STANDARD VUS.9A

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the emerging role of the United States in world affairs by explaining the changing policies of the United States toward Latin America and Asia and the growing influence of the United States in foreign markets:

**Essential Understandings**

- Many 20th century American foreign policy issues have their origins in America's emergence as a world power at the end of the 19th century. America's intervention in World War I ensured her role as a world power for the remainder of the century. The growing role of the United States in international trade displayed the American urge to build, innovate, and explore new markets.

**Essential Questions**

- Why did the United States abandon its traditional isolationist foreign policy?
- How did the United States expand its influence in the world?

**Essential Knowledge**

Creation of international markets

- Open Door Policy—Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China.
- Dollar diplomacy—President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America. He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their investments.
- Growth in international trade occurred from the late 1800s to World War I—the first era of a true "global economy."

Latin America

- Spanish American War
  - Puerto Rico was annexed by the United States.
  - The United States asserted the right to intervene in Cuban affairs.
- Panama Canal and the role of Theodore Roosevelt
  - United States encouraged Panama’s independence from Colombia.
  - Parties negotiated a treaty to build the canal.

Asia and the Pacific

- Hawaii - U.S. efforts to depose Hawaii’s monarchy; U.S. annexation of Hawaii
- Philippines - Annexed after Spanish American War
- Open Door Policy - Urged all foreigners in China to obey Chinese law, observe fair competition
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the emerging role of the United States in world affairs by evaluating United States involvement in World War I, including Wilson’s Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Versailles, and the national debate over treaty ratification and the League of Nations;

**Essential Understandings**
- While American entry into World War I ensured Allied victory, the failure to conclude a lasting peace left a bitter legacy.

**Essential Questions**
- Why did the U.S. become involved in World War I?
- How did visions of the postwar world differ?

**Essential Knowledge**

**U.S. involvement in World War I**
- The war began in Europe in 1914 when Germany and Austria-Hungary went to war with Britain, France, and Russia.
- For three years, America remained neutral, and there was strong sentiment not to get involved in a European war.
- The decision to enter the war was the result of continuing German submarine warfare (freedom of the seas) and American ties to Great Britain.
- Americans wanted to “make the world safe for democracy.” (Wilson)
- America’s military resources of soldiers and war materials tipped the balance of the war and led to Germany’s defeat.

**Fourteen Points**
- Wilson’s plan to eliminate the causes of war
- Key ideas
  - Self-determination
  - Freedom of the sea
  - League of Nations
  - Mandate system

**Treaty of Versailles**
- The French and English insisted on punishment of Germany.
- A League of Nations was created.
- National boundaries were redrawn, creating many new nations.

**League debate in United States**
- Objections to U.S. foreign policy decisions made by an international organization, not by U.S. leaders
- Senate’s failure to approve Treaty of Versailles