

Chapter 19 Key Terms and Dates

Key Terms:

- Liberal internationalism
- Panama Canal Zone
- Roosevelt Corollary
- Dollar Diplomacy
- Moral imperialism
- *Lusitania*
- Zimmermann Telegram
- Fourteen Points
- Selective Service Act
- War Industries Board
- Eighteenth Amendment
- Espionage Act
- Sedition Act
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- Great Migration
- Tulsa Riot
- Marcus Garvey
- Red Scare of 1919-1920
- Versailles Treaty
- League of Nations

Focus Questions:

1. In what ways did the Progressive Presidents promote the expansion of American power overseas?
2. How did the United States get involved in World War I?
3. How did the United States mobilize resources and public opinion for the war effort?
4. How did the war affect race relations in the United States?
5. Why was 1919 such a watershed year for the United States and the world?

Key Dates:

- 1903- United States secures the Panama Canal Zone
- 1904- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- 1905- The Niagara movement established
- 1907- Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan
- 1909- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) organized
- 1910- Mexican Revolution begins
- 1914-1919 World War I*
- 1915- *Lusitania* sinks
- 1916- Madison Grant's *The Passing of the Great Race*
- 1916- Randolph Bourne's "Trans-National America"
- 1917- Zimmermann Telegram intercepted
- 1917- United States enters the war
- 1917- Espionage Act passed
- 1917- Russian Revolution
- 1918- Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points" speech
- 1918- Eugene V. Debs convicted under the Espionage Act
- 1919-1920- Worldwide flu epidemic
- 1919- Eighteenth Amendment
- 1919- Treaty of Versailles signed
- 1919-1920- Red Scare
- 1920- Senate rejects the Treaty of Versailles
- 1920- Nineteenth Amendment
- 1921- Tulsa Riot