

America Steps Out

Trace how wars, policies, and new technology changed the United States' role in the world.

USII.4 "The student will apply history and social science skills to explain the changing role of the United States from the late 19th century through World War I by explaining the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt including..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline four cause-and-effect links in the passage. Write **C** above each cause and **E** above its effect to track how events changed U.S. power and influence.

From Regional Nation to World Power

- ① In 1898, the United States fought Spain after Cuban rebels sought independence, U.S. newspapers reported Spanish cruelty, and the battleship Maine exploded in Havana harbor. The cause of the explosion was uncertain, but many Americans blamed Spain. Theodore Roosevelt resigned as assistant secretary of the navy and led the Rough Riders in Cuba. The U.S. victory ended Spanish rule in Cuba and gave the United States Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. In 1904, the Roosevelt Corollary said the United States could intervene in Latin American nations to prevent European involvement.
- ② Roosevelt also used federal power at home. As a Progressive, he pushed for fairer treatment of workers and stronger control of large corporations. He supported laws that improved food safety. He protected millions of acres of forests, wildlife areas, and public land, creating national forests, parks, and monuments. Abroad, he supported building the Panama Canal, which opened in 1914. The canal shortened sea travel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, helping U.S. trade and allowing the navy to move ships more quickly. These actions increased U.S. influence.
- ③ World War I began in 1914 after Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination, but militarism, imperialism, alliances, and nationalism raised tensions. Cavalry mattered less as trench warfare, machine guns, artillery, poison gas, submarines, airplanes, and tanks made battle slow. The U.S. entered in 1917 after Germany used unrestricted submarine warfare and sent the Zimmermann Telegram. Wilson led while soldiers, nurses, factory workers, and African American troops served. The war increased U.S. international power. The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany, and the U.S. Senate rejected the League of Nations. These choices helped create conditions for World War II.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What three events or conditions led many Americans toward war with Spain in 1898?

2 How did Roosevelt use federal power both inside the United States and abroad? Give one example at home and one example abroad.

3 How did World War I technology and tactics change fighting? Use two details from the passage.

4 How did the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the League of Nations help create conditions for World War II?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write 3 sentences explaining how two events from the passage expanded U.S. influence or power. In your third sentence, compare the two events.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline four cause-and-effect links in the passage. Write **C** above each cause and **E** above its effect to track how events changed U.S. power and influence. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What three events or conditions led many Americans toward war with Spain in 1898?	Cuban rebels sought independence, newspapers reported Spanish cruelty, and the Maine exploded in Havana harbor, leading many Americans to blame Spain.
2	How did Roosevelt use federal power both inside the United States and abroad? Give one example at home and one example abroad.	At home, he supported Progressive reforms, food safety laws, and conservation. Abroad, he supported the Panama Canal, which helped trade and allowed faster naval movement.
3	How did World War I technology and tactics change fighting? Use two details from the passage.	Cavalry mattered less, while trench warfare and weapons such as machine guns, artillery, poison gas, submarines, airplanes, and tanks made battle slow.
4	How did the Treaty of Versailles and the failure of the League of Nations help create conditions for World War II?	The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany, and the U.S. Senate rejected the League of Nations. These postwar choices helped create conditions for World War II.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Building the Panama Canal gave U.S. ships a faster route between two oceans, increasing U.S. influence through trade and naval movement. Entering World War I sent U.S. soldiers and resources into a major European conflict, increasing the nation's international power. Both events expanded U.S. influence, but the canal did it through travel and trade, while the war did it through military involvement.

Accept accurate paraphrases supported by the passage. For the open response, accept any two passage events if the student explains each event's effect on U.S. power or influence and makes a valid comparison.