

Rise to World Power

STUDY GUIDE

Trench Warfare Weapons/Troops

Machine Gunpowder
 Machine Gunpowder was a British invention created by Hiram Maxim in 1884. It was a portable, belt-fed machine gun that could fire up to 600 rounds per minute. It was used extensively in trench warfare, where it provided a devastating firepower. The machine gun was often mounted on a tripod and could be moved forward or backward as needed. It was a key weapon in the defense of trenches.



Gas Warfare
 Gas warfare was a new and terrifying weapon used in trench warfare. It involved the release of toxic gases into the air, which would then be inhaled by the enemy. The most common gas used was chlorine gas, which was released from cylinders and would drift down into the enemy's trench. Soldiers were often ordered to wear gas masks to protect themselves. Gas warfare was a major factor in the stalemate of trench warfare.

Trench Warfare is KEY!

Warfare and trench warfare made trench warfare a key factor in World War I.

One of the main reasons trench warfare was so deadly was because it was a new type of warfare. It was a war of attrition, where the goal was to wear down the enemy's resources and morale. Trench warfare was a war of position, where the goal was to hold a strategic position and prevent the enemy from advancing. Trench warfare was a war of attrition, where the goal was to wear down the enemy's resources and morale.

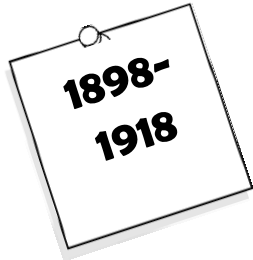
Weapon	Description
Machine Gun	A portable, belt-fed machine gun that could fire up to 600 rounds per minute. It was used extensively in trench warfare, where it provided a devastating firepower.
Gas Warfare	A new and terrifying weapon used in trench warfare. It involved the release of toxic gases into the air, which would then be inhaled by the enemy. The most common gas used was chlorine gas, which was released from cylinders and would drift down into the enemy's trench.
Trench Warfare	A war of attrition, where the goal was to wear down the enemy's resources and morale. Trench warfare was a war of position, where the goal was to hold a strategic position and prevent the enemy from advancing.
Tank	A new type of vehicle that was used in trench warfare. It was a tracked vehicle that could move across rough terrain and was armed with a machine gun. It was used to break through enemy lines and advance into the enemy's trench.
Warfare	A war of attrition, where the goal was to wear down the enemy's resources and morale. Warfare was a war of position, where the goal was to hold a strategic position and prevent the enemy from advancing.

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Review Outline

Everything you MUST Know!!!

THE Essential Rise to World Power Review

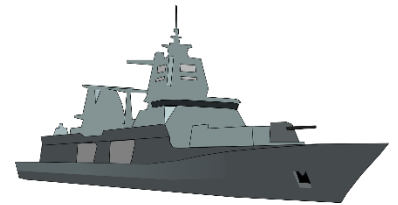


Words To Know

Imperialism	Yellow Journalism	Social Darwinism	Developing Nation
Repatriation	Diplomacy	Alliance	Annexation
Allies	Escalation		

Imperialism & Expansionism

- ❖ What is **Imperialism**? Economic & political domination of strong country over weak.
- ❖ Reasons for US Imperialism- new markets, superiority (Social Darwinism)
- ❖ What is U.S. **expansionism**? –More land! US economic influence spreads through the Pacific. As industrial growth increased, the U.S. looked to new markets in foreign lands; U.S.'s wanted to spread democracy.
 - The White Man's Burden-writer Rudyard Kipling's book in defense/explanation of Imperialism
 - ***Annexation of Hawaii 1898 – Hawaii becomes a US territory**
 - Sanford B. Dole – first president of Republic of Hawaii and helped Hawaii become annexed to the US
 - **Alfred T. Mahan**- Wrote a book "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" ; called for development of a large and modern US navy to protect US merchant trade ships & defend US trade rights; would require fueling stations. & the need for *Overseas Expansion* to sell American goods



1898

Spanish-American War

❖ America got involved in a Cuban war for independence from Spain

- Causes:- The controversial sinking of the battleship USS Maine .The U.S. attacks both Cuba and Spanish lands (The Philippines) in the Pacific.
 - Joseph Pulitzer, William Randolph Hearst- **yellow journalism** (taking facts & making them sound exaggerated)
- **Rough Riders**- most famous volunteer fighting unit; commander was Teddy Roosevelt; took part in Battle of San Juan Hill.
- America WON! And expanded by getting more land = EXPANSIONISM
- **As the loser, Spain gave (ceded) to the US – Puerto Rico, Guam and Cuba and Philippines (bought during treaty)**
- Platt Amendment- Cuba becomes an American protectorate.
- **US Becomes an Imperial Power** because it gained new territories that were now under its control
 - Increased size of **Navy**/Military



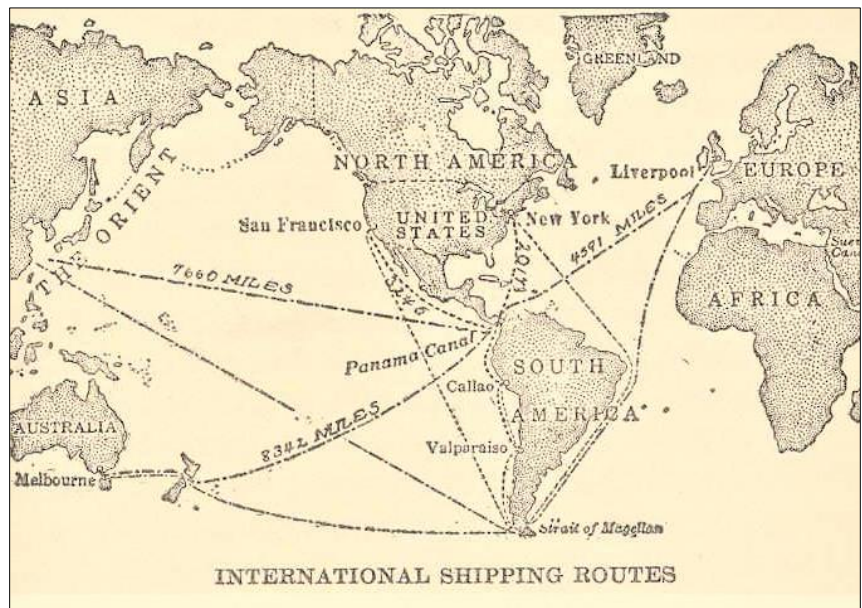
Presidential Foreign Policies

William McKinley	Theodore Roosevelt	William Taft	Woodrow Wilson
1897-1901	1901-1909	1909-1913	1913-1921
Open Door Policy - stated that all countries should be allowed to trade with China			
Seeks Declaration of War against Spain to start the Spanish American War	Big Stick diplomacy – Use military force to gain world power -especially Latin America – see Panama Canal - Great White Fleet- US navy was sent around the world to show America's might	Dollar Diplomacy- uses less military intervention in Latin America and more reliance on economic cooperation with Latin America.	Advises the country to stay out of <i>World War I</i> Does not ask for a Declaration of War until after continued German aggression

PANAMA CANAL

Panama Canal- shortens the distance to sail between East & West Coast

- ❖ Canal = man made waterway
- ❖ WHY? During Spanish American War it was difficult to get soldiers & supplies from the East to the West coast where the war was being fought.
- ❖ SO...US supported a revolution in Panama to become independent from Colombia & because of the support the US was permitted to build a 48 mile canal that allows ships to pass between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean,
- ❖ US controlled the Canal until 1999
- ❖ Effect = more efficient trade between East & West coast



1914-1919

World War I

- ❖ Woodrow Wilson was President & in 1914, many Americans saw no reason to join the struggle in Europe. Millions of naturalized American citizens had ties to the nations from which they emigrated, and there was much sympathy for the nations involved in the war. America had strong economic ties to the Allied countries.
- ❖ War started 1914 – US stayed NEUTRAL for 3 years!
- ❖ **Triple Entente (Allies):** France, Russia, Great Britain, Italy (joined 1915), US joins 1917
- ❖ **Triple Alliance** - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; **Central Powers (post 1915):** Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottomans, Bulgaria

WHY????? What caused the outbreak of WWI??

- ❖ Causes: *Breaking point!* **Assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Serbian nationalists
 - **M** Militarism
 - **A** Alliance System
 - **I** Imperialism
 - **N** Nationalism

Why did the US get involved?

- ❖ Sussex Pledge (Germany promised not to attack US ships)
 - Strike 1!!!
 - Lusitania is a passenger ship that German submarines attack.
 - Strike 2!!!!
 - **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare** - Unrestricted means no limits. German submarines killing Americans who are on America ships (Americans who are selling supplies to Germany's enemies) – Germans broke their promise (see above Sussex Pledge)
 - Strike 3!!!
 - **Zimmermann Telegram** (it's a note)-German government attempted to get Mexico to attack the US.
 - US found out about this so it never actually happened. BUT, it is the final reason (Strike 3) WHY the US entered WWI in 1917
 - **After 3 AGGRESSIVE actions by Germany (a European country) President Wilson urges the US goes to war with Germany in 1917**



Trench Warfare/Weapons/Troops

American Expeditionary Forces - name for the 4,000 American troops in Europe commanded by **General John J. Pershing**. They fought in France alongside French & British forces. They were instrumental at the Battle of Argonne Forest in France where they helped push the Germans into retreat allowing the Allies to launch the final counterattack needed to

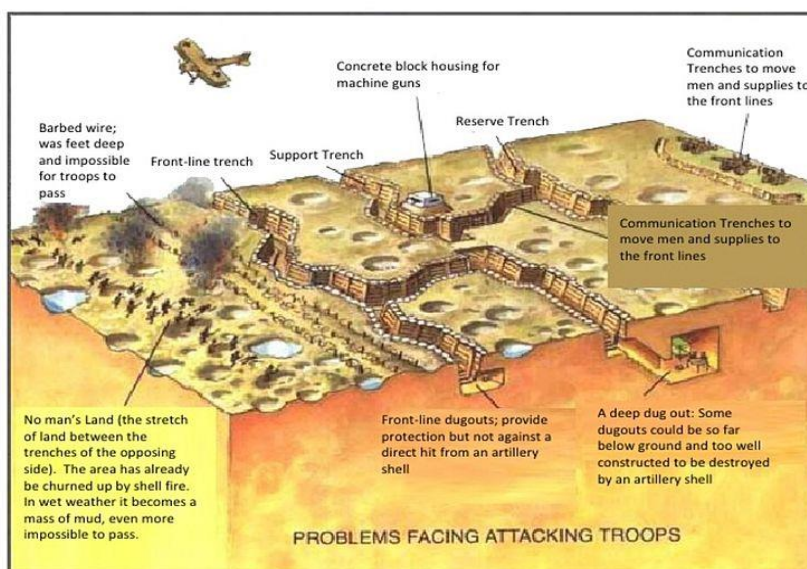


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Trench Warfare is KEY!

Neither side moved much, made frontal assaults difficult and caused a stalemate

New offensive weapons, Poison Gas, Machine Guns, Armored tanks, & Planes had to be developed to fight a war against soldiers in trenches

Grenade	Used previously in the Napoleonic wars, grenades were an effective weapon to flush soldiers out of trenches
Machine Gun	Early models could fire 400-600 bullets per minute. This rapid fire proved deadly as seen by massive one day casualty rates of 60,000+ during the Somme Offensive
Poison Gas	Projectiles carrying either mustard, chlorine or phosgene gas were launched into trenches. Wind blowing the wrong direction could cause the gas to come back on the soldiers who launched the attack. Defenses (like gas masks) were quickly developed against gas attacks
Tank	Created by Great Britain. Heavy armored vehicle that was immune to machine guns. Moved too slowly and had other issues causing it to be less effective in World War I but, would play a greater role in World War II
Planes	First war to use planes. First used for reconnaissance. Since soldiers were stationary in trenches, planes were needed to gather information beyond enemy trenches, so they were essential for discovering where the enemy was based and what they were doing

The War at Home

- ❖ War Industries Board, - peacetime industries convert to wartime industries
- ❖ Men went to fight so that left many job openings for women & minorities
- ❖ Selective Service Act – when men turn 18 they must sign up! This became the law during WWI when

the US thought they might need more men to serve in the army (military). So....IF the US needs to DRAFT (involuntarily call to serve) more men they can. The Draft is a big lottery of birthdates. If yours is chosen you go to war.

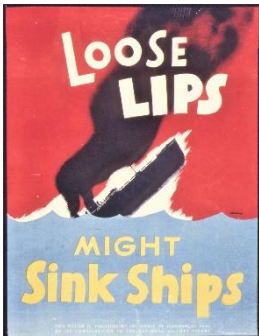


- ❖ victory gardens – grow your own food to lessen the burden on commercially grown food

- ❖ Monetary bonds – people purchased these to help finance military expenses. The bonds also removed money from circulation to help to control inflation



LIMITS on FREE SPEECH



- ❖ Espionage Act 1917- federal government could suspend freedom of speech during time of war
 - Sedition Act 1918- made it illegal to publicly be opposed to the war.
 - Schenck v. US 1919- US may curb free speech in wartime.

The War Ends

- ❖ War ends November 11, 1918. World's focus changes to rebuilding nations that can function economically and politically on a global scale
- ❖ Treaty of Versailles- Treaty that officially ends the war. Germany stripped of military, forced to pay \$33 billion to Allies (**reparations**), admit guilt for the war (humiliation) ALL meant to weaken Germany in the eyes of the international community. Also, Established new political boundaries in Europe

Wilson's Fourteen Points

- ❖ What was the 14 points? It's just a document that President Wilson wrote that had 14 ideas about how the countries of the world could avoid getting into another war. It's about:
- ❖ COOPERATION among all countries
 - NO SECRET ALLIANCES
 - =PEACE
 - Freedom of the seas - no blockades and no unrestricted submarine warfare
 - **Self-Determination!** = Independent Nations! – Ethnicities such as Polish should be allowed to rule their own country instead of being under the authority of other ethnicities such as Russian, German, etc...
- ❖ Wanted a League of Nations to be created where countries could talk through their problems instead of war. US DID NOT join and without the powerful backing of the US the League was a failure
 - The League of Nations was written into the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty was the document officially ending the war



Why did we not join the League of Nations?

- ❖ Isolationists - 2 groups of Senators who disagreed joining the League of Nations. Worried that it would limit U.S political independence
 - “Irreconcilables” - Unwilling to accept any Treaty that was tied to US involvement with the League of nations- afraid membership would mean that the US would always be drawn into European conflicts
 - “Reservationists” Members of the Senate who were ready to ratify the Treaty of Versailles *with changes* only (Henry Cabot Lodge.)
 - Isolationists followed the advice given by President George Washington in his farewell address in which he suggested that the US does not get involved in European conflicts and remains as isolated as possible from other foreign entanglements

TEKS:

4a - explain why significant events, policies, and individuals such as the Spanish-American War, U.S. expansionism, Henry Cabot Lodge, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt, Sanford B. Dole, and missionaries moved the United States into the position of a world power;

4b - evaluate American expansionism, including acquisitions such as Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico;

4c - identify the causes of World War I and reasons for U.S. entry;

4d - understand the contributions of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing;

4e - analyze the impact of significant technological innovations in World War I such as machine guns, airplanes, tanks, poison gas, and trench warfare that resulted in the stalemate on the Western Front;

4f - analyze major issues such as isolationism and neutrality raised by U.S. involvement in World War I, Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the Treaty of Versailles

12a - analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including western expansion, rural to urban, the Great Migration, and the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt

12b - analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from legal and illegal immigration to the United States.

15d - describe the economic effects of international military conflicts, including the Spanish-American War and World War I, on the United States

19b - explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the 1960s, and 9/11;

26f - discuss the importance of congressional Medal of Honor recipients, including individuals of all races and genders such as Vernon J. Baker, Alvin York, and Roy Benavidez.

RELEASED QUESTIONS:

2013: 17, 66, 57, 41, 25, 19, 14, 40, 51

2014: 58, 66, 11, 23

2015: 22, 58, 61, 65, 6, 63, 40

2016: 2, 36, 34, 32, 18, 60, 64

2017: 26, 14, 41, 51, 14, 63, 12

2018: 39, 22, 53, 38, 33, 55

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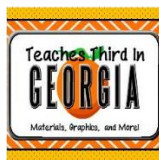
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