redrawing of Italian frontiers
10. Division of Austria-Hungary
11. Redrawing of Balkan boundaries
12. Limitations on Turkey
13. Establishment of an independent Poland
14. Creation of an Association of Nations



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League of Nations

- **An international organization formed** in 1920 **to promote cooperation and peace among nations.**
- **Created by Woodrow Wilson** which is ironic because the U.S. chose not to join.
- After WWII the League of Nations would officially become the United Nations which the U.S. would be a part of.
- <http://worldatwar.net/timeline/other/league18-46.html>

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Self-Determination

- **In politics, it is the right of a people to assert its own national identity or form of government with little outside influence.**

Self Determination

After WW I, Germany, Eastern Europe and the western portion of the former Russian Empire split into new countries. Wilson wanted them to have their own governments.



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War Guilt Clause

- In treaty of Versailles; **declared Germany and Austria-Hungary responsible for WWI**; ordered Germany to pay reparation to Allied powers for war damages.



Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)



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Reparations

- Compensation or repayment; compensation payable by a defeated nation for damages sustained as a result of hostilities.
- **One of the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, that Germany had to pay of the war damages of WWI.**
- Many historians point to this (which came about from the Treaty of Versailles) as the reason behind WWII.

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Return to Isolationism

- After WWI ended many **Americans became disillusioned with getting involved in other country's problems or issues.**
- Because of these feelings, the U.S. returned to the political ideology of isolationism.
- This is the main reason why the U.S. did not join the League of Nations.

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Crash Course: America in World War I

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y59wErqg4Xg>

EXIT TICKET



Which of the following is the best reasons as to why the United States refused to enter the League of Nations?

- A. The US refused to be responsible for rebuilding Germany
- B. Congress and the United States wanted to return to isolation
- C. The House of Representatives wanted harsher punishments for Germany
- D. The Senate believed it would let Europe take over former colonies