

America in the World - Foreign Policies

America in the World

This theme focuses on the interactions between nations that affected North American history in the colonial period, and on the influence of the United States on world affairs. Students should focus on the global context in which the United States originated and developed, as well as the influence of the U.S. on world affairs. Students should examine how various world actors (such as people, states, organizations, and companies) have competed for the territory and resources of the North American continent, influencing the development of both American and world societies and economies. Students should also investigate how American foreign policies and military actions have affected the rest of the world as well as social issues within the U.S. itself.

WOR-1.0 Explain how cultural interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between empires, nations, and peoples have influenced political, economic, and social developments in North America.

WOR-2.0 Analyze the reasons for and results of U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives in North America and overseas.

This theme has been well represented in long essays and DBQs over the years. Last year, the long essays were war related. Review the past prompts and ask yourself how prepared you are to analyze these events.

PAST PROMPTS (some have been omitted, and some have been re-worded to better match the new framework)

Colonial Era Conflicts and Policies

1990 To what extent were economic factors responsible for **European conquest of the Americas** from 1500-1700?

1975 Early encounters between **American Indians and European colonists** led to a variety of different relationships among different cultures in North America. Analyze how the actions taken by BOTH Indians and colonists shaped those relationships in TWO of the following areas in the 17th century. Northern colonies, Middle colonies, Southern colonies

2011 Compare and contrast the **British, French, and Spanish imperial goals** in North America between 1580 and 1763.

French and Indian War

2007B The **French and Indian War** (1754-1763) altered the relationship between Britain and its North American colonies. Assess this change with regard to TWO of the following in the period between 1763 and 1775. Land acquisition; Politics; Economics

2004 DBQ In what ways did the **French and Indian War** (1754-63) alter the political, economic and ideological relations between Great Britain and its American colonies?

2012 Analyze the effect of the **French and Indian War** and its aftermath on the relationship between Great Britain and the British colonies.

2008 Analyze the ways in which British imperial policies between 1763 (end of the **French and Indian War**) and 1775 (the beginning of the Revolution) intensified colonials' resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values.

2015 Evaluate the extent to which the **Seven Years' War (French and Indian War, 1754-1763)** marked a turning point in American relations with Great Britain, analyzing what changed and what stayed the same from the period before the war to the period after it.

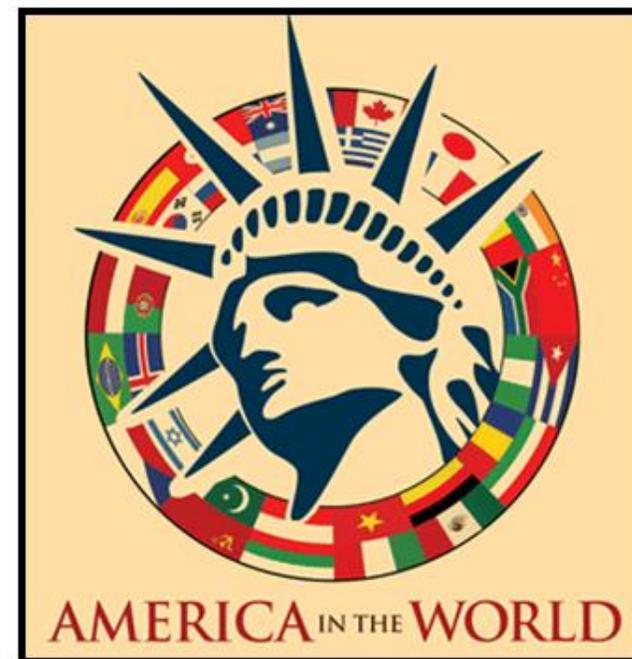


Image captured from Princeton.edu; book cover; *America in the World: A History in Documents from the War with Spain to the War on Terror* Edited by Jeffrey A. Engel, Mark Atwood Lawrence & Andrew Preston

PAST PROMPTS continued...American Revolution

- 2010 Analyze the **political, diplomatic, and military reasons** for the United States victory in the **Revolutionary War**. Confine your answer to the period 1775–1783.
- 2009B Analyze how the ideas and **experiences of the revolutionary era** influenced the principles embodied in the Articles of Confederation.
- 2004 Analyze the impact of the **American Revolution** on both slavery and the status of women in the period from 1775-1800.
- 2005 DBQ To what extent did the **American Revolution** fundamentally change American society? In your answer, be sure to address the political, social, and economic effects of the **Revolution** in the period from 1775 to 1800.

Early Republic, Era of Good Feelings, and Era of the Common Man

- 2013 Analyze the ways in which the United States sought to **advance its interests in world affairs** between 1789 and 1823.
- 2002DBQ Historians have traditionally labeled the period after the **War of 1812** the “Era of Good Feelings.” Evaluate the accuracy of this label, considering the emergence of nationalism and sectionalism. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1815-1825 to construct your answer.
- 2003 Evaluate the relative importance of domestic and **foreign affairs** in shaping American politics in TWO of the following eras: Early Republic; the 1790’s, Era of Good Feelings; 1815-1824, Era of the Common Man; 1824-1840

Westward Expansion, Manifest Destiny, Mexican-American War, and the coming Civil War

- 2010 Analyze the ways in which controversy over the extension of slavery into **western territories** contributed to the coming of the **Civil War**. Confine your answer to the period 1845–1861.
- 2000 Assess the moral arguments and political actions of those opposed to the spread of slavery in the context of TWO of the following; Missouri Compromise; Mexican War; Compromise of 1850; Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 2004 Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing **sectional tensions** and preventing **Civil War** in the period from 1820 to 1861.
- 2012 Analyze how western expansion contributed to growing sectional tensions between the North and the South. Confine your answer to the period from 1800 to 1850.
- 2010 DBQ Compare and contrast the viewpoints of those in favor of **territorial expansion** to those who opposed it. To what extent did each group impact **government policy**. Use the documents and your knowledge of the years 1800–1855 in your answer.
- 2009 Analyze the social, **political**, and economic forces of the 1840s and early 1850s that led to the emergence of the **Republican Party**. (westward expansion & expansion of slavery)
- 2015 Evaluate the extent to which the **Mexican-American War** (1846-1848) marked a turning point in the debate over slavery in the United States, analyzing what changed and what stayed the same from the period before the war to the period after it.
- 2006 Explain why and how the role of the federal government changed as a **result of the Civil War** with respect to TWO of the following during the period 1861-1877: Race relations; Economic development; Westward expansion
- 2003 Evaluate the **impact of the Civil War** on political and economic developments in TWO of the following regions: the South; the North; the West. Focus your answer on the period between 1865 and 1900.
- 2009 In what ways did African Americans shape the course and **consequences of the Civil War**? Confine your answer to the years from 1861 to 1870.

Westward Expansion Post Civil War, Enclosure of the West

- 1999 How were the lives of the Plains Indians in the second half of the nineteenth century affected by **westward expansion**, technological developments, and **government policies**?

PAST PROMPTS continued...**Spanish American War/Imperialism**

2008 Analyze the extent to which the **Spanish-American War** was a turning point in American foreign policy.

1994 DBQ To what extent was late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century **United States expansionism** a continuation of past **United States expansionism** and to what extent was it a departure?

World Wars

2013 Analyze the ways in which the United States sought to advance its interests in the **First World War**.

2000 To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the **First World War**?

2007 Analyze the ways in which the federal government sought support on the home front for the war effort during the **First World War**.

???? The United States decision to drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima was a **diplomatic measure** calculated to intimidate the Soviet Union in the post-Second World War era rather than a strictly military measure designed to force Japan's unconditional surrender. Support, refute, or modify this statement using the documents and your knowledge of the **military and diplomatic history** of the years 1939 through 1947.

2002 Compare and contrast United States **foreign policy after the First World War and after the Second World War**. Consider the periods 1919-1928 and 1945-1950.

2009 Analyze the home-front experiences of TWO of the following groups during the **Second World War**: African Americans -Japanese Americans -Jewish Americans -Mexican Americans.

Cold War

2006 DBQ Analyze developments from 1941 to 1949 that increased **suspensions and tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union**, causing the Cold War. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1941-1949 to construct your response.

2001 DBQ What were the **Cold War** fears of the American people in the aftermath of the **Second World War**? How successfully did the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower address these fears? Use the documents and your knowledge of the years 1948-1961 to construct your response.

2004 Analyze the successes and failures of the **United States Cold War policy of containment** as it developed in TWO of the following regions of the world during the period 1945 to 1975. East and Southeast Asia; Europe; Latin America; Middle East

2002 Analyze the ways in which TWO of the following shaped American politics **after the Second World War**. **Anticommunism in the 1940's and 1950's**; The women's liberation movement in the 1960's; The "silent majority" in the 1970's

2011 DBQ Analyze the **international** and domestic challenges the United States faced between 1968 and 1974, and evaluate how President Richard Nixon's administration responded to them. (**Vietnam War**)

2008 Analyze the ways in which the **Vietnam War** heightened social, political, and economic tensions in the United States. Focus your answer on the period 1964 to 1975.

2012 Compare and contrast the Cold War foreign policies in the Korean War with those of the Vietnam War.

2010 Analyze the effects of the **Vietnam War** on TWO of the following in the United States in the period from 1961 to 1975: The presidency, The population between 18 and 35 years old, **Cold War diplomacy**

America in The World - Foreign Policies & The Atlantic World

Directions: Read and highlight main ideas (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

THE HISTORY OF COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA centers primarily around the struggle of England, France, and Spain to gain control of the continent. Settlers crossed the Atlantic for different reasons, and their governments took different approaches to their colonizing efforts. These differences created both advantages and disadvantages that profoundly affected the New World's fate. France and Spain, for instance, were governed by autocratic sovereigns whose rule was absolute; their colonists went to America as servants of the Crown. The English colonists, on the other hand, enjoyed far more freedom and were able to govern themselves as long as they followed English law and were loyal to the king. In addition, unlike France and Spain, England encouraged immigration from other nations, thus boosting its colonial population. By 1763 the English had established dominance in North America, having defeated France and Spain in the French and Indian War. However, those regions that had been colonized by the French or Spanish would retain national characteristics that linger to this day.

On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world. European overseas expansion resulted in the **Columbian Exchange**, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic. The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic. **Spanish and Portuguese exploration and conquest of the Americas** led to widespread deadly epidemics, the emergence of racially **mixed populations**, and a **caste system** defined by an **intermixture among Spanish settlers, Africans, and Native Americans**. **Spanish and Portuguese traders** reached West Africa and partnered with some African groups to exploit local resources and recruit **slave labor for the Americas**. **The introduction of new crops and livestock by the Spanish had far-reaching effects on native settlement patterns, as well as on economic, social, and political development in the Western Hemisphere**. In the economies of the Spanish colonies, Indian labor, used in the *encomienda* system to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources, was gradually replaced by African slavery

European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building. European exploration and conquest were fueled by a desire for new sources of wealth, increased power and status, and converts to Christianity. New crops from the Americas stimulated European population growth, while new sources of mineral wealth facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism. **Improvements in technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.**

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Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged. **Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.** Seventeenth-century **Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization.** Spain sought to establish **tight control over the process of colonization** in the Western Hemisphere and to convert and/or exploit the native population. **French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.** Unlike their European competitors, the **English eventually sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending relatively large numbers of men and women to acquire land and populate their settlements, while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians.**

The **British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.** Unlike **Spanish, French, and Dutch colonies, which accepted intermarriage and cross-racial sexual unions with native peoples** (and, in Spain's case, with enslaved Africans), **English colonies attracted both males and females who rarely intermarried with either native peoples or Africans,** leading to the development of a **rigid racial hierarchy.** The abundance of land, a shortage of indentured servants, the lack of an effective means to enslave native peoples, and the **growing European demand for colonial goods led to the emergence of the Atlantic slave trade.** Reinforced by a strong belief in British racial and cultural superiority, the **British system** enslaved black people in perpetuity, altered African gender and kinship relationships in the colonies, and was one factor that **led the British colonists into violent confrontations with native peoples.** Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist the dehumanizing aspects of slavery.

European **colonization efforts** in North America stimulated intercultural contact and **intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.** **Competition over resources between European rivals led to conflict within and between North American colonial possessions and American Indians.** Conflicts in Europe spread to North America, as French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied, traded with, and armed American Indian groups, leading to continuing political instability. As **European nations competed in North America,** their colonies focused on gaining **new sources of labor and on producing and acquiring commodities that were valued in Europe.** The **goals and interests of European leaders at times diverged from those of colonial citizens,** leading to growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic, as **settlers, especially in the English colonies, expressed dissatisfaction over territorial settlements, frontier defense, and other issues.**

America in The World - Foreign Policies & The Atlantic World

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The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America. “Atlantic World” commercial, religious, philosophical, and political interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American native peoples stimulated economic growth, expanded social networks, and reshaped labor systems. The growth of an Atlantic economy throughout the 18th century created a shared labor market and a wide exchange of New World and European goods, as seen in the African slave trade and the shipment of products from the Americas. Several factors promoted **Anglicization in the British colonies**: the growth of **autonomous political communities** based on English models, the development of **commercial ties and legal structures**, the emergence of a **trans-Atlantic print culture**, Protestant evangelism, religious toleration, and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas. The presence of slavery and the **impact of colonial wars** stimulated the growth of ideas on race in this **Atlantic system**, leading to the emergence of **racial stereotyping** and the development of **strict racial categories among British colonists**, which **contrasted with Spanish and French acceptance of racial gradations**.

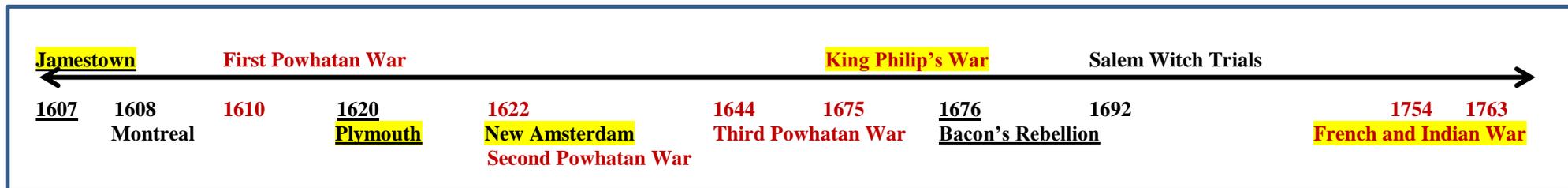
Britain's desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing **internal challenges and external competition** inspired efforts to strengthen its **imperial control**, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy. As regional distinctiveness among the British colonies diminished over time, they developed largely similar patterns of culture, laws, institutions, and governance within the context of the **British imperial system**. Late 17th-century efforts to integrate Britain's colonies into a coherent, **hierarchical imperial structure and pursue mercantilist economic aims** met with scant success due largely to **varied forms of colonial resistance and conflicts with American Indian groups**, and were followed by nearly a half-century of the British government's relative indifference to colonial governance. **Resistance to imperial control** in the British colonies drew on colonial experiences of self-government, evolving local ideas of liberty, the political thought of the **Enlightenment**, greater religious independence and diversity, and an **ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system**.

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW



America in The World - Foreign Policies & The Atlantic World

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW



COMPARING COLONIZERS – REVIEW

English	French	Spanish
Most colonies established by royal charter. Earliest settlements were in Virginia and Massachusetts but soon spread all along the Atlantic coast , from Maine to Georgia, and into the continent's interior as far as the Mississippi River	First colonies were trading posts in Newfoundland; others followed in wake of exploration of the St. Lawrence valley, parts of Canada, and the Mississippi River. Settlements include Quebec (1608) and Montreal (1642). Louisiana settled in the late 1600s.	Crown-sponsored conquests gained riches for Spain and expanded its empire. Most of the southern and southwestern regions claimed, as well as sections of the California coast. Settlements include St. Augustine, Florida (1565); Santa Fe, New Mexico (1610); and numerous cities in Texas and California .
Colonists were recruited from among middle-class farmers, artisans, and tradesmen. Indentured servants , specialists in certain areas (i.e., sawmill workers, lumbermen), and convicted criminals were also brought over. Immigrants from other countries were welcomed.	Initially fur traders , merchants, and missionaries . In 1665 some 1100 French soldiers arrived and were given land. Neither Protestants nor peasant farmers were allowed to emigrate; one reason French colonies didn't become heavily populated like English colonies did.	Conquistadores, soldiers, and missionaries were the primary Spanish colonizers; farmers and traders came later.
Distance from England and a frugal Parliament allowed colonists to set up local governments and representative assemblies and to tax themselves, as long as they did not take up arms against the Crown, era of salutary neglect	Colonies were fully subject to the French king. There were no political rights or representative government, and public meetings could not be held without permission.	Colonies were governed by crown appointed viceroys or governors. Settlers had to obey the king's laws and could make none of their own.
Largely non-Catholics. Although very little tolerance was practiced in most colonies, the Puritans in Massachusetts established an autocratic and restrictive religious leadership. Pennsylvania mandated complete tolerance (Quakers).	Even though Protestants had played a role in the founding of New France, from around 1659 on they were excluded from the colony. Colonial life was largely controlled by the French Catholic clergy.	Settlers were restricted to Catholics ; Protestants were persecuted and driven out.
Rapid growth due to liberal immigration policies. By 1627 Virginia had approximately 1,000 settlers. By 1754 total population in the English colonies had grown to 1.5 million; this included large proportions of German and French.	Slow growth; by 1672 no more than 5,000 colonists had settled throughout New France. In Canada the French population totaled just under 40,000 by 1734. In Louisiana, by 1763 there were approximately 10,000 settlers, including 5,000 slaves and Acadians.	Slow growth due to greater emphasis on military conquest, poor relations with Native Americans , and numerous early failures to establish permanent settlements. Largest Spanish populations were in Florida, Texas, California, and Mexico .
Originally friendly; early colonists relied on Native Americans for trade and for help with survival. Eventually greed for land led to major conflicts with Indians. (Powhatan Wars in VA, King Philip's War in New England)	Despite conversion efforts of missionaries, French respect for Native Americans allowed many to forge alliances, especially in their wars against the British.	Spanish missionaries saw Native Americans as heathens to be converted to Christianity; soldiers viewed them as fit only for killing or subjugation, Encomienda, Castes, Missions, Pueblo Revolt, (later changes were made to reduce brutality after Priests clamored for reform.

America in The World - Foreign Policies & The Atlantic World

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British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation's social, political, and economic identity. Britain's victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America [French and Indian War/Seven Years War] led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States. During and after the imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, new pressures began to unite the British colonies against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights, sparking a colonial independence movement and war with Britain [American Revolution]. Great Britain's massive debt from the Seven Years' War resulted in renewed efforts to consolidate imperial control over North American markets, taxes, and political institutions — actions that were supported by some colonists but resisted by others. The resulting independence movement was fueled by established colonial elites, as well as by grassroots movements that included newly mobilized laborers, artisans, and women, and rested on arguments over the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, and the ideas of the Enlightenment. Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the patriot cause succeeded because of the colonists' greater familiarity with the land, their resilient military and political leadership, their ideological commitment, and their support from European allies [France, Spain].

Stop and Write!

Explain how cultural interaction among Spanish, Africans, and Natives impacted political, economic, and social developments in the Americas from 1492-1700.

Explain how cooperation, competition, and conflict between English and Natives during the Colonial Era influenced political, economic, and social developments in North America.

Explain how competition among European nations impacted political, economic, and social developments in the Americas from 1607-1754.

Explain how cultural interaction among English settlers and African slaves impacted political, economic, and social developments in the North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

America in The World - Foreign Policies & War Review

Directions: Read and highlight main ideas (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

French and Indian War (Seven Years War) 1754-1763

The French and Indian war was fought between the **French and its American Indian allies** against the **British colonial forces (British and Colonials)** from the year **1756 to 1763** and is considered one of the bloodiest wars in American colonial history.

CAUSES

1. **Mercantilism** ... France and Britain were fighting over territory and so they can get wealth and power.
2. ... the 4th in a **series of wars between the French and British.**
3. British wanted to take over the French **fur trade.**
4. **Westward Expansion**- Colonies move past the Appalachian Mountains and conflicts increase with Natives and French.

The war began in November **1754**, when a French captain rejected the demand of Virginian Major, **George Washington** to withdraw from the Ohio region. In the initial period of the war the English forces were not successful but in 1756, when **William Pitt** was appointed as British Secretary of State, the tide of war completely changed in the favor of British forces as the British government sent more forces and ammunition for its colonial forces in North America. In the first two years of the war the **French and Indian** forces had completely routed the British forces. After that, the British forces started capturing back the French territories and in 1759 they won the battle of the Plains of Abraham. British forces got control of Quebec province and after that they succeeded in capturing the province of Montreal. The 7 years French-Indian war ended in the year 1763.

EFFECTS

1. The **British to completely capture the whole of North America.** The British got the right to keep all of Canada in addition to obtaining some other benefits like trading and sea routes in North America.
2. **British** forces succeeded and ascertained their **military supremacy.**
3. **Huge losses of man and material for both sides.**
4. This 7-years war severely **demoralized French forces** and diminished its power at a greater scale in Asia, Europe and North America at the same time.
5. **(debt)** The British go into debt and they feel as though that the Colonists don't support them enough. ... Americans resent taxes that follow (to help manage and repay debt created by war)
6. ...the **start of a freedom struggle** in America which eventually culminated in the American War of Independence... Americans want their own commanders and governments.
7. **(The Treaty of Paris)**- Ends the French and Indian War - The French cede Canada to the British.
8. **British give land west of Mississippi to Spain**
9. **Pontiac's Rebellion** erupts in **Northwest Territory** which leads to the **Proclamation Line of 1763** --. Colonists resist and move past the line anyway; line meant to prevent war and preserve Indian territory in Ohio Valley

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR ... American Revolution... The War for Independence, 1775-1783

CAUSES

1. **Economic** - Because England was in debt from the French and Indian War, she imposed and was determined to collect various taxes.
Sugar Act: tax on sugar and coffee. Although no one questioned this act, vice-admiralty court trials for violators angered people.
Stamp Act: tax on all legal documents (birth, death, marriages, real estate). Since this was an internal tax (not a tariff) the colonies resented it. **"No taxation without representation."**
Declaratory Act: England repealed the Stamp Act, but claimed Parliamentary right to make laws for the colonies
Townshend Duties: external tax on glass, lead, tea, paint, and paper. Americans boycotted British goods in response.
Tea Act and Coercive Acts aka **Intolerable Acts** (after Boston Tea Party)
2. **Political** - England did not have effective leadership under King George III.
Strong leadership in America: Washington, Sam Adams, Jefferson, and Franklin.
Colonial institutions, having operated democratically and with limited interference since early 17th century, felt that England was acting regressively.
Taxation without direct representation in Parliament angered colonists.
Original charters were being revoked.
Violation of cherished legal rights as Englishmen
Writs of Assistance -- general search warrants violated cherished rights.

Criminal trials judged in vice-admiralty courts rather than by jury of one's peers in district where crime was allegedly committed.

Quartering Act -- broke tradition of not quartering troops in peacetime.

3. **Philosophical** -- Age of Enlightenment: **John Locke** (Right of revolution), **Thomas Paine** - "Common Sense"
4. **Emotional** -- Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party
Major Battles --Lexington and Concord, April 1775 – Shot heard 'round the world – war began, Saratoga (1777) America victory. Turning point in war as France agreed to ally with America. Gave military aid and troops, Yorktown (1781) Cornwallis surrendered to Washington – war ends

EFFECTS

1. **Independence of thirteen states** (Treaty of Paris 1783), **United States begins under AOC**
2. Territory from Atlantic to Mississippi, but not Florida (Britain recognizes boundaries and agrees to leave **Ohio Valley**... but they don't)
3. U.S. agrees to restore confiscated property to **Loyalists** (not all is returned)
4. Nationalistic spirit
5. **Social reform:** no entail or primogeniture, gradual emancipation of slaves in the North, elimination of religious requirements to vote, women began to receive more education.
6. Influenced French Revolution in 1789 and colonial independence movements in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Stop and Write!

Briefly explain the reasons for and results of the French and Indian War. To what extent was this war a cause of the War for Independence?

Briefly explain the reasons for and results of the American War for Independence? To what extent was this war a major turning point for American beliefs, identity, and economy?

America in The World - Foreign Policies

Directions: Read and **highlight main ideas** (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

In response to **domestic and international tensions**, the new United States debated and formulated **foreign policy initiatives** and **asserted an international presence**. The **continued presence of European powers in North America** challenged the United States to find ways to **safeguard its borders**, maintain **neutral trading rights**, and **promote its economic interests**. The **French Revolution's** spread throughout Europe and beyond helped fuel Americans' debate not only about the nature of the United States' **domestic order**, but also about its **proper role in the world**. Although George Washington's **Farewell Address** warned about the dangers of divisive **political parties** and **permanent foreign alliances**, European conflict and tensions with Britain and France fueled increasingly bitter **partisan** debates throughout the 1790s.

In the late 18th century, new experiments with **democratic ideas** and **republican forms of government**, as well as **other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas**, **challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World**. During the 18th century, **new ideas about politics and society** led to **debates about religion and governance**, and ultimately **inspired experiments with new governmental structures**. **Protestant evangelical** religious fervor strengthened many British colonists' understandings of themselves as a chosen people blessed with **liberty** [First Great Awakening], while **Enlightenment philosophers** and ideas **inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege**. The colonists' **belief in the superiority of republican self-government** based on the **natural rights of the people** found its clearest American expression in **Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*** and in the **Declaration of Independence**. Many new **state constitutions** and the national **Articles of Confederation**, reflecting **republican fears of both centralized power** and excessive popular influence, placed power in the hands of the **legislative branch** and maintained **property qualifications** for voting and citizenship.

America in The World - Foreign Policies

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As the first national administrations began to govern under the Constitution following the failure of the Articles of Confederation, **continued debates** about such issues as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, and the **conduct of foreign affairs** led to the creation of political parties. While the new governments continued to limit rights to some groups, **ideas promoting self-government and personal liberty reverberated around the world**. During and after the **American Revolution**, an increased awareness of the inequalities in society motivated **some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery** and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments. The constitutional framers postponed a solution to the problems of slavery and the slave trade, setting the stage for recurring conflicts over these issues in later years. The **American Revolution** and the ideals set forth in the **Declaration of Independence** had **reverberations in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future rebellions**.

Migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and **competition for resources** raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified **conflicts among peoples and nations**, and led to contests over the creation of a multiethnic, multiracial national identity. As migrants streamed westward from the British colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, interactions among different groups that would continue under an independent United States resulted in **competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending**. The **French withdrawal from North America** and the subsequent **attempt of various native groups to reassert their power** over the interior of the continent resulted in new **white-Indian conflicts** along the western borders of British and, later, the U.S. colonial settlement and among settlers looking to **assert more power in interior regions**. Migrants from within North America and around the world continued to **launch new settlements in the West**, creating new distinctive **backcountry cultures** and fueling **social and ethnic tensions**. The **Spanish**, supported by the bonded labor of the local Indians, expanded their **mission settlements into California**, providing opportunities for social mobility among enterprising soldiers and settlers that led to new cultural blending.

The **policies of the United States that encouraged western migration** and the orderly **incorporation of new territories** into the nation both extended republican institutions and **intensified conflicts among American Indians and Europeans in the trans-Appalachian West [Northwest Indian Wars]**. As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states and sought to promote public education, the protection of private property, and the restriction of slavery in the Northwest Territory. **The Constitution's failure to precisely define the relationship between American Indian tribes and the national government led to problems regarding treaties and Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of Indian lands**. As western settlers sought free navigation of the Mississippi River, the United States forged **diplomatic initiatives to manage the conflict with Spain** and to deal with the **continued British presence on the American continent** [Jays Treaty, Pinkney's Treaty].

America in The World - Foreign Policies

Directions: Read and highlight main ideas (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

The new republic struggled to define and extend democratic ideals in the face of rapid economic, **territorial**, and demographic changes. The United States developed the world's first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them. Concurrent with an increasing **international exchange of goods and ideas**, larger numbers of Americans began struggling with how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions and social realities. The Second Great Awakening, **liberal social ideas from abroad**, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights. Despite the **outlawing of the international slave trade**, the rise in the number of free African Americans in both the North and the South, and widespread discussion of various emancipation plans, the U.S. and many state governments continued to restrict African Americans' citizenship possibilities. Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion included proslavery arguments, rising xenophobia, antiblack sentiments in political and popular culture, and **restrictive anti-Indian policies**.

U.S. interest in increasing **foreign trade**, **expanding its national borders**, and **isolating itself from European conflicts** shaped the **nation's foreign policy** and spurred government and private initiatives. Struggling to create an **independent global presence**, U.S. policymakers sought to **dominate the North American continent** and to **promote its foreign trade**. Following the **Louisiana Purchase**, the **drive to acquire, survey, and open up new lands and markets** led Americans into numerous economic, **diplomatic**, and **military initiatives** in the **Western Hemisphere** and **Asia**. The U.S. sought **dominance** over the **North American continent** through a variety of means, including **military actions**, judicial decisions, and diplomatic efforts.

Various American groups and individuals initiated, championed, and/or resisted the **expansion of territory** and/or government powers. With **expanding borders** came public debates about whether to expand and **how to define and use the new territories**. Federal government attempts to assert authority over the states brought resistance from state governments in the North and the South at different times. **Whites living on the frontier tended to champion expansion efforts, while resistance by American Indians led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control American Indian populations.**

THE WAR OF 1812 (1812-1814)

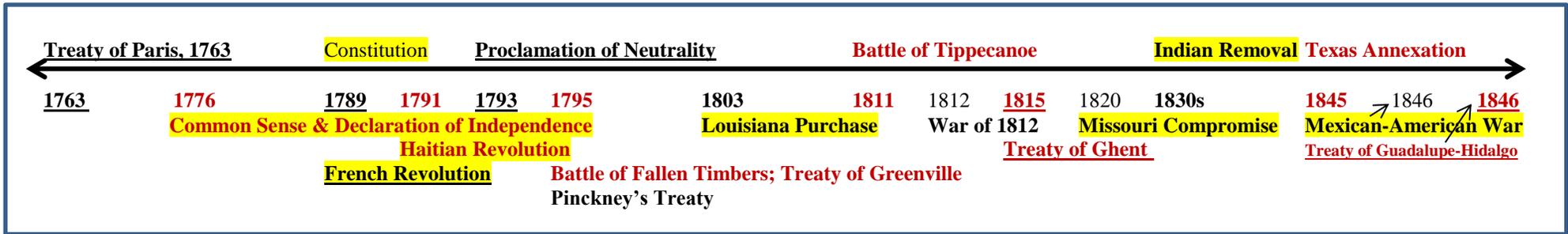
CAUSES

1. **Impressment** of American sailors (no freedom of seas)
2. Problems with **Indians** in the **Ohio River Valley**
3. **England continued to maintain forts on frontier**
4. Agricultural depression
5. **War Hawks** (Calhoun and Clay) wanted to **expand to Canada** and were anti-British

EFFECTS

1. The status quo was maintained in the **Treaty of Ghent** (1815)
2. **Increased nationalism**
3. **Increased manufacturing**
4. **Freedom of the seas restored**
5. Andrew Jackson became a war hero
6. **(The Monroe Doctrine, 1823)**
7. **Treaties with Britain to define northern border**
8. **Indian Wars** (Seminole Wars in Florida, for example) and treaty with Spain, Adams-Onis Treaty

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW



Stop and Write!

Briefly explain the reasons for diplomatic negotiations with England and France during the 1790s and early 1800's. To what extent were these negotiations successful?

Briefly explain how interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between the young republic and Native Americans impacted the development of a national identity, foreign policy, and domestic policy.

America in the World -Contextualization and Historical Significance

Directions: Briefly identify the historical context of each item in the chart below. Your broad context is America’s changing Role in the World. In your contextualization, focus on local context, but consider your analysis of foreign policies (cause and effect). A few entries are completed for you as examples of high quality notes. When you finish, read back over these notes and **highlight main ideas** (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America’s role in the world. *(items already highlighted are explicit in framework)*

MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & SIGNIFICANCE	MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & SIGNIFICANCE
Columbian Exchange		Encomienda	
Casta (Caste) System		Mission System	<p><i>1769-1800s after missionizing much of Mexico, Spanish moved up the west coast to claim California before other nations could get a foothold. Franciscan priests and Spanish soldiers "built" a series of 21 missions along what is now coastal California with the goal of Christianizing natives, exploiting resources, and securing political power in the region. (California's Indigenous peoples, numbering more than 1 million at the time, did most of the actual labor and were subjugated into dependency.) Californios were mixed descent or pure natives who became "Hispanic" in language and culture. [San Diego, San Francisco, etc.]</i></p>
St. Augustine		Pueblo Revolt	
Defeat of the Spanish Armada	<p><i>1588, this event marks a turning point from Spain dominating power and wealth in the Americas to England dominating. By defeating the Spanish and building up a powerful navy, England was able to both colonize and dominate North America. As they built their empire on mercantilism and trade, Spain (who had been focusing more on gold and silver rather than raw materials and manufacturing and trade) declined. Although the impact of Spain is still seen today with the vast Spanish language and culture that dominates much of Central and South America.</i></p>	James-town	

America in the World -Contextualization and Historical Significance

...continued from previous page...

MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & SIGNIFICANCE	MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & SIGNIFICANCE
Montreal		Triangular Trade & Middle Passage	
Enlightenment		First Great Awakening	
Mercantilism		Treaty of Paris, 1763	
Pontiac's Rebellion		Proclamation Line of 1763	
Stamp Act		Common Sense	

America in the World -Contextualization and Historical Significance

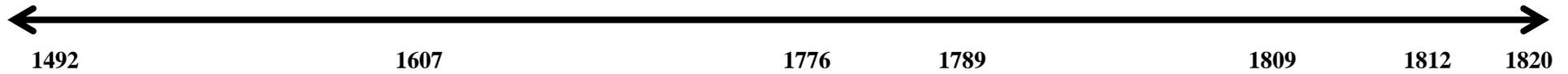
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MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & SIGNIFICANCE	MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & SIGNIFICANCE
Battle of Saratoga		Articles of Confederation	
Proclamation of Neutrality		French Revolution	
Louisiana Purchase		Treaty of Ghent	
Northwest Indian Wars		Tripolitan War	
Seminole Wars		Indian Removal	

America in the World - Practice Prompt

Directions: Address the prompt using your thesis formula and contextualization skill by writing a complete introductory paragraph.

Prompt: *Explain how the exchange of ideas among different parts of the Atlantic World shaped belief systems and independence movements from the colonial era into the 19th century.*



What is the skill being tested? Is there a qualifier?

List three significant IDEAS... make sure they span the broad parameters of the prompt:

- | | | |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|----|----|----|

Identify and explain three *specific* ways the exchange of ideas impacted each category:

a) Impact on belief systems in the Americas...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

c) Impact on independence movements in the Americas...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What was the *most significant idea with the greatest impact*? Explain how this idea *impacted* the Americas...

Write your thesis and complete introductory paragraph!

America in the World - Foreign Policies

Directions: Read and highlight main ideas (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

As the **nation expanded** and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a **civil war** — the course and aftermath of which transformed American society. **The United States became more connected with the world** as it pursued an **expansionist foreign policy** in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries. Enthusiasm for U.S. territorial expansion fueled by economic and national security interests and supported by claims of U.S. racial and cultural superiority, resulted in **war**, the opening of new markets, acquisition of new territory, and increased ideological conflicts. The idea of **Manifest Destiny**, which asserted U.S. power in the Western Hemisphere and supported **U.S. expansion westward**, was built on a belief in **white racial superiority** and a sense of **American cultural superiority**, and helped to shape the era's political debates. The acquisition of new territory in the West and the U.S. victory in the **Mexican-American War** were accompanied by a **heated controversy over allowing or forbidding slavery in newly acquired territories**. The **desire for access to western resources** led to the environmental transformation of the region, new economic activities, and increased settlement in areas **forcibly taken from American Indians**. U.S. **interest in expanding trade** led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives **westward to Asia**.

THE MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848)

CAUSES

1. Mexico was newly independent from Spain and weak
2. U.S. **nationalist and expansionist**
3. Texas border dispute
4. The belief in **manifest destiny**/continental power
5. The failure of the Slidell mission
6. American troops sent to disputed territory (Rio Grande v. the Nueces River)
7. **Polk's expansionist platform & desire for California and better connection to Asian markets**

EFFECTS

1. **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**, 1848 – **Mexican Cession**
2. **U.S. became a continental power** (NOT world power)
3. \$15 million for **California** and New Mexico
4. **Rio Grande became the boundary of U.S. and Texas**
5. **Increased tensions between North and South over slavery issue**
6. **INDIAN WARS** and forced removal of Indians in Mexican Cession territories onto reservations

CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

CAUSES

1. **Slavery:** (Constitutional Convention, **Missouri Compromise**, **Abolitionist Crusade**, **Fugitive Slave Law**, Underground Railroad, **Kansas Nebraska Act**, John Brown's raids, **Dred Scott Decision**, Uncle Tom's Cabin, **Republican party platform (against extension of slavery in the territories)**).
2. **Economic:** Different economy of North and South. North had manufacturing interests to protect. The South was agricultural, depended on slave labor, and had basically no manufactures. North desired a protective tariff.
3. **Political:** North's strong central government under the Constitution and South's states' rights and right of nullification/secession.
4. **Emotional:** John Brown's raids, Southern fear of a Northern abolition conspiracy, Northern fear of a Southern conspiracy to spread slavery everywhere, violence in **Kansas and Congress**.

Battles- *Fort Sumter* (April, 1861); *Antietam* (Sept., 1862), a Northern victory that allowed Lincoln to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation** which also helped prevent European/Confederate alliance; *Gettysburg* (July 1-3, 1863), Northern victory and turning point in the war; **Gettysburg Address** redefined war, *Vicksburg*, (July 4, 1863) divided South at the Mississippi River and furthered winning strategy of *Anaconda Plan*; *Sherman's march* (1864); *Appomattox* (April, 1865).

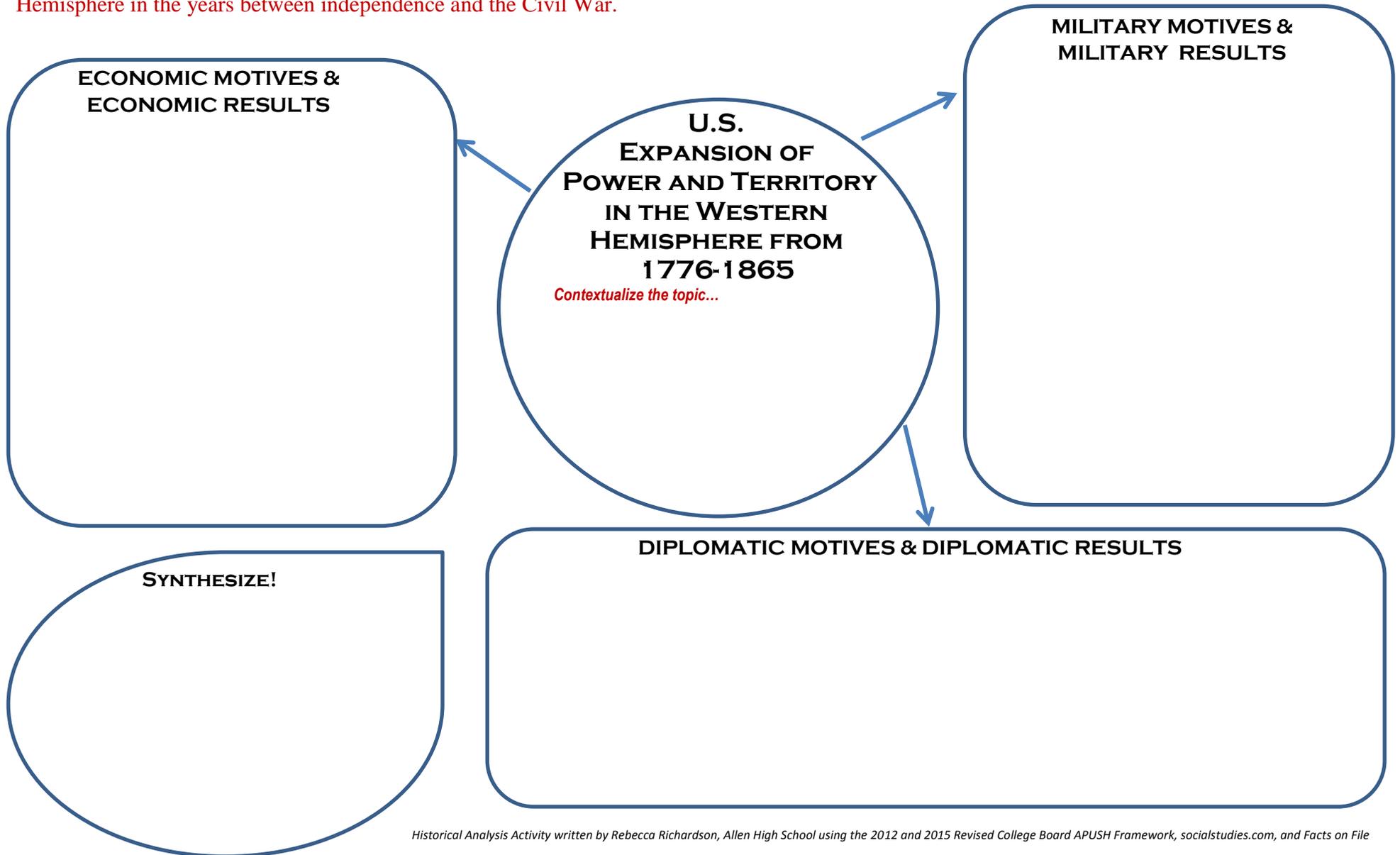
EFFECTS

Enormous loss of life (600,000) and property damage (mostly in South) , **Secession no longer viable** (states' rights vs central... central won), Southern bitterness toward the North , Military occupation of the South , Destruction of slavery and the plantation economy... takes 50 years for Southern economy to recover, Industrial Revolution in the North , Union restored, **Civil War Amendments** , Black Codes in the South

America in the World - Practice Prompt

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer below by listing pertinent facts to support your answer to the prompt. Make sure each section has specific evidence as well as reasons/generalizations. *Remember to target the skill with complexity!*

Analyze the motives behind, and results of, economic, military, and diplomatic initiatives aimed at expanding U.S. power and territory in the Western Hemisphere in the years between independence and the Civil War.



America in the World - Foreign Policies

Directions: Read and highlight main ideas (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

The transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an increasingly industrialized and urbanized society brought about significant economic, political, diplomatic, social, environmental, and cultural changes. The rise of big business in the United States encouraged massive migrations and urbanization, sparked government and popular efforts to reshape the U.S. economy and environment, and renewed debates over U.S. national identity. Large-scale production — accompanied by massive technological change, **expanding international communication networks**, and pro-growth government policies — fueled the development of a “Gilded Age” marked by an emphasis on consumption, marketing, and business consolidation. Following the Civil War, government subsidies for transportation and communication systems **opened new markets in North America**, while technological innovations and redesigned financial and management structures such as monopolies sought to maximize the exploitation of natural resources and a growing labor force. Businesses and **foreign policymakers increasingly looked outside U.S. borders** in an effort to gain **greater influence and control over markets and natural resources in the Pacific, Asia, and Latin America**. Business leaders consolidated corporations into trusts and holding companies and defended their resulting status and privilege through theories such as Social Darwinism. As cities grew substantially in both size and in number, some segments of American society enjoyed lives of extravagant “conspicuous consumption,” while many others lived in relative poverty.

An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and **global challenges**, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to **define its international role**. Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration. The continued growth and consolidation of large corporations transformed American society and the nation's economy, promoting urbanization and economic growth, even as business cycle fluctuations became increasingly severe. Large corporations came to dominate the U.S. economy as it increasingly focused on the production of consumer goods, driven by new technologies and manufacturing techniques. The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one, offering new economic opportunities for women, internal migrants, and international migrants who continued to flock to the United States. Even as economic growth continued, episodes of credit and market instability, most critically the Great Depression, led to calls for the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system.

Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation's values and its **role in the world**, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a **dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position**. Many Americans began to advocate **overseas expansionism** in the late 19th century, leading to new **territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific**. The perception in the 1890s that the western frontier was “closed,” economic motives, **competition with other European imperialist ventures** of the time, and racial theories all furthered arguments that Americans were destined to expand their culture and norms to others, especially the nonwhite nations of the globe. The American victory in the **Spanish-American War** led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories, an **expanded economic and military presence in the Caribbean and Latin America**, engagement in a protracted **insurrection in the Philippines**, and **increased involvement in Asia**. Questions about America's role in the world generated considerable debate, prompting the development of a wide variety of views and arguments between **imperialists and anti-imperialists** and, later, **interventionists and isolationists**.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR (1898)**CAUSES**

1. Cubans wanted independence from Spain / Teller Amendment
2. Yellow press / Yellow journalism
3. Business interests in Cuba
4. *De Lome Letter*
5. The sinking of the *USS Maine*
6. **Imperialism (overseas expansion)**
7. Belief in *white man's burden* (**Social Darwinism**, white superiority, American exceptionalism)
8. **Need for markets**

EFFECTS

1. Cuban independence from Spain
2. U.S. acquired **Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam** and protectorate status of **Cuba** under the **Platt Amendment**
3. U.S. established an **empire** without realization of risks
4. **Debate over the annexation of the Philippines**, Treaty ratified by the Senate, the **Philippines annexed** Following Filipino Insurrection

Stop and Write!

Briefly compare the viewpoints of imperialists and anti-imperialists.

Briefly explain the reasons for and results of the Spanish American War.

Briefly compare Manifest Destiny and westward expansion in the 1840s through 1880s to the overseas expansion of 1898-1917.

Briefly explain how cultural interactions among Americans and the people of the Philippines and other acquired territories impacted the United States economy and identity.

America in the World - Foreign Policies

Directions: Read and **highlight main ideas** (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

World War I and its aftermath intensified debates about the **nation's role in the world** and how best to achieve **national security** and pursue American interests. After initial neutrality in **World War I** the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy **tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs** in response to **Woodrow Wilson's call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles**. Although the **American Expeditionary Force** played a relatively limited role in the war, Wilson was heavily involved in postwar negotiations, resulting in the **Treaty of Versailles** and the **League of Nations**, both of which generated substantial debate within the United States. In the years following **World War I**, the United States pursued a **unilateral foreign policy** that used **international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention** to promote a vision of international order, even while **maintaining U.S. isolationism**, which continued to the late 1930s.

America in the World - Foreign Policies

Directions: Read and highlight main ideas (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, **world wars**, and economic distress. The **global ramifications of World War I and wartime patriotism and xenophobia**, combined with social tensions created by **increased international migration**, resulted in legislation **restricting immigration from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe**. **World War I** created a repressive atmosphere for civil liberties, resulting in official restrictions on freedom of speech. As labor strikes and racial strife disrupted society, the immediate postwar period witnessed the first “Red Scare,” which legitimized attacks on radicals and immigrants. Several acts of Congress established highly restrictive immigration quotas, while national policies continued to permit **unrestricted immigration from nations in the Western Hemisphere**, especially **Mexico**, in order to guarantee an inexpensive supply of labor.

The involvement of the United States in **World War II**, while opposed by most Americans prior to the attack on **Pearl Harbor**, vaulted the United States into **global political and military prominence**, and transformed both American society and the **relationship between the United States and the rest of the world**. The mass mobilization of American society to supply troops for the war effort and a workforce on the home front ended the Great Depression and provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions. Wartime experiences, such as the internment of Japanese Americans, challenges to civil liberties, debates over race and segregation, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb raised questions about American values. The United States and its allies achieved **victory over the Axis powers** through a combination of factors, including **allied political and military cooperation**, industrial production, technological and scientific advances, and popular commitment to **advancing democratic ideals**. The dominant American role in the **Allied victory and postwar peace settlements**, combined with the war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, allowed the United States to **emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth**.

Economic dislocations, social pressures, and the economic growth spurred by **World Wars I and II** led to a greater degree of migration within the United States, as well as **migration to the United States from elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere**. Although most African Americans remained in the South despite legalized segregation and racial violence, some began a “Great Migration” out of the South to pursue new economic opportunities offered by **World War I**. Many Americans migrated during the Great Depression, often driven by economic difficulties, and during **World Wars I and II**, as a result of the need for wartime production labor. Many **Mexicans**, drawn to the U.S. by economic opportunities, faced ambivalent government policies in the 1930s and 1940s.

WORLD WAR I (1914-1918; 1917-1918 for the United States)

(Central Powers – Germany, Austro Hungarian Empire, Ottoman Empire vs **Allies** – England, France, Russia (temporarily), U.S., and others)

CAUSES

1. Violation of the **freedom of the seas** (U-Boat activity) – Breaking the Sussex Pledge and the sinking of the *Lusitania*
2. Close ties with England and France (**economic** and cultural)
3. The **Zimmerman note**
4. "to make the world safe for democracy" – **Wilson's Fourteen Points**

(initial spark in 1914 was the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand which led to entangling alliances falling into war, initially Wilson proclaimed neutrality... changed mind in 1917 and laid out the "Points")

EFFECTS

1. U.S. emerged as a **creditor nation (NOT a superpower)**
2. The **Versailles Treaty** (reparations, war guilt clause, **League of Nations**, new European boundaries)
3. Russian Revolution (Russia pulls out, USSR forms in early 1920s)
4. **U.S. Senate rejected League, World Court, and Versailles Treaty**
5. Disillusionment and return to isolationism and neutrality
6. **The Red Scare**
7. **Political and economic instability in Europe**
8. **Disarmament conference and fear of another war** (Washington Naval Conference)
9. Colonization of **Middle East** (Britain in Persia)

WORLD WAR II (1939-1945; 1941-1945 for the United States)

Axis Powers (Japan, Germany, Italy) vs **Allies** (England, France, Italy, Soviet Union, China, U.S., and others)

CAUSES

1. **Political and economic instability** in Europe and Asia
2. Reparations and War Guilt clause -- **Versailles Treaty**
3. Woodrow Wilson's rejection of **Racial Equality clause** (Japan)
4. **Fascist aggression** (Germany and Italy)
5. **Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor**
6. U.S. desire to help Great Britain in her "finest hour"

(initial spark in 1939 was Hitler's invasion of Poland)

EFFECTS

1. **United States and USSR emerge as superpowers.**
2. Economic and political instability in Europe and Asia
3. Millions of Jews killed in **Holocaust** (Zionism – **Israel** created in 1948)
4. **Atomic age**
5. Creation of the **United Nations**
6. **Iron Curtain/Russian domination of Eastern Europe – Cold War Begins**
7. **Marshall Plan (economic investment in rebuilding Western Europe)**
8. **Occupation of Japan and Germany** (Japan and West Germany become allies)
9. Division of Korea
10. **NATO**
11. Emergence of **Third World/Colonial independence movements (decolonization)**

Stop and Write!

Briefly compare the effects of the First and Second World Wars. To what extent did the effects of the Second World War fulfill the goals of Wilson's Fourteen Points in the First World War?

Briefly explain the reasons for the two World Wars. To what extent were they similar?

Briefly explain how the Second World War changed America's role in the world.

Briefly explain how and why the end of the Second World War -- in which the United States was allied with the Soviet Union -- marked the beginning of the Cold War -- in which the United States faced off against the Soviet Union.

America in the World - Foreign Policies

Directions: Read and highlight main ideas (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

After **World War II**, the United States grappled with prosperity and **unfamiliar international responsibilities**, while struggling to live up to its ideals. The United States **responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world** by asserting and attempting to defend a position of **global leadership**, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences. After **World War II**, the United States sought to **stem the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence**, create a **stable global economy**, and build an **international security system**. The United States developed a **foreign policy based on collective security** and a **multilateral economic framework that bolstered non-Communist nations**. The United States sought to “**contain**” **Soviet-dominated communism** through a variety of measures, including **military engagements in Korea and Vietnam**. The **Cold War** fluctuated between periods of **direct and indirect military confrontation** and periods of **mutual coexistence (or détente)**.

As the United States focused on **containing communism**, it faced increasingly **complex foreign policy issues, including decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts, and global economic and environmental changes**. **Postwar decolonization** and the emergence of **powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East** led both sides in the **Cold War** to seek **allies among new nations**, many of which remained nonaligned. **Cold War** competition extended to **Latin America**, where the U.S. **supported non-Communist regimes** with varying levels of **commitment to democracy**. Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped **U.S. involvement in the Middle East**, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.

Cold War policies led to continued public debates over the power of the federal government, acceptable means for pursuing **international** and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order. Americans debated policies and methods designed to root out Communists within the United States even as both parties tended to support the broader **Cold War strategy of containing communism**. Although the **Korean conflict** produced some minor domestic opposition, the **Vietnam War** saw the rise of sizable, passionate, and sometimes violent antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated. Americans debated the merits of a **large nuclear arsenal**, the “**military-industrial complex**,” and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting **foreign and military policy**.

THE COLD WAR (1945-1989/1991)

CAUSES

1. Wartime & **ideological differences** between Allied Powers/Yalta and Potsdam
2. U.S. use of **atomic bombs** in **Japan** and USSR fear of American power
3. **Soviet aggression & U.S. fears of communist ideology**
4. **Civil War in China** and Communist Revolution in 1949
5. Russian success in testing **atomic bomb**
6. **Emerging Third World nations and U.S. competition with Soviet Union for allies**
7. **McCarthyism – Second Red Scare**, fear of communism

EFFECTS

1. **Containment policy** and **arms race** from 1945-1989 and **space race** from 1957-1989 (NASA)
2. U.S. and USSR debt
3. **Korean War** AND War in **Vietnam (Proxy Wars)**
4. Events from Truman's administration to Bush's administration that relate to **Cold War**
5. **U.S. economic and political involvement in various countries**
6. Creation of CIA and National Security Council
7. **Growth of Imperial Presidency**

THE KOREAN WAR (1950-1953)**CAUSES**

1. Invasion of North Korean forces into South Korea
2. **U.S. belief that Soviet Union was behind North Korean invasion**
3. A civil war between North and South Korea
4. U.S. belief in policy of **containment**
5. U.N. Security Council vote

EFFECTS

1. **Armistice** and divided country at the 38th parallel
2. North Korea remained communist
3. **South Korea now democratic** & an important ally
4. **As a result of armistice U.S. believed it could contain communism anywhere; this led to Vietnam**
5. Continued tension between North and South Korea

WAR IN VIETNAM (1950-1975)

(Americans fighting, 1964-1973)

Eisenhower and Kennedy sent money and advisors, LBJ escalates to fighting, Nixon ends)

CAUSES

1. The **containment policy**
2. Support of French in Indochina
3. Support of South Vietnam after **Geneva Accords**
4. Confidence of power
5. The belief that U.S. had successfully contained communism in Korea
6. Belief in **domino theory**
7. **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** (1964)

Battles/Key Dates-Tet Offensive (1968); **Armistice** (1973); **Loss of Vietnam (1975)****EFFECTS**

1. **Domestic unrest -anti-war movement**
2. 58,000 U.S. dead, one million Asians and Cost of over \$150 billion
3. **Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos become communist**
4. **U.S. loss of a war** for first time/symbol of **U.S. decline** – disillusionment, one cause of **conservative Resurgence** (“make America great again”)
5. **disillusionment with government** (Pentagon Papers/JFK&LBJ, secret bombings/Nixon)
6. **Boat people** (wave of Vietnamese **international migration**)
7. **End of Great Society** (LBJ... cannot fund both war abroad and war on poverty at home, doesn't run for re-election in 1968)
9. Tension between U.S. and allies
11. **War Powers Resolution (1972)** (reducing power of president to declare and wage war)

Stop and Write!**Briefly compare the reasons for United States intervention in the Korean and Vietnam Wars. To what extent were they similar?****Briefly compare the effects of the Korean and Vietnam Wars on United States identity, society, and policy.****Briefly explain how and why détente was reached with the Soviet Union in the 1970's. To what extent was this policy a departure from earlier policies toward the Soviet Union?****Briefly explain the political reasons for and the economic impact of the OPEC Oil Embargo in the early 1970's.****Briefly explain how OPEC impacted United States energy policy.**

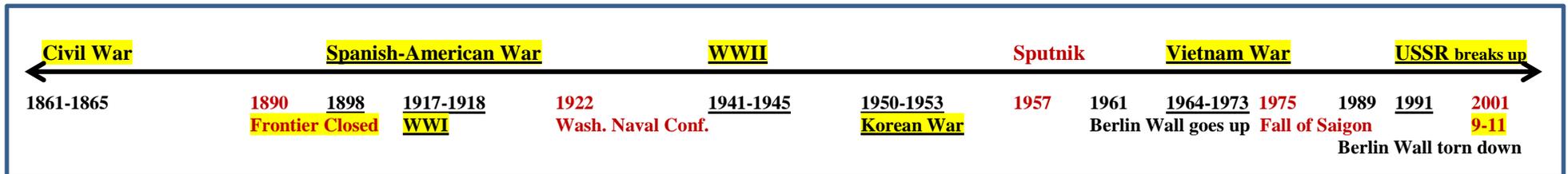
America in the World - Foreign Policies

Directions: Read and highlight main ideas (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America's role in the world.

The end of the Cold War and new challenges to U.S. leadership in the world forced the nation to redefine its foreign policy and global role. The Reagan administration pursued a reinvigorated anti-Communist and interventionist foreign policy that set the tone for later administrations. President Ronald Reagan, who initially rejected détente with increased defense spending, military action, and bellicose rhetoric, later developed a friendly relationship with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, leading to significant arms reductions by both countries.

The end of the Cold War led to new diplomatic relationships but also new U.S. military and peacekeeping interventions, as well as debates over the nature and extent of American power in the world. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, U.S. foreign policy and military involvement focused on a war on terrorism, which also generated debates about domestic security and civil rights. In the wake of attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, U.S. decision-makers launched foreign policy and military efforts against terrorism and lengthy, controversial conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. The war on terrorism sought to improve security within the United States but also raised questions about the protection of civil liberties and human rights.

Moving into the 21st century, the nation continued to experience challenges stemming from social, economic, and demographic changes. The increasing integration of the U.S. into the world economy was accompanied by economic instability and major policy, social, and environmental challenges. Economic inequality increased after 1980 as U.S. manufacturing jobs were eliminated, union membership declined, and real wages stagnated for the middle class. Policy debates intensified over free trade agreements, the size and scope of the government social safety net, and calls to reform the U.S. financial system. Conflict in the Middle East and concerns about climate change led to debates over U.S. dependence on fossil fuels and the impact of economic consumption on the environment.



Stop and Write!

Briefly explain the reasons for and the results of the War on Terror.

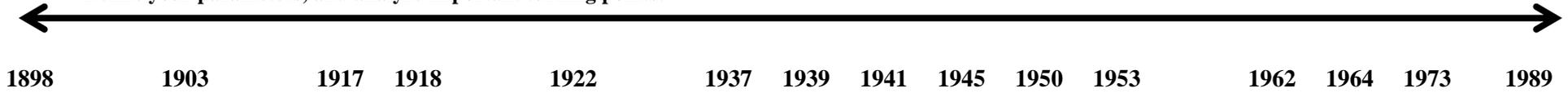
Briefly compare and contrast the foreign policies of Ronald Reagan in regards to the Cold War to those who came after (Bush, Clinton, Bush, Obama) and their policies regarding destabilization of Europe, conflict in the Middle East, and terrorism.

Briefly explain how United States diplomatic efforts and foreign policies have maintained continuity and fostered change in America's role in the world.

America In The World - Practice Prompt

Prompt: To what extent have U.S. policymakers maintained continuity or fostered change in America's role in the world from 1898-1989?

Define your parameters, and analyze important turning points.



What is the skill being tested? Is there a qualifier?

Identify three major turning points and briefly explain how they maintained continuity or fostered change. Consider the foreign policy in 1898 as establishing the "before." Be sure to address EXTENT!

a)

b)

c)

Which one fostered *more* change? (specific event)

Which one maintained continuity *the most*? (specific event)

Write your complete thesis and introduction:

America in The World - A Brief Review of Modern Era Wars

Directions: Read and review modern wars. Consider how these wars can be used in synthesis and comparative context for early foreign interventions.

Modern Era Wars	President / Duration	Causes	Allies	Opponents	Turning Points	Effects
Persian Gulf War	George H.W. Bush 1990-1991	Iraq's invasion of Kuwait Saddam declared invasion response to overproduction oil	United States & Coalition Forces seeking to liberate Kuwait	Iraq-Saddam Hussein & his army	Operation Desert Storm	Cease fire Feb 28 Iraq recognized Kuwait's sovereignty (set fire to oil on their way out) agree to get rid of WMD and UN inspections (don't follow through)
Intervention in Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Bill Clinton 1996	End of Cold War, Breakup of Yugoslavia (Balkans) and use of terror and genocide against Muslims	United States & NATO, protecting Muslims	Slobodan Milosevic & his forces	n/a turning point, but this was deemed a "Humanitarian War"	Milosevic executed, withdrawal of Yugoslav army, continued tension among ethnic/religious groups
Invasion of Afghanistan	George W. Bush & Barack Obama 2001-2013	September 11 attacks in Washington DC and NYC	United States and Coalition Forces, seeking terrorists and their supporters	Taliban regime in Afghanistan, Osama bin Laden's al-Qaida organization	Taliban overthrown, new government elected, Bin Laden on the run & in 2011 US Navy Seals killed Osama bin Laden	UN-backed peace talks began between the Afghan government & the Taliban, peacekeeping forces still present, Taliban currently on the rise again
Invasion of Iraq	George W. Bush & Barack Obama 2003-2012	Harboring & supporting potential terrorist Saddam Hussein, possessed or was in the process of building weapons of mass destruction (intelligence was misleading)	United States and Coalition Forces, seeking WMD's and supporters of terror	Iraq Army under Saddam Hussein	(2003) Capturing and execution of Saddam Hussein (2006)	2010 Iraq approves new government, balance of power in Middle East disturbed, Iran becomes more aggressive 2012 – Obama begins troop w/drawal, creates power vacuum, Present-gov't remains unstable and terror groups asserting power in the region, ISIS controlling portions of the country and refugee crisis impacting Turkey, Europe, and other areas

America In The World - Contextualization & Historical Significance

Directions: Briefly identify the historical context of each item in the chart below. Your broad context is America’s changing Role in the World. In your contextualization, focus on local context, but consider your analysis of foreign policies (cause and effect). A few entries are completed for you as examples of high quality notes. When you finish, read back over these notes and **highlight main ideas** (especially major cues/proper nouns) in preparation for long essays addressing the causes and effects of imperial policies and American policies impacting America’s role in the world. *(items already highlighted are explicit in framework)*

MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE	MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Emancipation Proclamation		Homestead Act	
Pacific Railway Act		Seward’s Folly (Alaska)	
Custer’s Last Stand		Wounded Knee	
Closure of Frontier & the Frontier Thesis		Hawaii	
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR- 1898		Open Door Policy	
Big Stick		Dollar Diplomacy	

America in the World -Contextualization and Historical Significance

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MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE	MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Moral Diplomacy		Fourteen Points	
American Expeditionary Force		Battle of Argonne Forrest	
Xenophobia		Red Scare	
Treaty of Versailles		Kellogg-Briand Pact	
Isolationism		Axis Powers	
Appeasement		Neutrality Acts	
Pearl Harbor		D-Day	

America in the World -Contextualization and Historical Significance

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MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE	MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Battle of Midway		Atomic Weapons	
Iron Curtain		NATO	
United Nations		NASA	
Military Industrial Complex		Cuban Missile Crisis	<i>When John F. Kennedy was president in the early 1960's, the United States came very close to direct war with the Soviet Union in this crisis. The Soviets were trying to place nuclear missiles (short range) in Cuba. They backed off, a new diplomatic connection was established between the two superpowers to increase communication and the U.S. took their nuclear missiles out of Turkey. This was a close call that also illustrated effort to de-escalate threat of WWII and mutually assured destruction.</i>
Containment		Gulf of Tonkin	
Détente		Arab Oil Embargo	

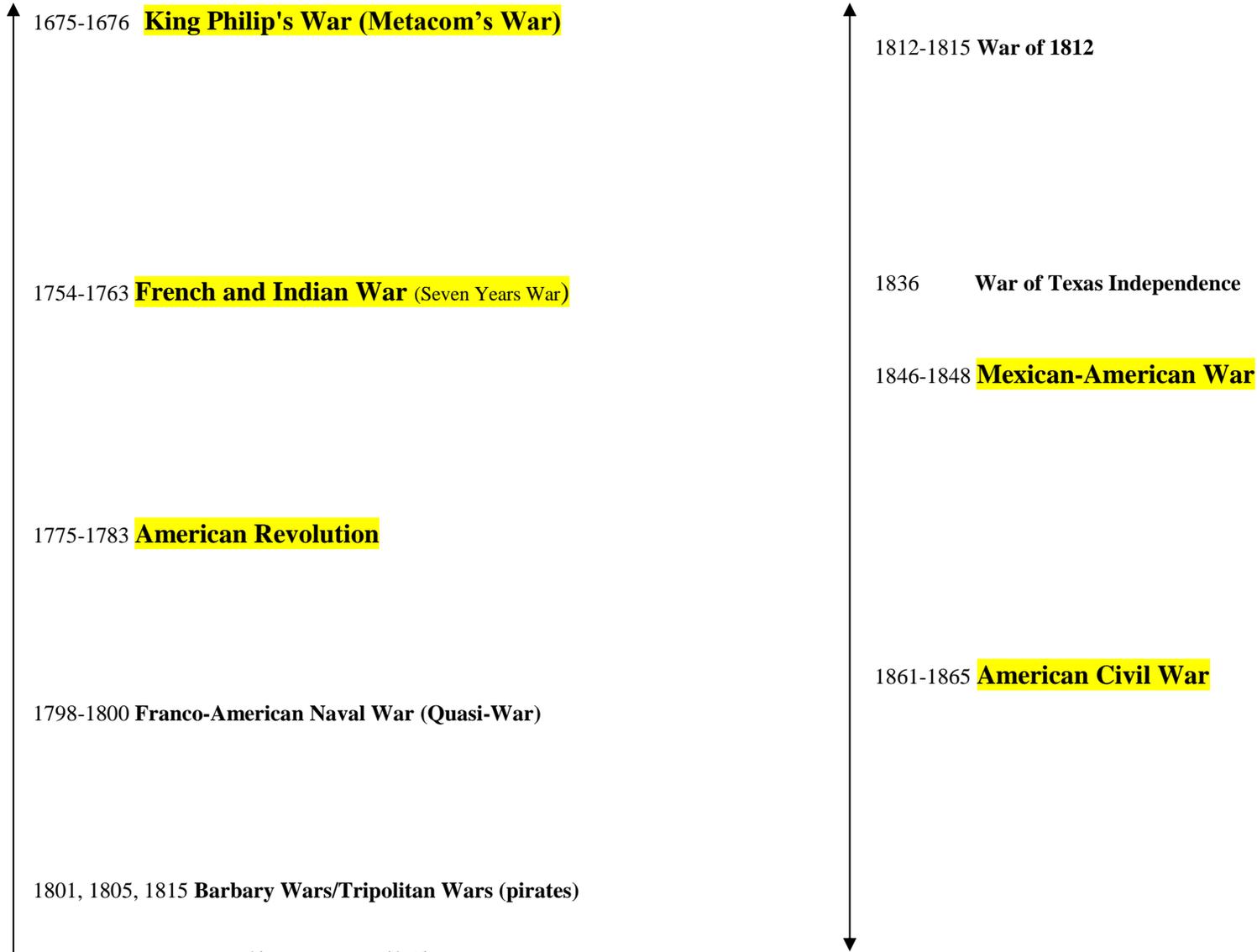
America in the World -Contextualization and Historical Significance

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MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE	MAIN EVENTS	CONTEXT & HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
War Powers Act	<p><i>In 1972 Congress reduced the power of the president to wage war, reversing power increase given in the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions. The context was the Vietnam war and increasing distrust of government due to the Pentagon Papers which revealed how the government, including LBJ, had lied to the American people about the realities of the war. Cold War boosted an "imperial" presidency and this act tried to reverse trend.</i></p>	Iranian Hostage Crisis	
SDI		War on Terror	

America in the World

Directions: Create a thematic review timeline by adding notes on causes, effects, and the changing role of America in the World. If you completed this activity in Unit 9 (CCOT War Review), add it to this review. Consider chronology, cause/effect, and CCOT as you review.



America In The World

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