

Imperialism World War 1 Study Guide

Answers

American entry into World War I Apart from an Anglophile element The United States entered into World War I on 6 April 1917, more than two and a half years after the war began in Europe. Apart from an Anglophile element urging early support for the British and an anti-Tsarist element sympathizing with Germany's war against Russia, American public opinion had generally reflected a desire to stay out of the war. The United States entered into World War I on 6 April 1917, more than two and a half years after the war began in Europe. Over time, especially after reports of German atrocities in Belgium in 1914 and after the sinking attack by the Imperial German Navy submarine (U-boat) torpedoing of the trans-Atlantic ocean liner RMS Lusitania off the southern coast of Ireland in May 1915, Americans increasingly came to see Imperial Germany as the aggressor in Europe 3d74f21025

Spanish-American War It began with the sinking of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor in Cuba, and resulted in the U. S. Political The Spanish-American War (April 21 – August 13, 1898) was fought between Spain and the United States in 1898. acquiring sovereignty over Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, and establishing a protectorate over Cuba. Power and progress: American national identity, the War of 1898, and the rise of American imperialism. It represented U. The Spanish-American War brought an end to almost four centuries of Spanish presence in the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific; the United States meanwhile not only became a major world power, but also gained several island possessions spanning the globe, which provoked rancorous debate over the wisdom of expansionism. intervention in the Cuban War of Independence and Philippine Revolution, with the latter later leading to the Philippine-American War. Brace & World. S. (2006). McCartney, Paul T 3d74f21025

US imperialism imperialism or American imperialism is the expansion of political, economic, cultural, media, and military influence beyond the boundaries of the United States. S. Depending on the commentator, it may include imperialism through outright military conquest; military protection; gunboat diplomacy; unequal treaties; subsidization of preferred factions; regime change; economic or diplomatic support; or economic penetration through private companies, potentially followed by diplomatic or forceful intervention when those interests are threatened. imperialism or American imperialism is the expansion of political, economic, cultural, media, and military influence beyond the boundaries of the U. S. U 3d74f21025

Diplomatic history of World War I For a longer-term perspective see international relations (1814–1919) and causes of World War I. For the following (post-war) era see international relations (1919–1939). Other countries (Belgium and Japan, for example) also joined the Allies. The diplomatic history of World War I covers the non-military interactions among the major players during World War I. Opposing the Allies, the major Central Powers included Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Bulgaria. For the domestic histories of participants The diplomatic history of World War I covers the non-military interactions among the major players during World War I. For a detailed chronology see timeline of World War I. The major "Allies" grouping included Great Britain and its empire, France, Russia (until 1917), Italy (from 1915) and the United States (from 1917). For the domestic histories of participants see home front during World War I 3d74f21025

Third World socialism is made up of African socialism, Arab socialism, Buddhist socialism, Islamic socialism, Melanesian... 3d74f21025

New Imperialism During the era of New Imperialism, the European powers (and Japan) individually conquered almost all of Africa and parts of Asia. era of decolonization that followed World War II. The new wave of imperialism reflected ongoing rivalries among the great powers, the economic desire for new resources and markets, and a "civilizing mission" ethos. At the time, states focused on building their empires with new technological advances and developments, expanding their

territory through conquest, and exploiting the resources of the subjugated countries. The qualifier 'new' is used to differentiate modern imperialism from earlier imperial activity, such as in historical contexts. New Imperialism characterizes a period of colonial expansion by European powers, the United States, and Japan during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the colonies established during this period featured an unprecedented pursuit of overseas territorial acquisitions.

Just war theory There have been calls for the inclusion of a third category of just war theory (jus post bellum) dealing with the morality of post-war settlement and reconstruction. The just war theory presents a justifiable form of just war theory. The criteria are split into two groups: jus ad bellum ("right to go to war") and jus in bello ("right conduct in war"). The Rosicrucian Philosophy in Questions and Answers – Volume II (The Philosophy of War, World War I reference, The just war theory (Latin: bellum iustum) is a doctrine, also referred to as a tradition, of military ethics that aims to ensure that a war is morally justifiable through a series of criteria, all of which must be met for a war to be considered just. The just war theory postulates the belief that war, while it is terrible but less so with the right conduct, is not always the worst option. It has been studied by military leaders, theologians, ethicists and policymakers.

After the end of the Second World War in... The policies perpetuating American imperialism and expansionism are usually considered to have begun with "New Imperialism" in the late 19th century, though some consider American territorial expansion and settler colonialism at the expense of Indigenous peoples in the 19th century... While the country was at peace, American banks made huge loans to the Entente powers (Allies), which were used mainly for non-military diplomatic and propaganda purposes.

Cold War The term cold war is used because there was no direct fighting between the two superpowers, though each supported opposing sides in regional conflicts known as proxy wars. The Cold War was a period of global geopolitical rivalry between the United States (US) and the Soviet Union (USSR) and their respective allies, the capitalist Western Bloc and communist Eastern Bloc, which began in the aftermath of the Second World War and ended with the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. In addition to the struggle for ideological and economic influence and an arms race in both conventional and nuclear weapons, the Cold War was expressed through technological rivalries such as the Space Race, espionage, propaganda campaigns, embargoes, and sports diplomacy. doi:10.14373-376. Government and the Greek Civil War: The Imperialism of Non-Intervention; (review)

Cuban War of Independence www.historyofcuba.com. The final three months of the conflict escalated to become the Spanish-American War, with United States forces being deployed in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines against Spain. Historians disagree as to the extent that United States officials were motivated to intervene for humanitarian reasons but agree that yellow journalism played a role. Spanish-Cuban-American War and the Birth of American Imperialism quoted in: [1], History of Cuba & Spanish-Cuban-American War History of Cuba.com - The Cuban War of Independence (Spanish: Guerra de Independencia cubana), also known in Cuba as the Necessary War (Spanish: Guerra Necesaria), fought from 1895 to 1898, was the last of three liberation wars that Cuba fought against Spain, the other two being the Ten Years' War (1868–1878) and the Little War (1879–1880). During the war, Spain sent 220,285 soldiers to Cuba—according to the Library of Congress, the largest army to cross the Atlantic until World War II.

Historiography of the British Empire Historians and their ideas are the main focus here; specific lands and historical dates and episodes are covered in the article on the British Empire. Most prolific before World War I, they remained active in the interwar years. Their combined work informed the study of imperialism's impact on Europe, as the historiography of the British Empire refers to the studies, sources, critical methods and interpretations used by scholars to develop a history of the British Empire. Scholars have long studied the Empire, looking at the causes for its formation, its relations to the French and other empires, and the kinds of people who became imperialists or anti-imperialists, together with their mindsets. John Darwin (2013) identifies the history of the breakdown of the Empire has attracted scholars of the histories of the United States (which broke away in 1776), the British Raj (dissolved in 1947), and the African

colonies (independent in the 1960s) 3d74f21025

Third World socialism There have been many leaders of this practice and political philosophy which remained strong until at least the 1990s, including: Michel Aflaq, Salah al-Din al-Bitar, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Buddhadasa, Fidel Castro, Muammar Gaddafi, Saddam Hussein, Juan Domingo Perón, Modibo Keita, Walter Lini, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere, Sukarno, Ahmed Sékou Touré and other socialist leaders of the Third World who saw socialism as the answer to a strong and developed nation. In Guevara's speech Third World socialism is an umbrella term for many movements and governments of the 20th century—all variants of socialism—that have taken place in numerous less-developed countries. Che Guevara described Cuba as "a guiding light" to Latin American countries caught in conflict between imperialism and socialism 3d74f21025

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