

# Continuity/Change over Time... *American Foreign Policy, 1898-1945*

**From the 2015 Revised Framework:**

Students Will.

**ANALYZE PATTERNS OF CONTINUITY AND CHANGE OVER TIME...**

1. Identify patterns of continuity and change over time and explain the significance of such patterns.
2. Explain how patterns of continuity and change over time relate to larger historical processes or themes.

**Objective:**

This activity combines several historical thinking skills and a multi step process to review foreign policy. For unit 7, the final goal is to evaluate change and continuity over time in regards to foreign policy.



**Prompt:**

Evaluate the extent to which United States foreign policy maintained continuity as well as fostered change between 1898 and 1945.

# Continuity/Change over Time... *American Foreign Policy, 1793-1945*

**Directions:**

- Review the following items. If you do not remember what an event or policy is, discuss with your group, look it up in your text, or access the Internet.
- Categorize each as Imperialism, Isolationism, or Interventionism by placing each item in the appropriate column.

- |                                 |  |                                  |                                 |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Spanish American War, 1898      | Annexation of Hawaii, 1898   | Open Door Policy, 1899           | Philippine Insurrection, 1899   |
| Platt Amendment, 1901           | Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903   | Roosevelt Corollary, 1904        | Dollar Diplomacy, 1913          |
| The Fourteen Points, 1918       | Moral Diplomacy, 1917  | WWI, 1917-1919                   | Smoot Hawley Tariff Act, 1930   |
| Vetoed League of Nations, 1919  | Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928  | Clark Memorandum, 1928           | Stimson Doctrine, 1932          |
| London Conference, 1933         | U.S.A. recognizes U.S.S.R, 1933  | Reciprocal Trade Agreement, 1934 | Atlantic Charter, 1941          |
| Nye Committee Hearings, 1934-36 | U.S. Neutrality Acts of 1935,1936,1937   | U.S. Neutrality Act, 1939        | Good Neighbor Policy, 1930s/40s |
| Japanese Embargo, 1940/41       | Selective Training & Service Act, 1940   | Lend-Lease, 1941                 | Tehran Conference, 1943         |
| Casablanca Conference, 1943     | Yalta Conference, 1945   | Potsdam Conference, 1945         | WWII, 1941-1945                 |
| United Nations, 1945            | Washington Naval Conference, 1921-22 (resulting in Four Powers Treaty, Five Powers Treaty, and Nine Powers Treaty) |                                  |                                 |

Imperialism/Expansion, 1898-1913	Isolationism/Nationalism, 1914-1917, 1918-1941	Interventionism/Internationalism, 1917, 1941-Present
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.
6.	6.	6.
7.	7.	7.
8.	8.	8.
9.	9.	9.
	10.	10.
		11.
		12.
		13.
		14.
		15.

*(Moral Diplomacy is complex and difficult to categorize. Place it as #9 f or imperialism/expansion, and then defend or refute this categorization.)*

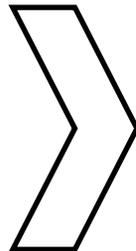
# Going Back Further... Contextualization... American Foreign Policy, 1793-1945

**Directions:**

1. Discuss in your groups how foreign policy began with the Protectionism of the Founding Father Presidents beginning with the Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 and continued into Manifest-Destiny-Expansionism following the Era of Good Feelings.
2. List 5 events/actions for each of these earlier foreign policies.
3. Complete one comparative contextualization for each of the three policies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: Imperialism, Isolationism, & Interventionism.

Protectionism 1793-1840 <i>(defining parameters are debatable)</i>	Manifest-Destiny/Continental Expansionism 1840-1890
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>

Progressive Era imperialistic foreign policy (similar to or different from)...



Isolationist foreign policy between WWI and WWII (similar to or different from)...



Interventionist foreign policy is (similar to or different from)...

# Historical Argumentation... *American Foreign Policy, 1793-1945*

**Directions:**

When you have completed the categorization and contextualization activities, write your thesis for the prompt below. Remember the formula!

**Prompt:**

**Evaluate the extent to which United States foreign policy maintained continuity as well as fostered change between 1898 and 1945.**

# Document Analysis... Foreign Policy 1898-1945

## Directions & Important Reminders:

Using your document analysis strategy, analyze each document. Make sure your analysis of the historical context for each document includes outside information, and remember to consider how you would use your document analysis in your essay. It is imperative that you avoid DBQ writing that is essentially a “story” written by stringing together 7 document analyses. Instead, consider each analysis as additional evidence to support your thesis or your counter-argument.

Source: Puck Magazine, 1901, “Liberty’s Easter Bonnet”

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author’s Purpose, or Author’s Point of View:

How it supports thesis or alternate view:

Contradicts:

Corroborates:



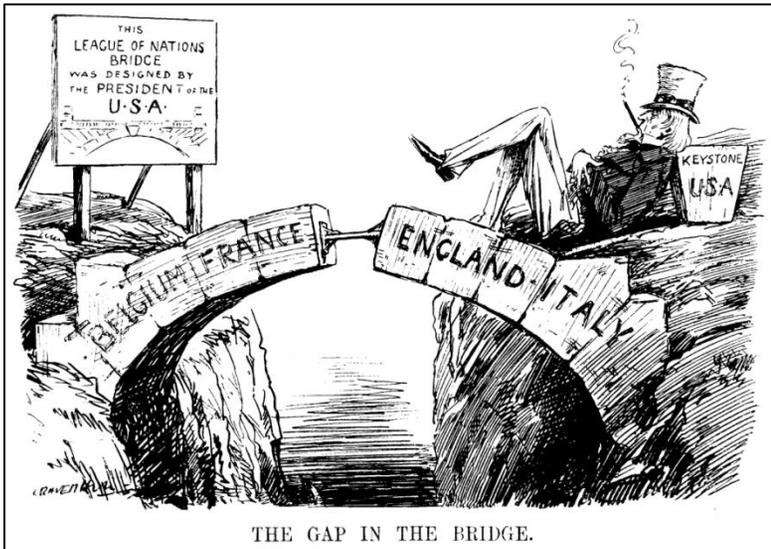
Source: the League of Nations Bridge, 1919, *Punch Magazine*, Public Domain

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author’s Purpose, or Author’s Point of View:

How it supports thesis or alternate view:

Contradicts:

Corroborates:



# Document Analysis... *Foreign Policy 1898-1945*

Source: Full-page advertisement in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 1940.

Mr. Roosevelt today committed an act of war. He also became America's first dictator. Secretly his Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, entered into an agreement with the British Ambassador that amounts to a military and naval alliance with Great Britain . . .

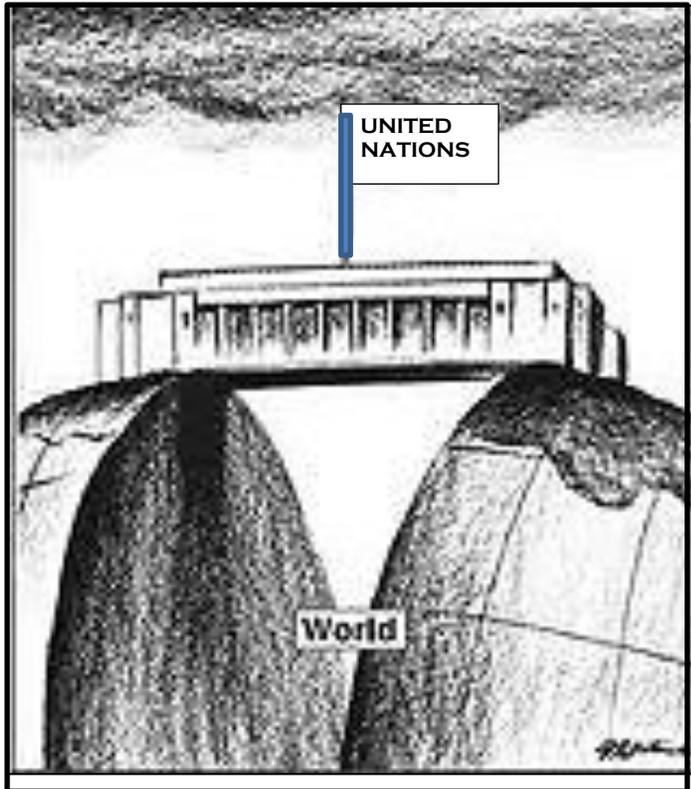
The President has passed down an edict that compares with the edicts forced down the throats of Germans, Italians and Russians by Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin. He hands down an edict that may eventually result in the shedding of the blood of millions of Americans; that may result in transforming the United States into a goose-stepping regimented slave-state . . . Of all the sucker real estate deals in history, this is the worst, and the President of the United States is the sucker.

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View:

How it supports thesis or alternate view:

Contradicts:

Corroborates:



Source: "The Meeting WWII Now Come to Order," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 1945

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View:

How it supports thesis or alternate view:

Contradicts:

Corroborates:

**Extension:**

Go to Canvas and participate in the discussion over modern day foreign policy including participation in the United Nations.