1. **Foreign Policy**: A government’s strategy in dealing with other nations outside of its own.
2. **Domestic Policy**: Plans and actions taken by a national government to deal with issues within its own country.
3. **Washington’s Farewell Address**: It was given when President Washington was leaving office. he suggested to avoid political parties, keep the country neutral from foreign wars and suggested that presidents should only have 2 terms.
4. **Monroe Doctrine**: A policy by president Monroe that warned Europeans to not interfere or colonize the Western Hemisphere in 1923.
5. **Yellow-Journalists**: Newspaper stories that are not necessarily true to make the stories seem more appealing to the public.
6. **Spanish-American War**: A war between the US and Spain in the Caribbean and Philippines in 1898. The US gained and took Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.
7. **USS Maine**: A US navy battleship that was sent to Havana, but internal explosions inside made the ship blow up. This sparked the Spanish-American war.
8. **Rough Riders**: A group of American volunteers that formed to fight at San Juan Hill in Cuba. The group was led by Theodore Roosevelt.
9. **Theodore Roosevelt**: He led the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill in Cuba. He pushed for building the Panama Canal. He also ran for president from 1901-1909. He favored a strong, active US presence in the world.
10. **Big Stick Policy**: It was Theodore Roosevelt’s motto, “Speak softly and carry a big stick.” It meant to stay calm and peaceful but have the force to protect if necessary.
11. **William McKinley**: McKinley argued that if the United States gave the Philippines independence, some other nations would probably attack the islands and take control of the islands.
12. **Open Door Policy**: A policy where all countries have equal opportunity and access to trade freely in a certain place.
13. **Panama Canal**: A 40-mile man-made canal that allows ships to go through Panama to the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean for trading built by the United States.
14. **Roosevelt Corollary**: An extension to the Monroe Doctrine, stating that the US has the right to protect its economic interests in Latin America. The US would intervene and manage their finances for them.
15. **Dollar Diplomacy**: President Taft's policy of using money to work it out with other countries.
16. **William Howard Taft**: He had different views than Teddy and believed in the Dollar Diplomacy.
17. **Woodrow Wilson**: The 28th president of the United States from 1913 to 1921. He was a leader of a progressive movement and a democrat and known for his World War 1 leadership.
18. **Pancho Villa**: A Mexican revolutionary who had killed any Americans in Mexico. The United States sent John J. Pershing to capture Pancho Villa, but he was unsuccessful.
19. **Militarism**: The glorification of war and military. Military was competitive between countries. Militarism was used to take land.
20. **Alliances**: Countries formed alliances with other countries, which increased their strength. Competition between alliances began to increase, and that brings hatred.
21. **Imperialism**: Countries competed against each other and wanted to have the most land. Countries would extend their power and influence through the military or diplomacy.
22. **Nationalism**: It is pride in one’s country. Each country thought that they were the best and had the strongest military. This would develop hatred toward their rival countries
23. **Neutrality**: President Wilson declared US neutrality and had called to support this policy by not taking any sides.
24. **Archduke Francis Ferdinand**: He was the heir of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, who was assassinated by the Black Hand while visiting Sarajevo, Bosnia.
25. **Central Powers**: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Turkey
26. **Allied Powers/Triple Entente**: Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and the US later
27. **Trench Warfare**: A form of warfare in which armies can attack each other from arranged positions in fortified trenches.
28. **Trench Foot/Trench Mouth**: Diseases caused by contaminated water or standing in water for too long.
29. **“No Man’s Land**”: An area of land between enemy lines.
30. **Lusitania**: The first major crisis that challenges US neutrality. The Germans blew up the passenger ship and the US got mad.
31. **U-Boats**: Used by the Germans for unrestricted submarine warfare. U-Boats were basically submarines.
32. **Propaganda**: Misleading or false information that is spread to advance a cause.
33. **Selective Service Act**: This act established a military draft in the United States. This law was passed in 1917.
34. **Zimmerman Note:** In 1917, Germany had sent the Zimmerman Note to Mexico to a German minster in Mexico City to basically convince Mexico to go to war with the United States. This was intercepted and caused the United States to be mobilized against Germany. At this point, Germany has been proven hostile to the United States.
35. **Liberty Bonds:** An interest-bearing certificate sold by the US government to pay for the American World War 1 equipment and effort.
36. **Espionage Act**: In act that was passed in 1917, it would give the government new ways to prevent spying.
37. **14 Points**: It was Woodrow Wilson’s peace plan. It included self-determination, no imperialism, and free trade. an end to secret agreements, and the creation of world organization/League of Nations.
38. **Treaty of Versailles:** This treaty officially ended World War 1 and punished Germany for starting the war, as Germany took the blame. It demanded reparations from the Germans. This treaty also created the League of Nations.
39. **League of Nations:** An international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among other countries.
40. **Schenck vs US (1919):** A court case that limited Freedom of Speech, upheld the Espionage Act, and under some conditions, the Supreme Court can limit free speech.