

**AMERICAN STUDIES  
WOOLLEN/THORBURN**

**UNIT 3: THE DAWN OF A NEW CENTURY  
AMERICA GOES GLOBAL & THE ROARING TWENTIES (1900-1930)**

*Check out American Studies on the Web for dates assigned readings are due, copies of handouts, and any changes to the information contained in this study guide:*

*Find it @ <http://rmhs.d214.org/academics/thorburn/amstdindex.htm>*

Assigned Readings (schedule to be shared in class):

Major Work: *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald

Short Stories and selections from major works:

Selection from *Hawaii* by James Michener

Ernest Hemingway: "The Snows of Kilmanjaro" and "Soldier's Home"

Dalton Trumbo: Johnny Got His Gun

John McCrae: "Flanders Field"

Elements of Literature: pp. 733-766

Modernistic poets: Frost, Stein, Williams, and Cummings

F. Scott Fitzgerald. The Great Gatsby and "Winter Dreams"

History Text: *The Americans*, Chapters 18,19,20,21

Primary Documents: (in *Voices of America: Past & Present*, unless otherwise noted)

Albert Beveridge: "The March of the Flag," p. 84

Eugene Kennedy: "The Treatment of German Americans," p. 124

Woodrow Wilson: "Declaration of War" (Handout)

"The Zimmerman Note" (Handout)

Woodrow Wilson: "The Fourteen Points," p. 132

Comprehensive Immigration Law, p. 141

Film/Video: selections from *The Century: America's Time* (ABC News)  
*The Great Gatsby*

**Major Assignments & Assessments:**

SOAPS of document of your choosing – at least 1

Map Test on Imperialism

Quiz & Map Quiz on World War I

1920's Radio Project

Semester Examination

**SAT/ACT Vocabulary:** Units Four and Five

**Important Terms and Concepts:**

**I. IMPERIALISM**

*A. Important Questions*

1. What had been the U.S. policy towards other parts of the world during most of the 1800's and why does this change near the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
2. Summarize the arguments for and against imperialism given by prominent Americans at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
3. Explain the role of the United States in the building of the Panama Canal.

*B. Terms to Know*

Imperialism  
Alfred T. Mahan  
Social Darwinism  
Hawaii  
McKinley Tariff of 1890  
King Kalakaua, Queen Liliuokalani  
Sanford Dole  
Jose Martí  
General Weyler  
William Randolph Hearst  
Yellow journalism  
*U.S.S. Maine*  
George Dewey, Manila  
Theodore Roosevelt, Rough Riders, San Juan Hill  
Treaty of Paris  
anti-imperialists: Carnegie, Twain

Puerto Rico  
Platt Amendment  
isolationism, interventionism  
Philippine Insurrection, Emilio Aguinaldo  
“White Man’s Burden”  
Imperialists: Roosevelt, Mahan  
“speak softly and carry a Big Stick”  
Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine  
Panama Canal  
Open Door Policy  
Boxer Rebellion  
Pancho Villa, Vera Cruz  
Missionary diplomacy

## **II. WORLD WAR I**

1. What were the major causes of World War I?
2. Assess the impact of technology on warfare during World War I.
3. Why did the United States want to stay neutral when World War I began?
4. Why did the United States abandon neutrality and enter the war on the side of the Allies?
5. How did the war affect Americans on the Homefront?
6. What were the results of World War I? Did it turn out the way Woodrow Wilson envisioned when declaring war in 1917? Explain

nationalism  
militarism  
Triple Entente (Allies)

Triple Alliance (Central Powers)  
Archduke Franz Ferdinand  
Schlieffen Plan  
Trenches, trench warfare  
No man's land  
Neutrality  
British blockade  
*Lusitania*  
Sussex, Sussex Pledge  
Zimmerman note  
Woodrow Wilson, "make the world safe for democracy"  
Selective Service Act  
Convoy system  
American Expeditionary Force  
John J. Pershing  
Weapons: machine guns, tanks, airplanes, poison gas  
Shell shock  
Alvin York, conscientious objector  
armistice  
propaganda  
Western Front/Eastern Front  
stalemate  
u-boat  
"peace without victory"  
Czar Nicholas II  
Vladimir Lenin  
Kaiser Wilhelm II  
victory gardens  
war bonds  
Espionage & Sedition Acts  
*Schneck v. the United States*  
"great migration"  
doughboys  
Fourteen points  
Treaty of Versailles  
reparations  
war-guilt clause  
League of Nations  
A. Mitchell Palmer, "Palmer Raids"  
First Red Scare (1919)

### III. The 1920's

#### A. Important Questions

1. Why did some Americans want to “return to normalcy” in the 1920s and how did this desire manifest itself during the decade?
2. Why do some call the decade “the Roaring Twenties?” Is it an appropriate term?
3. Describe the economy of the 1920s. What were some of the new inventions that Americans were crazy about? How did they acquire all of them?

#### B. Terms to Know

“normalcy”

nativism

xenophobia

isolationism

nativism,

Red Scare

Sacco & Vanzetti

Ku Klux Klan

quotas

National Origins Act, 1924

Calvin Coolidge: “The business of America is business.”

Nickelodeon

Prohibition

bootlegger

speakeasy

Al Capone

St. Valentine's Day Massacre

fundamentalism  
ACLU  
John T. Scopes  
monkey trial  
Charles Lindbergh  
“lost generation”  
F. Scott Fitzgerald  
Ernest Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*  
*Birth of a Nation*  
*The Jazz Singer*  
FCC  
“the House that Ruth built”  
Marcus Garvey  
“Back to Africa”  
Langston Hughes, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong  
Harlem Renaissance  
Modernism  
Yellow Journalism  
American Dream  
Modernistic poetry  
ee cummings  
Gertrude Stein  
William Carlos Williams  
Langston Hughes  
Zora Neale Hurston