



# The Changing World

Timeline Cards

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# Chapter 1: The Spanish-American War and Expansion



The United States officially annexed Hawaii in 1898, after an American rebellion overthrew Hawaii's monarchy five years earlier.

**Framing Question:** How did imperialism contribute to U.S. foreign policy at the turn of the twentieth century?



# Chapter 1: The Spanish-American War and Expansion

The Spanish-American War of 1898 gave the United States control of Cuba (until 1902), the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

**\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.**

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK  
**NEW YORK JOURNAL**  
AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 4312  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898. 10 PAGES.  
PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY.

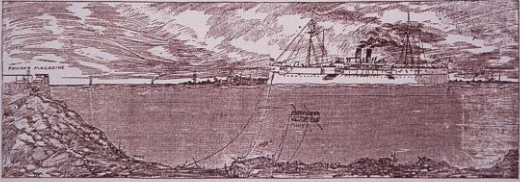
**DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY.**

**\$50,000!**  
**\$50,000 REWARD!**  
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

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**NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.**

Hidden Mine or a Sunk Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Mail-Box—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air and a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

**Framing Question: How did imperialism contribute to U.S. foreign policy at the turn of the twentieth century?**



# Chapter 1: The Spanish-American War and Expansion



Between 1903 and 1914, the United States built the Panama Canal.

**Framing Question:** How did imperialism contribute to U.S. foreign policy at the turn of the twentieth century?



# Chapter 1: The Spanish-American War and Expansion



In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt issued a corollary to the Monroe Doctrine that said the United States could unilaterally intervene in the affairs of countries in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America as a “police power.”

**Framing Question:** How did imperialism contribute to U.S. foreign policy at the turn of the twentieth century?



## Chapter 2: World War I



The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary on June 28, 1914, sparked a chain of events that resulted in World War I.

**Framing Question:** What was the impact of World War I on the United States and the world?



# Chapter 2: World War I



World War I lasted from 1914 to 1918 and included many new technological advancements, such as machine guns, tanks, airplanes, and poison gas.

**Framing Question:** What was the impact of World War I on the United States and the world?





## Chapter 2: World War I

The United States entered the war in April 1917.

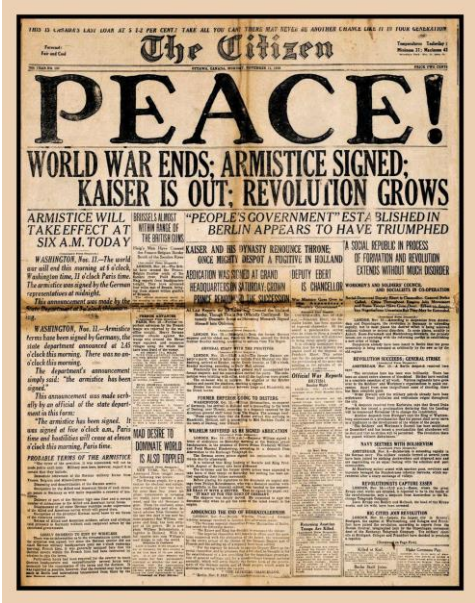


**Framing Question:** What was the impact of World War I on the United States and the world?



# Chapter 2: World War I

The war came to an end on November 11, 1918.



**Framing Question: What was the impact of World War I on the United States and the world?**



## Chapter 2: World War I



Delegates to the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 rejected President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points in favor of a treaty that punished Germany for the war.

**Framing Question:** What was the impact of World War I on the United States and the world?



# Chapter 3: Political and Social Change in the Postwar United States

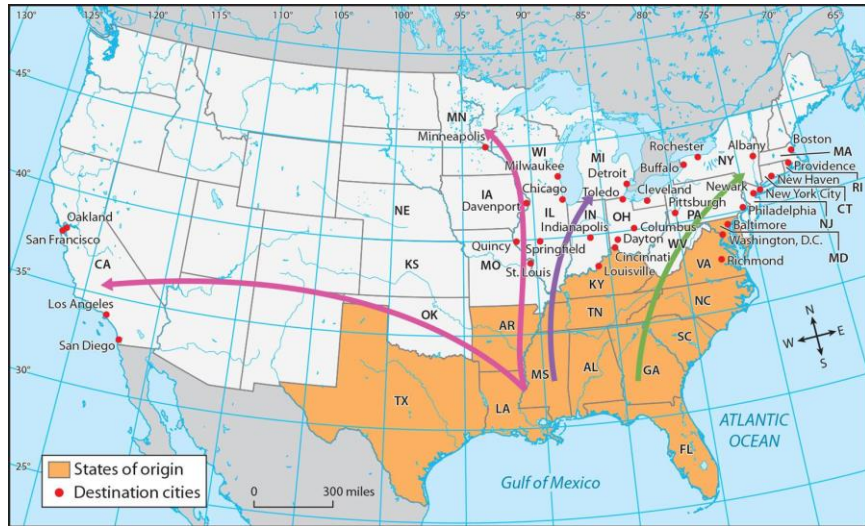


One consequence of World War I was a global outbreak of influenza, or the flu, beginning in 1918.

**Framing Question:** How did the aftermath of World War I shape the United States' approach to global and domestic challenges in the 1920s?



# Chapter 3: Political and Social Change in the Postwar United States



Continuing a trend that began even before World War I, thousands of African Americans left southern states and relocated to cities in the North and West in 1916, signaling the start of the Great Migration.

**Framing Question:** How did the aftermath of World War I shape the United States' approach to global and domestic challenges in the 1920s?



# Chapter 3: Political and Social Change in the Postwar United States



The late 1910s and 1920s brought a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan and a spike in racial violence, leading to events such as the Chicago Riot of 1919 and the Tulsa Massacre of 1921.

**Framing Question:** How did the aftermath of World War I shape the United States' approach to global and domestic challenges in the 1920s?



# Chapter 3: Political and Social Change in the Postwar United States



In 1917, during World War I, Russia experienced two revolutions that resulted in the formation of the communist Soviet Union.

**Framing Question:** How did the aftermath of World War I shape the United States' approach to global and domestic challenges in the 1920s?



# Chapter 3: Political and Social Change in the Postwar United States



The Russian Revolution sparked a Red Scare in the United States in 1919–20.

**Framing Question:** How did the aftermath of World War I shape the United States' approach to global and domestic challenges in the 1920s?





## Subject Matter Expert

Dr. Mark G. Spencer, Professor of History, Brock University

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