

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 - 1918
FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

2. Analyze the extent to which the Spanish-American War was a turning point in American foreign policy.

Re-written as a Question:

What was the extent to which the Spanish American war a turning point in American foreign policy?

Argument:

(Include both position as well as extent)

The Spanish- American War was a major turning point in American Foreign policy.

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Americans had previously not gotten involved in the affairs of foreign nations</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: They began to imperialize</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Enforced policies which would benefit them</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolationist - Nationalism - Jingoism - “Moral diplomacy” - Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Latin America 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansionism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cuba o China o Pacific Islands - New markets - The “white man’s burden” - Annexation - Insular cases 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platt amendment - Good neighbor policy - Big Stick policy - Open door policy - police power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Asia - The Big Sister Policy

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though Americans had previously not gotten involved in the affairs of foreign nations, overall the Spanish American War was a major turning point in American foreign policy, as seen in that they were beginning to imperialize and also enforcing policies Americans had previously not gotten involved in the affairs of foreign nations Americans had previously not gotten involved in the affairs of foreign nations that would benefit them.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 - 1918

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the First World War?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the First World War?

Argument: to a large extent the United States achieved the objectives that led it to enter the First World War

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
They won the war	They didn't make the world safe for democracy	Didn't protect economic interests
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lusitania - Zimmerman telegram - Wilson's fourteen points - Germany- war reparations - Peace without victory - Unrestricted submarine warfare - Treaty of Versailles - Allied victory - German reparations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Didn't ratify the treaty of Versailles - Didn't join the league of nations - Revenge reparations - Reservationists - Irreconcilables - Russian revolution - Ethnic conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of seas - Going from a creditor to debtor nation - Raising of tariffs - Post-war recession - Imperialism and colonies - Dawes Plan

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though America helped the Allies win the war, the United States achieved the objectives that led it to enter the First World War to a limited extent as seen in the way it they didn't make the world safe for democracy and they failed to protect economic interests.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the ways in which the federal government sought support on the home front for the war effort during the First World War.

Re-written as a Question: How did the federal government get support from the home front during the First World War?

Argument: The federal government had a lot of support from the home front

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
The Government Had Silenced The People For A Period Of Time	Supplies For War Are Supplied By The Home Front	Minorities Take Over The Jobs Of The Men Who Go Off To War
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sedition Act ✓ Espionage Act ✓ Thirteenth Amendment ✓ “Clear and Present Danger” ✓ Schenck v United States ✓ Drafting/Draft ✓ Enlistment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Liberty Bonds ✓ Rationing ✓ Victory Gardens ✓ Boy Scouts ✓ Tin Drives ✓ Aluminum Drives ✓ Committee on Public Information ✓ War Industries Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cult of Domesticity ✓ Women’s Suffrage Movement ✓ 19th Amendment ✓ Ammunition/ Ballistics Factories ✓ Great Migration ✓ Racism ✓ National War Labor Board ✓ Industrial Workers of the World ✓ Race Riot

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the government had silenced people for during the war overall the federal government had gotten a lot of support from the home front by being supplied with essential war supplies from the home front and by minority groups taking over the jobs that the men who had gone off to war had left.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 - 1918

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: The United States entered the First World War not “to make the world safe for democracy” as President Wilson claimed, but to safeguard American economic interests. Assess the validity of this statement.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent is it valid that the United States entered the First World War not “to make the world safe for democracy” as President Wilson claimed, but to safeguard American economic interests?

Argument: It is invalid to a large extent that America entered the First World War to safeguard American economic interests.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
America did want to safeguard its economic interests	America’s Rivalry with Germany	America’s Partnership with Great Britain
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underwood Tariff • Income tax • Foreign trade • Imports • Exports • Panama Canal • South America • China • Open Door Policy 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U-Boats • Unrestricted Submarine Warfare • HMS Lusitania • Sussex and Arabic Pledges • Election of 1916 • Zimmerman Telegram 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belligerents • House-Grey Memorandum • Allied powers • President Wilson

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though the United States did want to safeguard its economic interests, overall this is invalid to a large extent because America wanted to make the world safe for democracy as seen in America’s rivalry with Germany and its partnership with Great Britain.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 -1918

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: The United States entered the First World War not “to make the world safe for democracy” as President Wilson claimed, but to safeguard American economic interests. Assess the validity of this statement.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent is it valid to say that the United States entered WWI not “to make the world safe for democracy” as President Wilson claimed, but to safeguard American economic interest?

Argument: It is valid to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Economic interests were threatened	The changing relationship with the German government	U.S.’ desire to protect self-determination of countries throughout the world
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panama Canal - Panamanian Rebels - Platt Amendment - Imperialism - McKinley - Theodore Roosevelt - Cuba - Marines - Trade - Tariff - Trusts - Monopolies - Open Door Policy - China / Japan - Budget Deficit / Trade Deficit 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolationism/Neutrality - Blockade - U-Boats - Mexico - Zimmerman Telegram - Germany - Unrestricted Submarine Warfare - Lusitania in 1915 - Woodrow Wilson - Preparedness - Arabic and Sussex Incident - Arabic and Sussex Pledge 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self determination - Democracy - Monroe Doctrine - Moral Diplomacy - Election of 1912 - Neutrality - Austria-Hungary - British - Belligerents - Allies

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though America’s economic interests were threatened, overall, it is more valid to say that the U.S. entered WWI “to make the world safe for democracy” than to protect its economic interests as seen in the changing relationship with the German government and the U.S.’ desire to protect self-determination of countries throughout the world.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 - 1918

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Compare the debates that took place over American expansionism in the 1840's with those that took place in the 1890's, analyzing the similarities and differences in the debates of the two eras.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent was American expansionism similar and different from the 1840's to the 1890's?

Argument: American expansionism in the 1840's was similar to American expansionism in the 1890's to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: America expanded for different economic reasons, in the 1840's they expanded for land and 1890's they expanded for resources.</p> <p>Economic</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: America expanded to spread American culture.</p> <p>Social</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: America took control of the political systems in both eras.</p> <p>Political</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) New Markets Westward Expansion Manifest Destiny Plantations Cash Crops King Cotton Mexican American War Texas Oregon Trail Annexation</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Missionaries Christianity "White Man's Burden" Assimilation Boxer Rebellion (China) Missionary Schools John Eliot</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) "Spheres of Influence" Imperialism Colonialism Social Darwinism Open Door Policy Spanish American War Phillipines</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the reasons for expansion varied economically, American expansionism in the 1840's was similar to American expansionism in the 1890's to a large extent as seen in social expansion to spread cultural and religious values as well as America's domination of political systems in acquired territories in both eras.

Unit 7:
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: How and why did the Monroe Doctrine become the cornerstone of United States foreign policy by the late nineteenth century?

Re-written as a Question:

To what extent did the Monroe Doctrine become the foundation of United States foreign policy by the late nineteenth century?

Argument:

The Monroe Doctrine did become a foundation of the U.S. foreign policy to a great extent

Area of Analysis #1: American wanted to be isolated.	Area of Analysis #2: Expansion in America	Area of Analysis #3: Debate over imperialism
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Britain ● Spain ● Expansionism ● European expansion ● Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine ● Nonintervention 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● stern expansion ● Native relations ● Louisiana purchase ● Railroad expansion ● Manifest Destiny ● The Plains Indian Wars ● Trail of Tears ● Indian Removal Act ● Reservations ● State of Union Speech 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Imperialism ● Anti-Imperialist League ● Colonialism ● Open door policy ● Captain Alfred T. Mahan ● The Influence of Sea Power Upon History ● “right-Wing” imperialist

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Monroe Doctrine technically isolated America, overall the Monroe Doctrine became a foundation of U.S. foreign policy to a great extent as seen in the expansion in America and the debate over imperialism.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 - 1918

FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

Assess the relative influence of THREE of the following in the American decision to declare war on Germany in 1917.

German naval policy

Allied propaganda

American economic interests

America’s claim to world power

Woodrow Wilson’s idealism

Re-written as a Question: What was the relative influence that THREE of the following had in the American decision to declare war on Germany in 1917?

Argument: Overall, they had a large influence.

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Woodrow Wilson’s idealism	German Naval Policy	America’s claim to world power
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral diplomacy- supporting democratic countries • 14 points • Neutrality policy • National self-determination • French government • England • DuPont brothers supplying gunpowder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unrestricted Submarine Warfare • Sussex and Arabic Pledges • Blockade • Submarines • U-boats • Sinking of the Lusitania, 1915 • Zimmerman telegram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platt Amendment • Panama canal • America’s policy of neutrality • “Spheres of Influence” • Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine • Spanish American War

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though Woodrow Wilson’s idealist policies did not heat up the conditions leading to war with Germany, overall America’s decision to declare war was largely influenced by the other policies as seen as in the German Naval Policy and America’s claim to world power.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 - 1918

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the extent to which the Spanish-American War was a turning point in American foreign policy.

Re-written as a Question: How did the Spanish-American War was a turning point in American foreign policy?

Argument: large extent

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Some Americans felt that the US should stay isolated	Area of Analysis #2: Expansion	Area of Analysis #3: America's world power expansion
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Anti-Imperialism League• McKinley Tariff• Xenophobia• Henry Cabot Lodge• Grover Cleveland• William James• Andrew Carnegie• Mark Twain	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hawaiian annexation• 'Our Country'• Platt Amendment• Open Door Policy• William McKinley• Roosevelt Corollary• Cuban Annexation	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jingoism• Imperialism• The Influence of Sea Power Upon History• Philippe-American War• Spheres of Influence• Big Stick Diplomacy

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though some Americans wanted to stay in isolation after the Spanish American War, overall the Spanish-American war was a turning point in American foreign policy to a large extent as seen in America's territorial expansion as well as growth of American influence in world affairs.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 - 1918

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: How and why did the Monroe Doctrine become the cornerstone of United States foreign policy by the late nineteenth century?

Re-written as a Question:

Argument: The Monroe doctrine led to America being more involved with other nations to a great extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Isolationism in America	Entering War to protect other countries	The Monroe Doctrine did lead to America getting involved with other countries
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
Nonintervention Non-colonization Nationalism American Neutrality Anti-Imperialist League Anti- expansionists Mark Twain Samuel Gompers	James Monroe John Quincy Adams Spanish America War The war of 1812 Mexican War Venezuelan boundary dispute of 1895–1896 Spanish- American War Cuba Panama Canal Platt Amendment	Imperialism Theodore Roosevelt Roosevelt Corollary Big stick Policy Police Power Expansionism Puerto Rico Annexation of Hawaii Open door policy

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Monroe doctrine led Isolationism in America, overall it led to American being more involved with other nations to a great extent as seen in America getting involved in different wars, and intervention in other nations in the late nineteenth century.

Unit 7: America Comes of Age 1890 - 1918

FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the ways in which the federal government sought support on the home front for the war effort during the First World War.

Re-written as a Question: In what ways did the federal government seek support on the home front for the war effort during the First World War?

Argument: They sought support through trying to improve the economy and trying to protect democratic policies.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Gov't took away rights from the people	help the economy	trying to protect democratic policies
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
Schenk v U.S “Clear and present danger” Enlistment Drafts Abrams v U.S Sedition Act	War Industries Board Underwood Tariff Act National War Labor Board Adamson Act Inflation Ammunition Factories Women in Industrial Jobs War Bonds	HMS Lusitania President Wilson Zimmerman Telegram Committee on Public Information Selective Service Act Victory Gardens Rationing Meatless Mondays

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Although the federal government took away some of the rights of the people during the First World War, they still managed to gather support on the home front to a large extent as seen in efforts by Americans to maintain the wartime economy and popular actions to protect democratic policies.