

Unit 6 Study Guide

Theodore Roosevelt

What struggles and/or events helped shape him?

- Poor health
- Working hard to improve his health
- World travel
- "Unusual" Schooling (homeschooled)
- Death of his father
- Death of his mother and wife
- Adventures out west

Dad made him exercise/lift weights turned into a powerful fearless man (boxed, rode horseback, hunted all his life) Dad was a philanthropist (helped people) "Best man I ever knew" TR .

Adjectives that describe Theodore Roosevelt:

Charming, courageous, committed, determined, adventurous, resilient

WHEN	Was the War? April 1898 – December 1898 113 days
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WHY	<p>Was it fought? The United States needed locations in the islands to help with trade and security Spain was not very good to their colonists (Cuba and other countries)</p>
WHERE	<p>Was the war? In the water (navy) and on the islands of the Caribbean and in the Pacific Oceans Cuba Guam Puerto Rico Philippines Pacific Islands</p>
WHO	<p>Fought the War? Spain and the United States The Rough Riders (1st volunteer calvary) Cuban rebels</p> <p>Led the troops? Teddy Roosevelt (Cuba and the Caribbean) Commodore George Dewey (Pacific Islands)</p> <p>Won the war? The United States</p>
HOW	<p>Did the war start?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USS Maine (a naval ship) exploded in the Havana (Cuba) harbor • Newspapers blamed Spain for the explosion (yellow journalism) and Americans became angry. <p>Was the war won?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain called for peace after the US took control of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Spain had lost many more troops <p>Did the war end?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty of Paris was signed on December 10, 1898.
WHAT	<p>Was the outcome?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuba became free from Spain • US took control over Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and other islands in the Pacific • US became an Imperialist nation (like England and Spain)

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US became an Imperialist nation after Spanish-American War annexing territories such as:

- Hawaii (who later became a state in 1959)
- Puerto Rico Virgin Islands
- Guam

- Northern Mariana Islands
- American Samoa

US Territories are considered US soil, but not states.

- Most people are US citizens and able to travel throughout the US.
- They enjoy the rights of the US constitution.
- They have their own governments and make their own laws, just like the 50 states.
- Are possessions of the United States, but haven't been granted statehood

Early Years	Young Adult	President – 26 th President (1901-1909)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born October 27, 1858 • Ill(asthma) • Home schooled • Traveled a lot • Loved adventure and nature • Wanted to be a scientist • Dad made him exercise and lift weights • Father was a philanthropist (helped people with money) • “Dad was the best man I ever knew” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Went to Harvard • Left school and went into politics after his dad died • His first wife died during childbirth • He moved West when he was 26 years old • Came back to NY to become the Police Commissioner (head of police) • Became the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (before the Spanish American War) and was a war hero • Became the Governor of NY after the War NY Bosses did not like him so they had him run for Vice President • Became president when McKinley was assassinated (killed in office) 	<p><u>The people loved him as president</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought against monopolies (trustbuster) • Conservationist (wanted to save wild lands in America) 40 million acres of forests Created 5 National Parks 16 National Monuments 4 National Game refuges 15 bird sanctuaries • First president to invite an African American, Booker T. Washington, to the White House (to talk about politics in the south) SOME PEOPLE WERE MAD!!! • Built the Panama Canal – man-made waterway that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in South America <p>“Speak softly but carry a big stick.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talked about war and built a strong navy but was a peacemaker (Russian vs. Japan) • Won a Nobel Prize – donated the money from the prize • Signed the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act (made foods and drugs safer)
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The Teddy Bear was named after Theodore Roosevelt after a hunting trip when he refused to kill a baby bear.



William Howard Taft (27th President)

- Picked by Roosevelt to take over
- Lawyer
- Professor at Yale University
- First president of Philippines
- Roosevelt named him Secretary of War
- Most Americans wanted change, but Republicans did not- he did not make many changes
- Ran for reelection in 1912 but lost

Election of 1912

- Republican Party nominated Taft for office again for Election 1912
- Theodore Roosevelt formed his own party- The Progressive Party- and ran anyway
- **CONFUSED** the Republican voters and split the vote
- The Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson let them bash each other and take votes from each other
- **Wilson won the election**

Woodrow Wilson (28th President)

- Struggles in school—dyslexia (learning disability)
- Was a college professor in government and politics
- Became the president of Princeton University (New Jersey)
- NJ Governor: cleaned up the state of corruption in business and politics
- In 1912 he was elected president of the United States
- Very progressive (improve working conditions, help farmers, change banking laws)
- Did nothing about racism or women's suffrage (right to vote)

Similarities to Roosevelt

- Progressive Goals
- Childhood Struggles
- Remarkable Presidents

Differences

- ❖ Roosevelt was an imperialist: wanted wars and power
- ❖ Wilson was anti-imperialist: was not concerned with making America powerful
- ❖ Wilson had a blind spot when it came to racism and women's rights

World War I

World War I – The GREAT WAR – 1914 –

Fight between huge empires



Causes of World War I

M A N I A - (Mnemonic – a memory device)

ilitarism (building strong militaries willing and ready for war)

liances (a group of countries to protect each other)

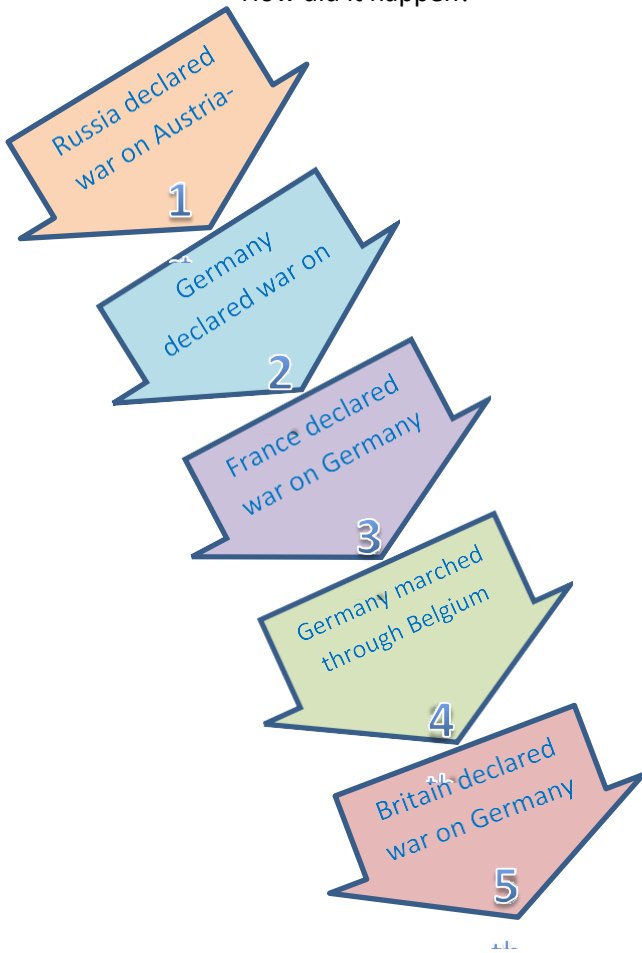
ationalism (national pride and loyalty)

mperialism (when one country takes control of another (US and Puerto Rico)

ssassination (the murder of a head of a country)

(Austria's Archduke Franz Ferdinand)

How did it happen?



Other Causes:

Nationalism

Arms race (weapons for military)

Triple Entente

Balkan Wars

The assassination of Ferdinand and his wife

- LAST STRAW

America Gets Mixed Up –

- Tried to keep us out of the war
- Germans being troublemakers
 - Causing problems between USA and Mexico
 - Sinking American ships
- 1917 – we got our hands on a telegram that said Germany was planning to make Mexico fight against the US.
- America said – THAT’S ENOUGH! And we stepped in.
 - We wanted people to live in peace and freedom
 - America went to war **“to make the world safe for democracy.”**

- War was VERY long; many people died
- New military technology killed a lot of people - airplanes, torpedoes, machine guns, and poison gas killed many people
- Founding Fathers wanted USA to stay out of other countries’ problems but we did not listen.
- President Wilson tried to talk about peacemaking; other countries said NO WAY
- President Wilson declared war; he said “The world must be made safe for democracy.”

The End of the War

- President Wilson came up with a plan that had 14 parts. Some of them were:
 - No countries won the war and no countries lost the war
 - Free trade
 - No secret pacts
 - League of Nations
 - Free seas
 - Arms reduction
 - National borders
 - Self-determination

The countries created the League of Nations but America did not join America:

- Needed to take care of business at home
- Republicans were very unhappy with President Wilson
- We needed to stay away from the problems of foreign countries (ISOLATIONISM)

The League of Nations did not work very well because it did not have a powerful leader that could keep the peace

The **“War to End All Wars”** was not the end. The next war would be MUCH worse

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