**Unit 8 Vocab Definitions**

1. **American Imperialism-** U.S. territorial expansion and influence gained through events such as the Spanish-American War and the purchase of Alaska.
2. **Spanish-American War-** Conflict in 1898 which resulted in the U.S. gaining Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Cuba as a protectorate.
3. **Yellow Journalism-** The use of exaggerated reporting by newspapers and magazines to attract readers.
4. **Philippine-American War-**  Conflict from 1899-1902 resulting in massacres on both sides and the use of guerilla warfare.
5. **Emilio Aguinaldo-** Leader of the Philippine resistance movement against U.S. occupation of the Philippines.
6. **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine-** Extension of a previous executive order that warned Europe to stay out of Latin America.
7. **Big Stick Diplomacy-** Teddy Roosevelt’s foreign policy of increasing the size and influence of the U.S. Navy around the world and ensuring that all international negotiations are backed by the threat of force. (“Speak softly and carry a big stick”)
8. **Panama Canal-** Man-made waterway that was built from 1904-1914 which made shipping goods easier from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
9. **World War I-** Global conflict from 1914-1918between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers that was triggered by **m**ilitarism, **a**lliances, **i**mperialism, and **n**ationalism.
10. **Neutrality**- Refusal to take part in war between nations by not supporting or helping either side in a conflict.
11. **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**- War strategy primarily used by Germany that caused the sinking of the Lusitania.
12. **Sinking of the Lusitania**- Incident in 1915 when a British passenger ship was exploded by submarine warfare and caused the U.S. to enter WWI.
13. **Zimmerman Telegram**- Intercepted message sent from Germany in 1917 that encouraged Mexico to start a war with the U.S.
14. **Domestic vs. Foreign**- Differences in affairs taking place inside the nation versus outside the nation (in other countries).
15. **Great Migration-** Movement of 6 million African-Americans out of the rural Southern U.S. to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1916-1970.
16. **Espionage Act-** Act passed by congress in which speaking out against the U.S. during war time or speaking positively about an enemy could cause you to be imprisoned.
17. **Eugene V. Debs-** Socialist presidential candidate who spoke out against the war in 1918 and was arrested for violating the Espionage Act.
18. **Woodrow Wilson-** U.S. President during WWI who contributed a plan as part for preventing future wars as part of the Treaty of Versailles.
19. **Fourteen Points-** Woodrow Wilson’s speech in 1918 stating several principals for peace to end WWI, this included the League of Nations.
20. **League of Nations-** Policy developed by Woodrow Wilson that was an international association of countries whose purpose was to prevent future wars.
21. **Isolationism-** A policy of separating a nation’s affairs from the events taking place globally and remaining apart from the political affairs of other countries.