

## **GLOSSARY AND CREDITS**

Let's face it; there is a huge difference between learning about a place and actually going there. For example, you have probably learned all about the Grand Canyon, located in Arizona. But have you ever been there? Seeing pictures of it and actually standing on the precipice of a canyon wall are two entirely different things. There is no way to capture the immensity of that place until you see it personally. If you have been there before, you understand the grandeur of its size.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century, America remained pretty much isolated from the rest of the world. Its citizens knew of faraway places via pictures and such. Beginning with the Spanish-American War, the United States suddenly "discovered" the rest of the world, including exotic places like China, Japan, and Europe. In a relatively short period of time, America placed its mark on world affairs and in doing so, became a world power.

Unit Three covers an era when America stretched its wings and became an integral player in the affairs of other nations. Even as this was happening, Americans made vast internal changes

### **Chapter 1 - America Comes of Age**

Chapter one details America's entry into world affairs, beginning with the Spanish-American War and its aftereffects. Suddenly, the United States had territory in Latin America and the Far East. President Theodore Roosevelt flexed American muscle to win a peace treaty between two other nations. In the process, he helped this nation gain international respect.

### **Chapter 2 - The Progressive Era**

The Progressive Era was, well—progressive. During the early years of the twentieth century, America experienced vast changes politically, economically, socially, culturally, and religiously. Government cleaned up its act. Women won the right to vote. New innovations and inventions made America the most prosperous nation in the world. The plight of blacks flowed over into the arts, creating some of the most enduring kinds of music ever. Religious organizations formed to challenge poverty and moral issues. Yep, it was a time of great change.

## Chapter 3 - The First World War

Even as America was getting its act together, Europe was falling apart. Through a series of alliances during a period of militarism and imperialism, world war hit with a vengeance. Nearly all of Europe met on the battlefield, and using outdated tactics and new weapons resulted in millions of deaths. The appalling destruction came to an end shortly after America's involvement. Now was the time to pick up the pieces and restore peace to the world.

### VOCABULARY

abdicate	to give up or resign a position of authority
arbitration	a method of solving disputes through a third, independent party
bond	a document or certificate issued by the federal government, promising to pay back money it has borrowed from the public
capitalism	an economic system in which money is invested to make a profit
capitulate	to surrender or give up
convoy	a group of unarmed ships guarded by destroyers and battleships
corollary	ideas added to an already established plan of action
culpability	the state of being blamed or considered guilty of a crime or misdeed
dissident	a person who challenges or refuses to conform to government rules
ethnic	a group within a society that shares distinct cultural traits

expansionist	a type of policy decision that increases a nation's territory or economy
extol	to praise or show admiration for a person or an idea
imperialism	the act of one country imposing its will over another by economic or military means
initiative	a proposed law placed directly on the ballot by citizens by means of a petition
insurrection	an uprising or rebellion against established authority
lucrative	very profitable or productive
militarism	the development of the military and its use as a tool of diplomacy
muckrakers	journalists and writers who exposed wrongdoing in politics and business during the Progressive Era
nationalism	policy or doctrine of devotion to one's nation
platform	a series of promises or policies set forth by a political party during an election year
Populist	a political party emphasizing the role of ordinary or common citizens
Prohibition	ban on alcoholic beverages in the early 1900s
protracted	drawn out or extended for a long time
recall	procedure that permits voters to remove officials from office before their terms expire
reconnaissance	the act of securing information about an enemy
referendum	process that allows citizens to approve or reject a law passed by a legislature
reparations	payment or compensation for committing a wrongdoing
rescind	to take back or make void such as a ruling or decision

rote	repetitious learning of academic material
scrutinize	to look at or study closely
socialism	economic and political philosophy favoring the public control of businesses and equal distribution of wealth to everyone
voracious	avid or very enthusiastic about something